THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,225. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1870.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DIRECTORY FOR ADVERTISERS.

AMUSEMENTS—Second Page—Fourth, fifth, and sixth columns.
ASTROLOGY—Twelfth Page—Sixth column.
BILLIARDS—First Page—Second column.
BOARDERS AND LODGERS WANTED—Second Page—First column.
BOARD AND LODGING WANTED—Second Page—First and second columns.
BROOKLYN BOARD—Second Page—Second column.
BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—Twelfth Page—Third column.
BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES—First Page—Third column.
BUSINESS NOTICES—Seventh Page—Sixth column.
CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—Twelfth Page—Second and third columns.
CLERKS AND SALESMEN—Twelfth Page—First column.
CLOTHING—Second Page—Fourth column.
COACHMEN AND GARDENERS—Twelfth Page—First and second columns.
COAL AND WOOD—Twelfth Page—Fourth column.
COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS—First Page—Fifth and sixth columns.
COPARTNERSHIPS—First Page—Third column.
DANCING ACADEMIES—First Page—Third column.
DRY GOODS—First Page—Fourth column.
DWELLING HOUSES TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED—Second Page—Third column.
EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS—First Page—Fifth column.
EXPRESSES—Second Page—Fifth column.
FINANCIAL—First Page—Fourth column.
FINE ARTS—First Page—Third column.
FOR SALE—Second Page—Second column.
FURNITURE—First Page—Second column.
FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS—Twelfth Page—Second column.
HELP WANTED—MALES—Twelfth Page—Sixth column.
HELP WANTED—FEMALES—Twelfth Page—First column.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—First Page—Second column.
HOTELS—Second Page—Second column.
HOUSES, ROOMS, &c., WANTED—First Page—Third column.
INSTRUCTION—First Page—Sixth column.
JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—Twelfth Page—Fourth column.
LECTURE SEASON—Second Page—Sixth column.
LEGAL NOTICES—Second Page—Fourth column.
LOAN OFFICES—First Page—Sixth column.
LOST AND FOUND—First Page—Sixth column.
MACHINERY—Second Page—Second column.
MARBLE MANTELS—Second Page—Fourth column.
MEDICAL—Twelfth Page—Sixth column.
MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS—Tenth Page—Sixth column.
MUSICAL—Second Page—Fifth column.
PERSONALS—First Page—First column.
PIANOFORTES—Second Page—Fifth column.
POST OFFICE NOTICE—First Page—First column.
PROPOSALS—First Page—Fourth column.
PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE, OR TO RENT—Twelfth Page—Fourth column.
REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE—Twelfth Page—Fourth column.
REAL ESTATE WANTED—Twelfth Page—Fourth column.
REWARDS—First Page—Sixth column.
ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—Second Page—Third column.
SALES AT AUCTION—Twelfth Page—Fifth and Sixth columns.
SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES—Eleventh Page—Fifth and sixth columns.
SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES—Twelfth Page—First column.
SPECIAL NOTICES—First Page—First column.
SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &c.—First Page—Second column.
STALLIONS—First Page—Second column.
THE BALL SEASON—Second Page—Sixth column.
THE TRADES—Twelfth Page—Second column.
TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—Second Page—Second and third columns.
VALENTINES—First Page—Sixth column.
WANTED TO PURCHASE—First Page—First column.
YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &c.—First Page—First column.

PERSONAL.

DICK.—THANKS FOR NOTE RECEIVED; MAILED letter to you yesterday. Thursday, 3½ P. M. MAT.

INFORMATION WANTED OF THE WHEREABOUTS of Lawrence, Thomas and Mary Fitzgerald. Lived in South Brooklyn 18 or 20 years ago. Address L. F. G., Herald office.

IF MISS KITTIE BURNETTE WILL SEND HER ADdress to MENTOR, care of Revere House, Boston, she will hear of a friend.

IF CARL SIBETH OF FAHREN, MECKLENBURG, Germany, will send his address to H. von WEANDENSTEIN, Notary Public, 231 Broadway, N. Y., he will receive very interesting news from his family.

JUSTICE.—WILL YOU PLEASE SEND ALL INFORmation immediately to the same place?

LEO.—I WILL BE AT YOUR PLACE THIS MORNING at half past eight; don't fail to see me.

MISS L.—YOU WERE RECOGNIZED MONDAY NIGHT by one who knew you formerly in Clinton place, and who met you last New Years in Second avenue; you first appeared with white rose in hair. Please address, granting interview, P., box 5,231, Post office.

"SHOO, FLY"—HERALD IN THE MORNING; Knights Templar reception. Please address where interview can be had JOE PALMER, Jersey City Post office.

THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW York, hereby acknowledge the receipt, through the mail, of one hundred dollars from an unknown source.

THE PARTY WHO TOOK WATCH (MARKED "LOYD") and Chain, January 21, 6½ P. M., on cross-town cars, at Union square, will receive a reward equal to full value by returning same to 274 Fourth avenue.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—A.—PERSONS WHO ARE INSURED IN GOOD life insurance companies, and who do not desire to surrender their policies by an absolute sale, can borrow the surrender value of their policies by applying at Insurance Agency, 71 Broadway, room 23.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE ANNUAL ELECTION.—AN election for officers and committees of the American Institute for the ensuing year will be held on Thursday, the 10th day of February, 1870, at its rooms in the Cooper Building. The polls will be open from 3 to 8 o'clock P. M.
HORACE GREELEY, President.
GEO. PEYTON, Recording Secretary.

ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST NEGOtiating Washington Insurance Company Scrip payable to my order for 1862, '63, '64, '65, '66, the same having been stolen July 9, 1867, and payment stopped.
PHILIP S. JUSTIN, 42 Cliff street.

A. L. BATTERSON'S FURNITURE STORAGE AND Express establishment 681 and 690 Sixth avenue, near Fortieth street. Elegant, dry and safe rooms for furniture and pianos.

A.—A.—LOTTERY PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALized Lotteries. A. BULL & CO.,
77 Nassau street, rear office.

A.—A.—ORPHANS' HOME LOTTERY, DRAWN AT 204 Washington street, Vicksburg, Miss:—
Class 215—59, 68, 27, 40, 74, 23, 6, 57, 41, 28, 8, 51, 38.
Class 216—67, 4, 65, 43, 18, 21, 25, 29, 33, 19, 70, 71, 53, 56.
All orders for tickets and circulars to be addressed to McINTIRE & McBRIEN, Managers, Columbus, Miss.

A.—A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS
C. H. MURRAY'S LOTTERIES.
MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS NO. 167—FEBRUARY 8, 1870.
40, 29, 62, 19, 53, 45, 21, 75, 17, 57, 12, 9, 16.
MISSOURI—CLASS NO. 168—FEBRUARY 8, 1870.
19, 10, 21, 54, 22, 25, 38, 23, 60, 70, 49, 2, 7, 67.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 163—FEBRUARY 8, 1870.
56, 72, 48, 43, 6, 28, 53, 70, 73, 13, 42, 47, 31.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 164—FEBRUARY 8, 1870.
77, 5, 23, 41, 52, 15, 8, 1, 2, 17, 60, 4, 66, 48.
Information furnished in the above and also Royal Havana Lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, 206 Broadway,
153 Fulton street and No. 2 Park row.

A.—A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE SOUTHERN Association, drawn in public at 12:30 P. M. and 5:30 P. M., at Virginia Hall, Richmond, Va.:—
Distribution No. 63—Tuesday Morning, February 8, 1870.
4, 2, 71, 35, 47, 3, 46, 58, 75, 26, 78, 64, 56.
Distribution No. 64—Tuesday Evening, February 8, 1870.
1, 60, 27, 2, 16, 39, 9, 4, 45, 69, 22, 63, 21, 47.
C. Q. TOMPKINS, Commissioner.

LOTTERY PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION given; Kentucky and Havana circulars sent.
JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall street, box 4,264.

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW YORK.
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Feb. 1, 1870.
ORDERED.
That all applications for special license to transport by vehicles bonded goods in this collection district must be made and filed with General Agent of Cartage, at room 28, Empire Building, 71 Broadway, on or before the 15th of this month.
Each application must be accompanied by the names of the bondsman and applicant, the firm name for which the license is asked, the character of the articles imported by the firm and the district in which the firm does business. Any and all further information may be had at the office above mentioned. M. H. GRINNELL, Collector.

NOTICE.—THE OWNER OR CONSIGNEE OF 25 SACKS Salt, stored from bark Akershus, from Hamburg, on or about August 21, 1868, will call at 256 South street and pay charges on same, or they will be sold to pay said charges.

THE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY THAT INSURED the life of Mr. Joseph A. Palas, who died recently at Havana, Island of Cuba, will hear something to their great advantage by addressing J. BORG, 539 First avenue.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &c.

FOR SALE—THE PROPELLER WYOMING, NOW lying at pier 35, foot of Franklin street, North river; is a double decker and well calculated for general freight and produce business. For further particulars inquire of J. R. ROYCE, adjoining pier 35.

FOR SALE—A TUG PROPELLER, AT A SACRIFICE; in perfect order; engine 22x24, length 85 feet and 18 feet beam. Inquire of CHARLES A. SHULZ, foot of West Eleventh street.

FOR SALE—THE STEAMER HUGH BOLTON, stern wheel, 108 feet long, 20 feet beam, 5½ feet hold, 200 tons, on 4 feet draught; built for shallow water navigation. Apply to BOWEN & MERCER, 65 South Gay street, Baltimore.

LIGHTER FOR SALE—CARRIES 90 TONS; SAILS new last September; also Tank Boat for carrying oil in bulk; also two locomotive Boilers, about 70 horse power each, and propeller Engine, 28x28. DANIEL W. RICHARDS & CO., 90 and 92 Mangin street.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED TO BUY—$1,000 MERCHANDISE FOR GOOD city notes, due 20, 30 and 60 days. Address J. J. J., box 101 Herald office.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

DE GARMO'S
DANCING ACADEMY,
82 Fifth avenue, corner Fourteenth street.
NEW CLASSES.
Wednesday and Saturday, at 4 P. M.
Tuesday and Friday (for gentlemen), at 8.
The rooms to let for Concerts, Weddings, Fairs, Sociables or any first class entertainment.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &c.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS AND BIRDS FOR sale.—Medicines for all diseases. Prepared food for mocking birds, at B. DOVEY'S, No. 3 Greene street, corner of Canal.
N. B.—Ladies attended to by Mrs. DOVEY.

JUST RECEIVED, PER STEAMER RHEIN, A FRESH invoice of Canaries and other Song Birds. CHARLES REICHE & BROTHER, 55 Chatham street, between North William and Chambers streets.

STALLIONS.

ARABIAN STALLION FOR SALE.—THE PURE Arabian Horse SAID is for sale on reasonable terms as his present owner has no use for him. To breeders he will be a most valuable acquisition. The following pedigree gives the purity of his blood, with other interesting facts relating to his career:—
SAID (also spelled Sayed), as given by the groom of Nubar Pasha, Minister to France from Egypt, was foaled on the 27th of March, 1863, at the stables of Nubar Pasha. His sire was the famous Khorassan, the property of Abdul Medjid. Said's dam was Obian, the property of Nubar Pasha, and is the descendant of the celebrated Janizcar, which leaped the citadel walls with the last Mameluke Bey when fleeing from Mahomed Ali in 1819. Therefore, Said is a cross between the Nedjid breed on the mother's side and the Anasseh breed on the side of Khorassan.
This grand Arab stallion exhibited wonderful powers of endurance and speed in the Abyssinian war, being ridden constantly by an officer during that campaign.
For further particulars apply to Mr. FOSTER at the office of Wilkes' Spirit of the Times.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

AT BARKER & HAMLIN'S
CITY AUCTION MART AND N. Y. TATTERSALLS.
MAJOR C. W. BARKER, Auctioneer,
corner Broadway and Thirty-ninth street,
regular auction sales
every Wednesday and Saturday.
Gentlemen's private establishments disposed of at public and private sale to the best advantage, and a general assortment of Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Horse Clothing, Halters, Whips, &c., to suit the needs of all classes of purchasers, constantly on hand. Orders promptly executed.
Twenty-four hours allowed for trial on every horse sold under warrantee.
Good stabling for horses at public or private sale. The only mart in the city having a driving ring for showing horses on sale. Carriages, Buggies, &c., taken on storage.
Liberal advances made on everything in the horse line.
CATALOGUE OF SALE THIS DAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK.
SPEED, STYLE AND BEAUTY COMBINED.
Handsome, high bred and fast trotting Horse, blood bay, about 16¼ hands, 7 years old; was raised in Columbia county and is highly bred; he trotted last fall the second mile in 2:37½, and is as fine and fast now as ever; is fine, free and pleasant driver, has no vice and has fine style, endurance and gait; he can show 2:40 and is warranted sound and kind.
High bred, stylish and fast young trotting Horse, about 15½ hands, 6 years old next spring; fine, free and pleasant driver, without vice, and is handsome and pure gaited; can trot in 2:50 now and promises to make a first class trotter; is warranted sound and kind.
Both of these horses are extra handsome, fast, stylish and fine, and are the property of a private gentleman in pecuniary embarrassment, compelled to sell without reservation.
Full particulars at sale.
Large invoice of Portland Sleighs.
Six top and no top Road Wagons, new, elegant finish; best city builders.
New and second hand Harness, Horse Clothing, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Halters, Buffalo, White Fox, Bear and Wolf Skin Robes.
Brown Hambletonian Mare, 15½ hands, six years old; warranted sound, kind and true in all harness; free and stylish driver; can trot in 2:50; has trotted in 2:39.
Black Horse, 16 hands, nine years old; warranted kind in all harness; sound except what can be seen; together with Market Cart and Harness.
Several other trotting, road and work Horses, top and no top Wagons, &c.
Full description at sale.
Sales never postponed on account of weather.

AN ELEGANT THREE-QUARTER CLARENCE, NEARly new, lined with pure silk satin, on C springs, full circular front, made to order by Brewster & Co., of Fifth avenue.
Also circular front Coupe, with Pole and Shafts; lined with corduroy; made by Ward Bros.
These carriages are both nearly new and are worthy the attention of private families.
At private sale,
By JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
Auction Mart, 112 East Thirteenth street.

AN ELEGANT, STYLISH COUPE HORSE, BAY, with black points, will be sold for $600, as the owner has no use for him; also warranted sound and kind. Call at private stable 47 West Forty-fourth street, between 11 and 3 o'clock or before 8 A. M.

A BARGAIN.—ONE OF THE BEST POLE MARES IN the State; warranted to trot in 2:40; 15½ hands; sound and kind; 6 years old; blood bay, black points; sired by Membrino Chief; dam a 4 mile thoroughbred. Also sorrel flag tail Horse; can trot in 2:35; single or double. Call at Silver Polish Depot, 1,339 Broadway, above Thirty seventh street, for three days. Satisfactory trial given.

A BLACK HORSE FOR SALE—16 HANDS HIGH, sound, kind and stylish; suitable for coupe. Inquire of PATRICK MORRISEY, coachman, 48 and 50 East Thirty-second street.

A PAIR OF BAY HORSES FOR SALE—15½ HANDS, 8 years old, sound and good drivers. Inquire at 338 West Twenty-seventh street.

AT 82 BARCLAY STREET—GOOD ASSORTMENT OF Carriages and Harness on hand and built to order at reasonable prices and warranted.
HICKS, established 1828.

A.—COUPES, LANDAULETTES, CLARENCES, LANdaus, surpassing in elegance, style, durability any manufactured; exchange on liberal terms. Sell 25 per cent less Broadway stores. HAM'S, Fourth and Broadway.

A.—SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, BELLS.—ONE SECOND hand Sleigh, Pole and Shaft; the balance of 160 new Sleighs less than cost, to close out.
HAM'S, Fourth and Broadway.

A LIGHT SECOND HAND COUPE ROCKAWAY, two Clarences, Depot Wagon, (Queen's Phaeton, six-seat Westchester and Pony Phaeton, at great bargains, at CALVIN WITTY'S warerooms, 638 Broadway.

A VERY FINE SLEIGH, NEARLY NEW, FOR SALE cheap. Apply at private stable 160 West Fifteenth st.

A.—SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS.
Bells, Robes, Bells, Robes.
Blankets, Blankets, Blankets.
Cheaper than at any other place. 1,399 and 1,401 Broadway, near Forty-first street.

CART HORSE FOR SALE—$30—CHEAP. APPLY AT coal yard, Eighth avenue, near Forty-seventh street.

FOR SALE.—$200 WILL BUY A TEAM OF CROSS matched Horses, Carriage and Harness, all complete; sold only for want of use. Apply at No. 23 Hamilton avenue, in the livery stable, South Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—AT REDUCED PRICES, DOCTORS' WAGons, Buggies, &c., of every description; also Express, Grocery and light Business Wagons and second hand Double Truck. 25 Third street, near Bowery.

FOR SALE PRIVATE STABLES. WE OFFER TWO very fine Stables, located on Thirty seventh street, near Broadway; one at $13,000, the other at $22,000; possession May 1. DYE & CURTISS, 568 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—FOR HALF ITS VALUE, A BEAUTIFUL six seat family Sleigh. Inquire at 128 West Twentieth st.

FOR SALE—A ONE HORSE PLATFORM SPRING Wagon, nearly new, very cheap, and a Top Buggy, at 460 Third avenue, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.

FOR SALE—THE FINEST NEW PORTLAND SLEIGH in the city, trimmed; also very fast sorrel Horse, 15½ hands high. Both cheap. 249 West Forty-first street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A SPLENDID DOUBLE TRUCK; very strong and almost new. Inquire at PAUL WERNER'S, 227 West Forty-sixth street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE STOCK OF A FIRST CLASS Livery Stable, consisting of new and second hand Clarences, Coaches, Bretts and Phaetons, top and no top Wagons and Harnesses, for want of further use. Apply at 142 Carlton avenue, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A SPLENDID PORTLAND CUTter. 158 East Twenty-seventh street.

FOR SALE CHEAP OR LEASE—FINE STABLE, about 20x100, 44th street, near 5th avenue, also two Stable Lots, on Murray Hill. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

NOTICE.—A RARE CHANCE—A FIRST CLASS French Coupe and a fine large young bay Horse and fine Harness for sale cheap for cash; only used six months; all in good order; fit for any banker, &c. Apply to BOINAY, French Hatter, 733 Broadway.

SLEIGHS, BELLS, ROBES.—SLEIGHS. LARGE ASsortment, of all styles—Six-seats, ponies', cutters, Portland, &c., at prices to suit the times.
CALVIN WITTY, 638 Broadway, near Bleecker.

SLEIGHS.—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF SLEIGHS FOR sale cheap; also a fine assortment of Carriages; one good second hand Coupe Rockaway, with division front. Apply at M. CURLEY'S Carriage Manufactory, 111 and 113 East Thirteenth street.

STABLE TO LET—TEN STALLS; TWO STORY BRICK. Inquire of WILLIAM E. KEYS, 508 West Nineteenth street, near Tenth avenue.

THE GREAT AUCTION SALE OF HORSES, CARriages, Harness, Trucks, &c., at 325 West Sixteenth street, will come off Friday, February 11, at 11 o'clock.
E. HATHAWAY, Auctioneer.

WANTED—A GOOD HORSE, SUITABLE FOR LIGHT phaeton; must be sound and kind, free from tricks and a handsome animal; not necessary to be very fast, but must be a free traveller. Any gentleman desirous to sell may hear of a cash buyer by addressing, with full particulars, G. B., box 65 Herald Branch office, Brooklyn.

$800 WILL BUY A SPLENDID SORREL HORSE, 15½ hands high, 6 years old; can trot in 2:44, single or double; warranted sound and kind and good driver; or will exchange for a good business horse. Apply at 338 West Twenty-seventh street.

FURNITURE.

A MAGNIFICENT DRAWING ROOM SUIT, MADE TO order, celebrated maker, covered French brocatel, cost $450, for $180; one do., $75; Etageres, Bookcase, Paintings, Bronzes, Mirrors, Chamber Furniture; sacrifice; property family leaving the city. 67 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

CARPETS, FURNITURE AND BEDDING.—HOUSEkeepers supplied with the above on easy terms. Payments weekly or monthly. KELLEY & CO.,
corner Twenty-fifth street and Sixth avenue.

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION.—WE ARE SELLING our immense stock of Carpets, Furniture and Bedding at reduced prices, to suit all purchasers.
Weekly or monthly payments taken.
O'FARRELL & GREENE,
203 Eighth avenue,
corner Twentieth street.

BILLIARDS.

A FOUR POCKET BILLIARD TABLE, THREE QUARter size, for sale cheap, as the owner has no use for it. Call at 158 Newark avenue, Jersey City.

GRAND OPENING OF THE NEW BILLIARD HALL will take place on Wednesday evening, February 9, 1870, corner of Tenth street and Broadway, westside. Games will be played by Kavanagh, Daly, Humphreys and others.
KELLEY & SPENCER, Proprietors.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the firm name of Schindler, Roller & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. George Muller retiring from the firm.
ALBERT SCHINDLER.
FREDERICK WM. ROLLER.
GEORGE MULLER.
The business will be continued as usual in the manufacturing of fine furniture by the remaining partners, under the firm of Schindler & Roller, at the same place, Nos. 150 and 152 Prince street.
ALBERT SCHINDLER.
FREDERICK WM. ROLLER.
NEW YORK, Feb. 1, 1870.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A MECHANICIAN HAVING COMPLETED A VALUAble set of scientific instruments valued at $4,000, with which he contemplates giving sensation exhibitions in the United States, will sell a half copartnership interest for $1,500. $1,000 can be realized monthly. Inquire for F. K., 83 Bleecker street, from 12 to 3.

A PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000, TO JOIN ME to buy out a light Manufacturing Business; article in good demand; large profits.
H. BIGELOW, No. 4 Dey street, top floor.

A RESPECTABLE CASH BUSINESS—ESTABLISHED 16 years, having a good class of customers and capable of being increased to any extent. Apply to JOHN S. PIERCE, 106 Broadway, corner of Pine street.

A BONA-FIDE CHANCE FOR BUSINESS IS OFFERed to an active man with $300 capital; business pleasant and will bear investigation.
MOODY & MYDDLETON, No. 7 Murray street.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR A FEW FIRST CLASS men who want a legitimate paying business.
BETTS & CO., 35 Park place.

A PARTNER WITH $500 WANTED—IN A GOOD paying, legitimate business; only an intelligent, energetic young man need apply; hours 9 to 5 daily. Address REALITY, Herald office.

A MAN WANTED TO JOIN IN ONE OF THE BEST Meat and Provision Markets in Brooklyn; a good chance for a man to get right into business. Inquire at LOCK & MORGAN'S, 40 Broadway, New York.

CONSIGNEE OR PARTNER WANTED—IN COAL, Iron and fire clay in Western markets. Energetic men with liberal capital may call on or address PROPRIETOR, Trinity Buildings, room 77.

FOR SALE OR WILL TAKE A PARTNER—A FIRST class Dining Room and Restaurant, long established, doing a good business. Apply to SWANN & BOSTWICK, 202 Broadway.

PARTNER WANTED.—A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY is offered to a gentleman of refinement, with $10,000 to $15,000 at command, to join in an art enterprise of great promise and substantial basis; a handsome income and full control of the business; highest references given. Apply in person only to R. SOMERVILLE, 82 Fifth avenue.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF $12,000, to take half interest in a valuable improvement (which has already netted over $40,000), to travel in the Western and Southern States and Europe; business very healthy and pleasant; none but principals need apply. Call between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. N. MILLARD, 17 Nassau street, N. York.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $8,000 TO $10,000 CAPItal, to join the advertiser in one of the most profitable manufacturing businesses in this city. It is a rare chance for a safe and permanent investment in a well tried, fully developed and successful business, that will pay to each party from $8,000 to $10,000 per annum. Principals only, and those who really mean business, can have an interview by addressing H. P. F., Astor House.

SOUTHMAYD & CO., 134 BROADWAY, HAVE A FIRST class Restaurant down town, doing a very large and paying business; the best of reasons given for selling.

THE BEST CHANCE EVER OFFERED TO A GOOD practical printer to buy one-half interest in a good paying Book, Steam Job Printing and Publishing Business. Only $1,000 in cash needed. Address PRINTER, Newark, N. J., Post office.

TO DRESSMAKERS—A RARE CHANCE.—A LADY, doing a good business, desires to dispose of her Establishment, including Furniture, &c., on account of ill health. Call on or address for one week DRESSMAKER, 637 6th av.

WANTED—A PARTNER, FOR THE ENLARGEMENT of a Truck and Wagon Manufactory. Inquire at 526 and 528 Eleventh avenue of JOS. KRIESER.

WANTED—AN OFFICER FOR A CORPORATION; highly successful and respectable; salary liberal; situation permanent. Applicant must be of most responsible position and connections. The service will not require over three or four hours per day. Address COMMERCE, box 152 Herald office.

$300.—PARTNER WANTED, IN A FINE MONEY making business; will make $5,000 yearly; capital chance for a young man to make a fortune. Inquire of Mr. SEDDON, 127 Amity street.

$500.—PARTNER WANTED, IN A BUSINESS WELL known. None but a steady man willing to devote his time need apply. 376 Canal street, third floor, room No. 9.

$1,000.—PARTNER WANTED, IN A STAPLE manufactory of an article wanted in every household. Pays 100 per cent profit. Apply at 261 Broadway, room No. 4.

$1,000—TO CONNECT WITH A PARTY OR PARties in the Commission Business; not particular as to what branch; best references required and given. Address OAKLAND, Herald office.

$5,000.—A PARTNER WANTED IN A VERY profitable and highly respectable cash business; unexceptional references given and required. Address B., box 4,319 Post office.

$5,000 TO $15,000.—A GENTLEMAN WHO CAN control large consignments from the West of staple articles that command the cash, desires a partner, special or active, with the above amount or more; or will make arrangements to pay a fair rate of interest on money advanced on B. L. The business calls for no risks and will bear strict investigation. The best references given. For further information address J. A. L., Herald office.

$15,000.—WANTED, A SPECIAL CAPITAL OF $15,000, in a thriving and desirable business. Ample references given and required. Address box 5,419 New York Post office.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &c., WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES FOR HIMSELF, WIFE and servant a Floor of not less than four rooms, well furnished; conveniences for housekeeping preferred; will provide for his own linen and bedding; location must be between Second and Eighth avenues and north of Tenth street; undoubted reference given and required. Answers must state fully terms, &c., which must be reasonable. None other will be noticed. Address SUMNER, Herald Branch office, Brooklyn.

WE HAVE PRESSING DEMANDS FROM RESPONsible parties for desirably located furnished and unfurnished Houses; rents $1,400 to $5,000. HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine street.

WANTED—A WELL FURNISHED HOUSE IN CENtral location, up town, the owner to retain Rooms and Board, by a first class tenant. Address S. M., 524 Pine street, Philadelphia.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE; LOCATION BEtween Twentieth and Twenty-sixth streets and Third and Fifth avenues; rent not to exceed $100 per month; or three furnished Rooms, with Board, in same location, in first class house. Good references. Address G. B., 56 St. Mark's place.

WANTED—A FLOOR IN A PRIVATE HOUSE FOR housekeeping, by a couple without children, from Forty-fifth to Fifty-eighth street, east of Fourth avenue. Address LENT, 241 East Fifty-third street.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—BY A FAMILY OF FOUR adults, a House in good locality, between Fourth and Eighth avenues, below Forty-ninth street, rent not to exceed $1,500; best reference. Address 229 Broadway, room 19.

WANTED—A HOUSE AT YONKERS OR VICINITY; rent not over $700 and possession April 1; most unexceptionable references given. Address A. C., box 128 Herald office.

WANTED—APARTMENTS FURNISHED FOR HOUSEkeeping, in a private family, between Twenty-third and Forty-second streets, Lexington and Sixth avenues. Address F. C., Herald office.

WANTED—FARM TO RENT, 10 TO 30 ACRES, NEAR town depot. State exact position, price and full particulars; must be cheap. Address EARNEST CASH, box 131 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A FURNISHED ROOM in a private family. Address, stating terms, &c., HARRY, Herald office.

WANTED—FIVE OR SIX ROOMS, UNFURNISHED, IN a private dwelling, between Fourth and Fiftieth streets; water, gas, closets and privilege of bath; rent not to exceed $50 per month. Address MERCHANT, box 147 Herald office.

WANTED—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, FIRST Floor, or three Rooms, for dressmaking, between Tenth and Thirty-fourth streets and Fourth and Sixth avenues. Address M. T., 247 East Thirteenth street.

WANTED—TO RENT, IN CENTRAL LOCATION, A House of about twelve rooms, three story and basement preferred; rent must be moderate. Send particulars to A., box 227 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, A FULLY AND finely furnished House, of three or four stories, located between Fourteenth and Thirtieth streets and Fourth and Sixth avenues; house used as a boarding house not wanted. Address for one week H. P., Herald Branch office, Brooklyn.

WANTED TO RENT—WITH A VIEW OF PURCHASing, a three or four story House, between Sixth and Lexington avenues, not higher than Fiftieth street; rent must not exceed $1,500 per annum. Address, giving full particulars, HANOVER, Herald office.

FINE ARTS.

HOLMES' PHOTOGRAPH AND FINE ART VIEWS taken to order everywhere. First class Pictures at low prices. Established over twenty years. Photographic Show Cards of business houses, a new style, for advertising. Call before giving orders elsewhere. 595 Broadway.
S. A. HOLMES.

NOTICE.—THORWALDSEN'S FOUR SEASONS; NIGHT and Morning; the Evangelists; the celebrated Entombment of Christ, by Volterra; Portrait of Pope Pius IX. (from life) and other Photographs from original bas reliefs for sale at wholesale only. Canvassers supplied.
P. C. DUCHOCHOIS, 596 Broome street.

OVER 100 CHOICE PAINTINGS,
From the studios of Mazzolini and Menchetti, at Rome, will be sold, on account of the change in our firm, at less than cost of importation. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome street.

50,000 PICTURES FOR SALE CHEAP.—APPLY to T. DALY, 19 Ann street, New York.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR EUROPE on Wednesday, February 9, will close at this office at 10 A. M., and at the stations as follows, viz.:—A and B, 8:55 A. M.; C and O, 8:40 A. M.; D and E, 8:25 A. M., and F and G, 8:05 A. M. P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

FINANCIAL.

AIR LINE BONDS.
CONNECTICUT INVESTORS
will find the First Mortgage bonds of the New Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad Company the most desirable form of investment now offered in the market.
The Bonds are exempt from every form of State or local taxation and from the United States income tax.
The average saving thus made will amount to two and one-half per cent, which, added to the interest received, makes them equal to a bond paying nine and one-half per cent, and this rate of income is not affected by a decline in gold.
The bonds are issued only as the work progresses, and for but one-half of the actual cash expenditures on the road. They are secured by a first mortgage on all the property of the company, of whatever kind. The State of Connecticut is made trustee for the bondholders, and every bond must be issued from the office of and be countersigned by the Comptroller. They are issued in denominations of $500 and $1,000, are coupon or registered, have twenty years to run, and are payable, principal and interest, in New York. The bonds are offered at par and interest.
HATCH & FOOTE,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,
12 Wall street, New York.

A PROFIT RENT OF $920 A YEAR FOR SIX YEARS and three months, leased for the term, and rent well secured by improvements; no taxes or repairs; will be sold, allowing a larger interest than anything in the market. No agents noticed. Address W., box 127 Herald office.

DIVIDEND—CHOLLAR POTOSI MINING COMPANY.—$1 coin per share, payable 10th inst., at LEES & WALLERS, 33 Pine street.
NEW YORK, Feb. 8, 1870.

CONDENSED STATEMENT
OF THE RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF
THE MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.
F. S. WINSTON, PRESIDENT,
For eleven months, ending December 31, 1869,
AND OF ITS ASSETS ON THAT DAY.

Assets February 1, 1869		$29,325,295 19
Receipts during 11 months:—		
Policy Fees, Annuities, Premiums and Renewals	$11,175,659 87	
Interest, Premium on Gold and Rents	2,090,353 48	
		$13,266,013 35
		$42,591,308 45

DISBURSEMENTS.

Claims by death and matured Endowments	$1,702,651 25	
Cash Dividends	3,585,415 22	
Surrendered Policies, Annuities, Commissions, and Commutation of future Commissions	1,536,849 57	
Expenses and Taxes	458,7?6 44	
Office Furniture	1,070 26	
		$7,379,724 74
Net Assets December 31, 1869		$35,211,583 71

INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:—

Cash on hand and in banks and trust companies	$1,857,330 30	
Bonds and Mortgages	27,319,862 47	
United States and State Stocks and Bonds	5,873,108 75	
Real estate	353,717 40	
Balance due by agents	7,514 79	
		$35,211,583 71
Add:—		
Interest accrued but not due	$155,847 63	
Interest due and unpaid	69,269 64	
Premiums due but not received	288,154 14	
Premiums deferred, Quarterly and Semi-annual	1,700,000 00	
Market value of Stocks in excess of cost	444,771 00	
		$2,657,033 41
Gross Assets, December 31, 1869		$37,868,617 12
Increase in Net Assets for the 11 months		$5,885,288 61

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement and find the same correct.
(Signed) SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

The foregoing statement comprises the business of eleven months only. The fiscal year of the company has hitherto commenced on the first day of February and expired upon the 31st day of January. For several years past the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of this State has urged the officers of the company to make the fiscal year coincident with the calendar year, pursuant to the provisions of a special statute authorizing such change. The Board of Trustees, at its meeting on January 19, inst., decided that the time had arrived when compliance with the wishes of the State authorities was both expedient and proper, and it accordingly made the change. Hereafter the fiscal year of the company will extend from the first day of January to the 31st day of December, both dates inclusive.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Frederick S. Winston,	Seymour L. Husted,
John V. L. Pruyn,	Samuel D. Babcock,
William Moore,	David Hoadley,
Robert H. McCurdy,	Henry A. Smythe,
Isaac Green Pearson,	William V. Brady,
William Betts,	William E. Dodge,
John Wadsworth,	Wilmarf M. Vermilye,
Alfred Edwards,	John E. Develin,
Oliver H. Palmer,	Wellington Clapp,
Samuel E. Sproulls,	Alonzo Child,
Samuel M. Cornell,	Henry E. Davies,
Lucius Robinson,	Richard A. McCurdy,
W. Smith Brown,	Francis Skiddy,
Richard Patrick,	J. Elliott Condict,
William H. Popham,	James C. Holden,
William A. Haines,	Hugh N. Camp,
Ezra Wheeler,	Herman C. Von Post.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, Vice President.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
JOHN M. STEWART, Secretary.
FREDERIC SCHROEDER, Assistant Secretary.
WILLIAM BETTS, LL. D.,
HON. LUCIUS ROBINSON, Counsel.
HON. HENRY E. DAVIES,
ISAAC L. KIPP, M. D.,
C. S. WINSTON, M. D., Medical Examiners.
Nos. 144 and 146 Broadway,
Corner of Liberty street.
JANUARY 20, 1870.

PERSONS HAVING MONEY CAN INVEST $3,000 AT ten per cent beside interest on Westchester county land, within ten miles of City Hall, valued at $8,000. Address JAMES PRATT, 68 West Forty-ninth street.

SHAW & PEIXOTTO, 30 PINE STREET.—MONEY loaned immediately on first Mortgages on improved city Property. Advances made upon securities having no quotation at the New York Stock Exchange. City Railroad Stocks bought and sold.

STATE OF TENNESSEE
Coupons,
Memphis City Coupons,
Shelby County (Tenn.) Coupons,
Wanted by
LEVY & BORG.
No. 41 Pine street.

WE WILL PROMPTLY BUY, AT FAIR RATES, FIRST and second mortgages upon improved city property; loans speedily procured.
HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

$5,000. $6,000 AND $10,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST class improved property in this city and Brooklyn; First and Second Mortgages wanted. JOSEPH MASON & GEO. B. WALTON, 141 Broadway.

$42,500 TO LOAN—ON PROPERTY IN NEW York and vicinity; first and second mortgages promptly cashed; principals only.
WM. SINCLAIR, JR., No. 3 Pine street.

$50,000 TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT; CITY property only. Applications from principals solicited. No bonus asked. Apply to WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON, 31 Cedar street.

$100,000 TO LOAN—EXCLUSIVELY ON WESTchester county property. First and Second Mortgages bought. Westchester Fire Insurance Company Stock for sale. L. M. DAVENPORT,
152 Nassau street, room No. 5.

$150,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON New York property; first and second mortgages wanted immediately for cash.
BELLAMY & STRATTON, No. 5½ Pine street.

$320,000 TO LOAN—ON FIRST BOND AND mortgage, in sums to suit, on Brooklyn property, to principals only.
MORTZ & CO., 53 Pine street, basement.

$750,000 TO LOAN—ON FIRST CLASS IMproved property in the cities of New York and Brooklyn, and in New Jersey; principals only.
E. M. MASON, No. 1 Centre street.

$1,500,000 TRUST FUNDS.—I AM PREPARED to lend money on approved Real Estate, in New York city and vicinity. Principals only.
JAS. L. KEMPER, No. 7 Pine street.

DRY GOODS.

FLOWERS AND FEATHERS FOR BALLS AND REceptions; also a handsome assortment of Dress Bonnets, at very low prices. C. DE LACY,
882½ Broadway, near Nineteenth street.

SPRING TRADE, 1870.
Spring Straw Goods,
MACY. Spring styles Parasols, MACY.
MACY. now open at popular prices. MACY.
MACY. R. H. MACY, MACY.
MACY. Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue. MACY.

TO LADIES.—DRESSMAKING FASHIONABLY DONE. Ladies at hotels can have their work done with despatch. Ball Dresses a specialty. Mrs. A. GUEST, No. 7 Great Jones street, near Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION OF THE STATE of New York, New York, Jan. 7, 1870.
NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS.—The undersigned, a committee of the board for the erection of an asylum on Ward's Island for the treatment of insane persons, will receive plans therefor, such plans to be presented on or before the 15th of February, proximo. The plans must be designed to accommodate 250 patients and be accompanied by an estimate of the cost of the building. All information in reference to the Asylum, its location, &c., may be obtained of the Superintendent of Ward's Island. The time of meeting of the Asylum Committee for the examination of plans presented will be ascertained from the Superintendent of the Commissioners of Emigration at Castle Garden. The sum of $1,000 will be paid for the plans which may be adopted, the committee reserving the right, however, to reject any and all plans presented.
GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, President.
CYRUS H. LOUTREL,
PHILIP BISSINGER,
JAMES LYNCH, Committee.
ISAAC T. SMITH,
FREDERICK KAPP,
P. McELROY.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
From pier 47 North river.
PENNSYLVANIA, Hall, Saturday, February 12, at 12 M.
HELVETIA, Thomson, Saturday, February 19, at 9 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown—Cabin, $80 and $100; steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool to Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the company's office, 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from pier 50 North river as follows:—
VILLE DE PARIS, Captain Surmont......Saturday, Feb. 19
ST. LAURENT, Captain Lemarie..........Saturday, March 5
LAFAYETTE, Captain Roussau.........Saturday, March 19
PEREIRE, Captain Duchesne..............Saturday, April 2
Rates of Passage, payable in gold (including wine):—To Brest or Havre—First cabin, $140; Second cabin, $75. To Paris (including railway ticket), $145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steamships between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork harbor:—

Nemesis, Wednesday, Feb. 9.	Calabria, Wednesday, March 2.
Tripoli, Thursday, Feb. 10.	Samaria, Thursday, March 3.
Java, Wednesday, Feb. 16.	Russia, Wednesday, March 9.
Siberia, Thursday, Feb. 17.	Marathon, Thursday, March 10.
China, Wednesday, Feb. 23.	
Tarifa, Thursday, Feb. 24.	

Rates of Passage
by the Wednesday steamer, not carrying steerage:—
First Cabin.........$130, gold. Second Cabin.......$80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris.....................................$145, gold
By the Thursday steamers.
First Cabin........$80, gold. Steerage.......$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent and for Mediterranean ports.
Steamer of 9th February will not carry passengers.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
Steam to
Bremen, Havre and London,
via Southampton.
The new, first class and elegant iron mail steamships
RHEIN..Saturday, Feb. 12
of 3,000 tons and 700 horse power, Captain J. C. Meyer;
DONAU..Feb. 19
of 3,000 tons and 700 horse power, Captain G. Ernst,
will leave from Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken, and take passengers to
London, Havre, Bremen and Southampton
at the following rates:—
First Cabin..$120 gold
Second Cabin..72 gold
Steerage...25 gold
For passage or freight apply to
OELRICHS & CO.,
68 Broad street, corner of Beaver, New York.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Every Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.
NEBRASKA...............................Wednesday, February 9
PENNSYLVANIA..........................Saturday, February 12
Drafts payable in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, at current rates of exchange. Apply at THOMPSON'S passage office, 73 Broadway, corner of Rector street.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Carrying the United States Mails.
Sailing every Wednesday.
NEBRASKA..........Guard..........Feb. 9, at Noon.
MANHATTAN..........Forsyth..........Feb. 16, at 3 P. M.
From pier 46 North river.
Cabin passage, $80 gold; steerage, $30 currency.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates.
Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—INMAN LINE of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF WASHINGTON..........Saturday, Feb. 12, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........Saturday, Feb. 19, 8 A. M.
CITY OF NEW YORK (via Halifax), Tuesday, Feb. 22, 10 A. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the Mail Steamer, sailing every Saturday.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	41
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

Passage by the Tuesday Steamer, via Halifax.

First Cabin. Payable in Gold.		Steerage. Payable in currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. Johns, N. F., by branch steamer	45	St. Johns, N. F., by branch steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York.

DIRECT LINE TO AND FROM FRANCE.
Steamship
WESTPHALIA,
Captain H. F. Schwensen, carrying the United States mails, will sail on Tuesday, Feb. 15, 1870, at 2 P. M., for
PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG AND HAMBURG,
taking passengers to London (via Plymouth) and Paris (via Cherbourg).
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $35,
The Hamburg (?) United States gold coin.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broad street, N. Y. No. 6 Barclay street, N. Y.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE,
Favorite Clyde built passenger steamers, are intended to sail as follows:—

IOWA	Feb. 12	EUROPA	March 5
ANGLIA	Feb. 19	INDIA	March 12
COLUMBIA	Feb. 26	CAMBRIA	March 19

—and every Saturday thereafter,
From pier 20 North river, at 12 o'clock noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:—
Cabins to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Steerage to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35;
Prepared certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued, payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey street, or at the Company's office, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
Cunard Line.
TRIPOLI sails..........................Thursday, Feb. 10
SIBERIA sails..........................Thursday, Feb. 17
Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Europe issued at lowest rates.
For cabin passage apply at No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage apply at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.—Steamers of this line leave pier No. 3 North river fortnightly direct to London.
ATALANTA........Pinkham........February 12, at 1 P. M.
Rates of passage—In Cabins, $90 and $70; Steerage, $30, in currency; Steerage tickets from London or Havre, $40, in currency.
Passengers booked to Hamburg, Bremen, Havre, Paris, Antwerp and Rotterdam at cheapest currency rates. For passage apply at No. 55 Broadway. For freight apply at No. 54 South street. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

RUGER'S AMERICAN LINE TO EUROPE.
For Copenhagen and Stettin, touching at Cowes and Bremen, taking also passengers to Havre, London, Hamburg and Gothenburg. The splendid first class side wheel steamer OCEAN QUEEN, 3,000 tons register, Captain ——, will leave pier 42 North river, Thursday, March 3.
Rates of passage—First cabin, $90: second, $60: steerage, $20, gold. To be followed by the elegant steamer Rising Star. For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., 133 Pearl street.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXchange Office.—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly by first class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London by weekly sailing packets. Drafts for £1 and upward, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates, at
TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.'S, 86 South st., New York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—OFFICIAL Passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, 41 Chambers street.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Through line to
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
Freight and passage greatly reduced.
Through rates, New York to San Francisco,
First class, $125 to $170. Steerage, $60.
According to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave pier 42 North river, foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock noon,
on the 5th and 21st of each month,
except when those days fall on a Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
February 21, ALASKA, Captain Gray; connecting with CONSTITUTION, Captain Parker.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco March 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
Freight for Alaska received until 4 P. M. on Saturday, February 19. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information apply at the office, pier 42 North river.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP Company.—The elegant sidewheel steamship SOUTH AMERICA, 2,000 tons burden, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh, will sail for St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro, on Monday, Feb. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier 43 North river.
For freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green, New York.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New York and Mexican Mail Steamship line, every twenty days, from pier 17 East river, at 12 o'clock, noon.
The splendid new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Deaken.....................Tuesday, Feb. 22
CLEOPATRA, Phillips..........................Monday, March 14
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
Atlantic Mail Steamship Company,
sailing regularly every Thursday, at 3 o'clock precisely, from pier No. 4 North river.
EAGLE..............Captain M. R. Greene..........February 10
MORRO CASTLE......Captain R. Adams..........February 17
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice, via Nassau..February 24
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling green.

FIRST CLASS STEAMERS LEAVE FOR SAVANNAH, Ga., direct, on every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3 P. M. For passage apply at the Southern Steamship ticket office, 13 Broadway.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

TEXAS LINE
OF GALVESTON STEAMERS,
sailing every saturday at 3 P. M., touching at Key West, carrying the United States mail.
The A1 steamer VIRGINIA, Captain Kennedy, at pier No. 20 East river, will sail Saturday, February 12.
All goods for Houston or the interior will be forwarded by our agents, Messrs. T. H. McMahon & Co., free.
For freight or passage apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE.
From pier No. 12 North river, at 3 o'clock P. M.
SHERMAN...............................On Saturday, Feb. 12
UNITED STATES..........................On Saturday, Feb. 19
Freight received daily. Through rates given for St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERICK BAKER, 40 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.—SOUTHERN LINE.—The steamer LODONA, Captain H. R. Hovey, will leave pier 21 East river, Saturday, February 12.
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO.,
153 Maiden lane.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Line.
Steamships of this line will leave pier No. 9 North river, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:—
MARIPOSA, Kemble....................Saturday, February 12
GEORGE CROMWELL, Clapp..........Saturday, February 19
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25.
For passage, first and second class, or freight apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street.

FOR MOBILE—FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The Florida Railroad Company will despatch the first class steamer ALABAMA, Captain Limeburner, on Saturday, Feb. 12, from pier 29 North river. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.
For freight or passage apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, 177 West street.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS the South and Southwest.—The South Carolina Railroad Company's first class sidewheel steamship SOUTH CAROLINA, Captain S. Adkins, on Thursday, February 10, at 3 P. M., sailing from pier No. 5 North river.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest and with steamers to Florida ports.
Insurance by this line one-half per cent.
The steamer CHAMPION will follow and sail Saturday, February 12.
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents,
26 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
Old Dominion Steamship Company.
Steamships of this line leave pier 37 North river, foot of Beach street.
For Norfolk, City Point and Richmond every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air line, the Seaboard Inland Air line, Petersburg and Weldon railroads, Chesapeake and Ohio railroads, and Richmond and Danville railroads. Through passenger tickets and through bills of lading at reduced rates to all points South and Southwest.
Apply at office on pier 37, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
187 Greenwich street, corner of Dey.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—AT THE CHARITY BALL, A POINT APPLIQUE Handkerchief. The finder will be suitably rewarded. Address Miss M. B. D., 175 West Forty-seventh street.

LOST—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF NEW Jersey Central Railroad Stock:—No. 11,462, for 30 shares, in name of Fowler & Wilson, and No. 11,497, for 38 shares, in name of Fowler & Learned. The transfer of the above stock has been stopped, and the public are cautioned against negotiating the same. A reward will be paid for their return to JOHNSON & DAY, 89 Broadway.

LOST—MONDAY AFTERNOON, FEBRUARY 7, IN Thirty-first street, near Fifth avenue, a Mink Fur Tippet. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the Wadsworth House, 63 Fifth avenue.

LOST—FROM BROADWAY, CORNER OF BROOME, TO Elm street, a black leather Wallet, containing bills. The finder will be liberally rewarded at 476 Broadway, in the store of Frank & Goldsmith.

LOST—A SET OF UPPER TEETH, IN THE VICINITY of Houston and Spring streets and Broadway. A liberal reward. Apply at 592 West street.

LOST—PASS BOOK NO. 21,082, ON EAST RIVER SAVings Bank. The finder will leave the same at the bank, No. 3 Chambers street.

LOST—JAMES HENRY SKIPPER, WHO LEFT WILmington, N. C., in 1865, with the Sixth Connecticut regiment, in company with the surgeon. Any information in regard to him will be thankfully received by his father, James W. Skipper, Wilmington, N. C.

LOST—A POCKETBOOK CONTAINING ERIE RAILroad commutation ticket. The loser being a poor man the finder would confer a favor by sending ticket to H. W. LAMNUS, 1,141 Broadway.

LOST OR STOLEN—A DOUBLE LOCKET; A BIRD one side; letter M. the other; portrait inside. A liberal reward paid at National Trust Company's, 336 Broadway.
F. MANGAM.

THE PARTY WHO FOUND A RED RUSSIAN leather Pocketbook at Wood's Museum Tuesday afternoon will please return the same, against a suitable reward, to Miss FANNIE BELL, 58 West Sixteenth street.

REWARDS.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, A BLACK AND TAN SLUT, coarse bred; has a slight touch of mange on the back; has a habit of furiously barking at the least noise; has large eyes and intelligent face; answers to "Hattie." Return to IRA PAINE, 49 Wooster street.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ... stage, on the route to Hudson River Railroad depot, Thirtieth street, Monday evening, Feb. 7, a black Satchel, containing papers of no value except to the owner; also other collar. Any person returning the same to A. BOYCE, No. 45 Whitehall street, New York, will receive the above reward and thanks of the owner.

$50 REWARD.—LEFT HOME, ON THURSDAY evening last, 3d inst., in a fit of insanity, Mr. David Stern, and has not been heard of since. He is about forty-two years old, dark complexioned, has black hair and whiskers, slightly gray, and walks stoop shouldered and has lost the sight of his left eye. The above reward will be paid to any one finding him, or for information which may lead to the finding of him by R. STERN, 59 Rivington street.

$70 REWARD.—STOLEN, A GOLD HUNTING, STEM winding Lever, No. 6,256, A. Lange & Co., makers. Deliver to HAMANN & KOCH, No. 9 Maiden lane. No questions asked.

$100 REWARD.—LOST WITHIN THE PAST TEN days, a solitaire Diamond Stud, set in light blue enamel; the finder will receive the above reward and no questions asked, by returning it to J. D. TILESTON, 126 Pearl street.

INSTRUCTION.

AT $5—TELEGRAPHING; TERMS REDUCED FROM $35 to $5 for three months' course in telegraphing. Practically taught with instruments, day and evening.
THOMPSON'S College, 20 Fourth avenue.

AT THOMPSON'S.—BOOKKEEPING, WRITING, Arithmetic, Grammar, Spelling; day and evening. Ladies' department; Telegraphy, French and German; private instruction. THOMPSON'S Business College, 20 Fourth avenue, opposite Cooper Institute.

AT TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 186 BOWERY—Private instruction, day and evening, in Telegraphy, Bookkeeping, Writing, Business Calculations, French, German, Spanish, Shorthand, Drawing, Mathematics and English Branches. Ladies' department.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 875 BROADway, corner of Eighteenth street, is the cheapest and best commercial institution in the country. Students receive private instruction day or evening in Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic, &c., and improve more in one month than in a year at ordinary schools.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, UP stairs—The highest cash advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silver, &c., or the same bought, at No. 77 Bleecker street, north side.

AT J. A. JACKSON'S, NO. 5 AMITY STREET, NEAR Broadway.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Dry Goods and Personal Property of every description. Same bought and sold.

AT 1,272 BROADWAY, NEAR THIRTY-SECOND street, up stairs, Money loaned on personal property of every description. Same bought and sold.

AT WOLF BROTHERS', 559 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS, formerly of Brooklyn—Money liberally advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, more particularly on Pianos. Business strictly confidential. Same bought and sold.

AT HYMAN'S, 653 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND street.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds and Watches, Silverware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

AT THE JEWELRY STORE, 723 BROADWAY, UNDER the New York Hotel.—The highest prices paid for Diamonds, Watches, Old Gold and Silver, Laces, Camels' Hair Shawls, &c. The same sold. LYNCH'S.

AT 57 THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR WALLACK'S theatre.—I pay the highest price for Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry or advance on the same.
ISAACS, Diamond Broker, 57 Thirteenth street.

AT THE ESTABLISHED OFFICE 66 NASSAU STREET, room No. 3, the best prices are paid for Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, or advances made on same.
A. HONIGMAN, Broker.

BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON STREET (KNOX'S Building).—Business established fifteen years.—NEWMAN LEOPOLD buys, sells or advances liberally on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Life Policies. Merchandise and other Securities negotiated for.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS AND ALL DEscriptions of Merchandise, new and second hand, taken on storage. Cash advances made when required and the same taken on commission at owner's limits for private sale by A. M. CRISTALAR & SON, 427 Broadway.

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.—Liberal advances made on diamonds, watches, jewelry and all kinds of merchandise. The same bought and sold. HAYMAN LEOPOLD, room No. 1.

913 BROADWAY, NEAR TWENTIETH STREET, UP stairs.—Money advanced on Watches, Diamonds, Silverware, Laces, Shawls, &c. Same bought. Office hours from 9 to 5. JOSEPH & HERTS.

$50,000 TO ADVANCE ON DIAMONDS, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Silks, Laces, Dry Goods, &c.; also Pianos and Furniture; or the goods bought. JOHNSON & CO., Loan Brokers, 189 Bowery.

VALENTINES.

THE LARGEST AND FINEST ASSORTMENT OF French Valentines retailed at wholesale prices, at HENRY DE MARSAN'S, No. 60 Chatham street, up stairs, first floor (opposite William street).

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE COURTS.

An Indiana Carpet-Bag Divorce Suit in the United States Supreme Court—Alleged Conspiracy to Defraud the Government—Bank Defalcation—Breach of Confidence on the Part of Counsel—The Steam Navigation Company's Litigation.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

An Indiana Divorce Suit—What Constitutes a Bona Fide Residence.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8, 1870.

No. 53. *Benjamin H. Cheever vs. Jessie B. Wilson and Annie J. Worcester—Appeal from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.*—The appellant filed a bill in the Circuit Court for the District of Columbia in June, 1858, for the purpose of enforcing a decree of the Circuit Court of Madison county, Indiana, granting a divorce, a vinculo, between him and Annie J. Cheever, now Worcester. The decree of divorce also adjudged that a portion of the rents of certain real estate in the city of Washington should be paid to the appellant for the support of two of the children of the marriage assigned to his care. Shortly after the decree was rendered Mrs. Cheever married one Worcester, now deceased. The defendant Wilson is in possession of the real estate, as tenant under a lease from Mrs. Cheever, and her mother and trustee. The court below dismissed the bill, Judge Wylie delivering the opinion of the court, holding that the decree of the Indiana court was "wholly void as to each of the subjects of which it claims to dispose—the divorce, the children, and the property,"—and the only question presented by the appeal is whether that decree of the Indiana court was void or is valid. The facts were that the parties, disagreeing, separated, Cheever taking two of the children and Mrs. Cheever two. Some years after Mrs. Cheever removed to Marion county, Indiana, and in 1857 petitioned for a divorce, alleging abandonment and acts of cruelty. Afterwards an order was made changing the venue to Madison county. Cheever appeared and defended, denying all the allegations of the bill and filing a cross bill or petition, to which he made his wife defendant, and in which he stated that about ten years after their marriage a disagreement arose between them, which was wholly irreconcilable, and that in consequence of the disposition of his wife he was compelled to abandon her, which he did, without intent to return to her; that it was impossible a reconciliation could ever take place, for he could never live with her again without destroying the happiness of his life. Mrs. Cheever answered, denying all matters inconsistent with the allegations of her petition. The Indiana court heard the evidence, and finding the marriage and abandonment to be true, and the other allegations untrue, granted the divorce and made the decree as to the property. Upon this state of facts the appellant insists upon the validity of the decree, claiming that, as between the parties, the decree is *res adjudicata*. By virtue of the constitutional provision that "full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other State" the decree is authenticated. If the judgment is conclusive in the State where it was pronounced it is equally conclusive everywhere. The defendants contend that the decree was void for want of jurisdiction; that the plaintiff in the suit did not show *bona fide* residence in Indiana, and that it is clear from the proof that she went to that State for the sole purpose of procuring a divorce, and with no intention to reside there longer than was necessary for that object. She went in February, the decree was obtained in August and she remained only till September. She was never there, as far as appears, before or after that period. The essential requisites of a *bona fide* residence were wanting. Besides, during coverture she could not acquire a domicile in Indiana. Her domicile must be where her husband is, and she cannot acquire a different one during coverture. The only exceptions are that where a husband abandons his wife and establishes a different domicile, the wife may retain the domicil where she was abandoned and seek her remedies there, or she may go back to her family and her original domicile and have redress there. But if there was jurisdiction of the person there was none to affect the wife's property, even though the persons, under the laws of Indiana, which provide that where a divorce is decreed for the act of the husband the wife shall be restored to her property as if he had died. C. W. Boyce for appellant; W. L. Cox for appellees.

Steamboat Contract Litigation.

Nos. 58 and 59. *Steamboat H. Barnes vs. Harrison & McManus, and Same vs. Reynolds & Acken.—Error to the Supreme Court of Missouri.*—These are two of eleven suits brought by the defendants here to recover for supplies furnished for the use of a number of boats belonging to the St. Louis, Cairo and Johnsonville Packet Company and running in the trade between St. Louis and Johnsonville, in Tennessee. The boats had been the property of a mercantile firm residing and doing business in St. Louis, and were placed by them as stock in the packet company, a corporation chartered by the Legislature of Tennessee. They, however, remained enrolled in the Custom House at St. Louis, where most of the stockholders of the company resided. The defendants in error resided and did business in that city, and the accounts accrued there. The purchases were made through an agent employed by the packet company, who had himself no connection with the boats either as master or mariner. His whole time was spent in St. Louis, and whenever he purchased supplies he designated the boats to which they should be sent. He also directed the defendants in error to keep a separate account with each boat.

The complaint was filed in the Circuit Court of St. Louis under the Boat act of the State giving a lien for supplies, and each of the boats was attached. The judgments were for the defendants in error, sustaining their lien, and the Supreme Court of the State affirmed them. In the course of the proceedings the claimants of the boats filed an amended answer denying the jurisdiction of the State court, on the ground that the contract was within the exclusive jurisdiction of the federal district court, being a case of maritime lien, of which that court had exclusive original jurisdiction. On the question raised by this pleading the case came here for review, and the question for determination is, does the furnishing of supplies to a vessel in her home port create a maritime lien and bring the case within the exclusive cognizance of the federal courts having admiralty jurisdiction? The plaintiffs in error contend that the Boat act of Missouri, under which the proceedings were instituted, is void, as being repugnant to the provisions of the constitution in respect of maritime jurisdiction, and they rely upon the decisions in the cases of the Ad Hine and the Moses Taylor to sustain their view. The defendants concede that under the principle finally settled in the case of the Hine all maritime laws are within the exclusive jurisdiction of the federal courts of admiralty, but they contend that it was not the intention of that decision to enlarge the admiralty jurisdiction of the federal courts, and that the contracts in these cases involve no maritime lien. It is also insisted that the State courts have still jurisdiction, even in cases of maritime contract where no maritime lien exists. John H. Rankin for plaintiffs in error; G. P. Strong for defendants.

Another Steamboat Suit.

Nos. 61 and 62. *The Steamboat Joseph Johnson vs. McCord and the Washington Insurance Company, and McCord and the Washington Insurance Company vs. the Propeller William F. Burden et al.—Appeals from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York.*—This suit was brought by McCord as the owner of the canal boat Kate McCord, and the insurance company, as owner of her cargo of wheat, to recover damages against the steamboat and propeller resulting from a collision on the East river in December, 1863, while the canal boat was in tow of the propeller. The decision of the District Court was that the steamboat and propeller were jointly liable for the damage, and the decree was against them both. But the Circuit Court held that the steamboat was solely at fault and reversed so much of the decree as charged the propeller with responsibility, with costs against the libellants. The owners of the steamboat appeal, maintaining that the propeller was altogether to be charged, or was at least equally in fault, and should contribute towards the damages; and the libellants appeal from so much of the decree as dismisses the libel as to the propeller with costs against them. The questions are principally of fact. C. Van Stanwood for libellants; F. J. Fithian for the steamboat; Erie Benedict for the propeller.

The Morse Telegraph Litigation.

No. 68. *Francis O. J. Smith vs. Samuel F. B. Morse et al.—Error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York.*—This was an action of covenant against the plaintiff in error, founded on a submission to an award of arbitration in a litigation existing between Morse and the executors of Vail against Smith, arising out of certain agreements concerning Morse's telegraph. The submission shows that all suits and causes of action between the parties, and also all causes of action between the late Mr. Kendall and Smith, had been amicably adjusted and settled, with certain exceptions of claims, as follows:—A claim for stock and dividend in the Washington and New Orleans Telegraph Company, on the part of Smith against Morse and the executors of Vail, and also a like claim on the part of Morse and executors against Smith; a claim of Smith against Morse for moneys received for the invention of the telegraph from sources out of the United States. These claims were submitted to arbitrators, who disagreed, and an umpire was chosen, and an award was made in favor of Morse and the executors of certain amounts payable in stock and money. This action was brought on the non-performance of the award thus made, and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff (below) for $10,726 and costs. The only questions to be considered here are those arising on the rulings as to the admission of evidence below. Case submitted. R. H. Huntley for plaintiff in error; C. Tracy for defendants.

Spanish Land Grants in California.

No. 60. *Dexter vs. Hall—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of California.*—This action was brought by the widow and children of John Hall, formerly a lieutenant in the United States Navy, to recover the possession of a 100-vara lot in the city of San Francisco. The title depended upon an alcalde grant and the action of the Legislature of California and of Congress in ratifying the title of the grantee, and the trial resulted in favor of the plaintiffs below. The case comes here on exceptions to the admission of evidence by the court below, and to the propositions of law contained in the charge to the jury. Submitted on the printed points of counsel. Senator Conkling for plaintiff in error; P. G. Gilpin for defendant.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—ON APPEAL.

Decisions.

Before Judge Nelson.

James Boyce vs. Steamer Pelapsco.—Report confirmed.

James Farrell vs. Charles Campbell.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied.

Gertrude E. Selden et al. vs. The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.—(Double case.) Judgment affirmed.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Charge of Conspiracy to Defraud the Government.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

The United States vs. Norris Lojee.—The defendant was charged with conspiracy to defraud the government by removing from a distillery in Sixteenth street a quantity of distilled spirits to a place other than a bonded warehouse without having paid the internal revenue tax thereon. The examination yesterday was adjourned over till Thursday week in consequence of the illness of Mr. Purdy, Assistant United States District Attorney.

The Farmers and Drovers' Bank Defalcation.

Before Commissioner Shields.

The United States vs. Morris S. Hill.—The defendant was cashier of the Farmers and Drovers' Bank of Somers, Westchester county, and is charged with being a defaulter thereto in a considerable sum of money, which, it is alleged, he withdrew from the funds of the bank. The case was set down for yesterday, but on account of the illness of one of defendant's counsel the examination was adjourned over till to-morrow, at one o'clock P. M.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

The Erie Railroad Litigation—An Attorney Overhauled for an Alleged Breach of Confidence—Judicial Strictures Properly Directed.

Before Judge Barnard.

Bush vs. Ramsey et al.—This case came up yesterday on a motion to continue the injunction on Messrs. Ramsey and Eaton, and to have the former punished for contempt of court. The matter was adjourned for a week.

Judge Barnard has rendered his decision in the case of the Erie Railroad Company vs. Joseph H. Ramsey et al., as follows:—The contempt alleged in this case is disobedience to an injunction restraining the plaintiff (Ramsey) from proceeding with this suit. It is manifest that the plaintiff has not proceeded in the suit without the intention and assistance of counsel, and the Court will inquire what officer, if any, of this court had so far disregarded his duty and violated his professional obligations as to advise or assist the disobedience alleged. The Court will therefore order a reference to ascertain whether any officer of this court has participated in the proceedings alleged to be contemptuous, and if so, to inform the Court of the fact. There is another matter which the Court ought not to pass without comment. It appears upon the papers before me that Mr. D. B. Eaton was at the commencement of this action one of the attorneys for the plaintiff, that he was formerly the general attorney and counsel for the defendant, the Erie Railroad Company, and if Mr. Eaton drafted the complaint in this action, as I have reason to believe, no one can doubt for a moment that he acquired his intimate knowledge of the secret history of the Erie Railroad Company, the proceedings of private meetings of the Board of Directors in former years, and of its various negotiations and transactions while he was counsel for that company, and the Court knows no more flagrant nor odious violation of professional confidence than for an attorney who has been dismissed by his client to use his knowledge of that client's affairs, acquired as his counsel, in bringing an action for a stranger against his former client. An attorney will be restrained by injunction from communicating to a party who is suing a former client knowledge or matters of evidence which have come to him in his employment for such client, and a party will be restrained from using in his action or otherwise any documents or matters of evidence which the attorney had so obtained. (Lewis and Smith, I.; McMaughton and Gordon, 417.) On the same principle the Court will, upon its own motion, ascertain if an attorney of this court has been guilty of such breach of trust, and if so will disbar him. An order of reference should, therefore, be made to ascertain the facts.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

The National Steamship Company in Court—Change of Corporate Name Under English Statutes.

Before Judge Cardozo.

Miller vs. The National Steamship Company.—This case came up on motion for a receiver. The plaintiff claims that this defendant is identical with the judgment debtor in an action in the Superior Court against the National Steam Navigation Company; that it is under the same control and has assets of the old company, including several steamships. The defendant asserts that it is an entirely new corporation, and that its predecessor has paid all its debts. It appears that the corporate change was effected in England in 1867, and that this defendant should have been sued in the original action in 1868 instead of the judgment debtor. On the other hand it was urged that the whole matter was res judicata, the time for appealing having expired, and the only remaining question is whether this defendant is the trustee of any property of the National Steam Navigation Company. The affidavits deny the existence of any assets of the old company in this jurisdiction, and allege that they bought and paid for the steamships.

Edward L. Andrews for the motion; Edwin W. Stoughton opposed.

The Court took the papers.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Alleged Fraud and Conspiracy.

Before Judge Spencer.

Van Saun and Another vs. Samuel C. Barr.—This case came up on motion to vacate an order of arrest issued on the affidavits of the plaintiffs, charging them with defrauding the firm of Van Saun & Wheeler in a mercantile transaction committed to his hands. Mr. Barr occupied desk room on his own account in plaintiffs' office, and denies in toto the allegations contained in the affidavit of the plaintiffs. He also presents affidavits making countercharges against Van Saun & Wheeler, and thereby hangs a tale that will be more fully developed one of these days—in fact, as Mr. Barr threatens, before Messrs. Van Saun & Wheeler are permitted to draw a veil over the threatened *dénouement*. An able and eloquent argument was made to the court by Judge Curtis to vacate the motion for arrest, after which the further hearing of argument was adjourned to Monday next. Judge Curtis and Mr. William H. Stephens appeared for the defendant.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Justice Dowling on Pistol Shooting—Loftus' Dive—Sixth Ward Police on Their Trial—"The Whistling Thief" of a Private Detective.

Before Judges Dowling and Bixby.

THE PISTOL AGAIN.

Dennis Brady was charged with pointing a pistol and attempting to shoot Daniel O'Connell, who keeps an oyster saloon corner of Chatham and Pearl streets. Brady went into the saloon on Sunday morning, about half-past ten o'clock, with a friend, and had something to drink. Some trouble arose out of a dispute, and Brady pointed a loaded pistol at O'Connell and threatened to shoot him. The pistol was not capped, and was ultimately taken from Brady. On examination it was found to be a six-shooter, and five of the barrels were loaded.

Judge Dowling, in passing sentence, said that this kind of pistol outrage was getting very much too common throughout the city. No newspaper could be taken up any morning without seeing an account of a murder or an attempt at murder. During the present year there had been no less than five murders or attempts at murder in the city and county for every day this year. The Court was, therefore, determined to do all it could to prevent this kind of thing, and should sentence him to the Penitentiary for six months.

LOFTUS' LEONARD STREET DIVE.

Andrew Larkins and John Loftus pleaded guilty to keeping a disorderly house at No. 163 Leonard street. This house was visited about one o'clock on Sunday morning by Captain Jourdan, and twenty-one people of both sexes found in a miserably small apartment, drinking and sleeping there. The majority of the men were colored men.

Judge Dowling said that as Larkins was known to be a hard working man sentence would be suspended upon him, but Loftus, who was a well known bad character, would be sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

SIXTH WARD POLICE AND CENTRE STREET BASEMENTS.

John Nevins, Kate Patterson and Ellen Nevins were charged with assault and battery upon officer McIntee, of the Sixth precinct, on Saturday night.

Nevins keeps a basement saloon at 29 Centre street, and McIntee said that he was called there, to separate Nevins and Patterson, who were fighting. He went in and separated them, and the women got round him and cut him on the head with two pewter mugs. Nevins also struck him and he hit Nevins with the club to protect himself. In cross-examination by Mr. Howe McIntee said that he knew the Sixth Ward Hotel, but had not been at a wrestling match there that night. He has told that there was a muss there, and he went in; but seeing all was quiet, he came out again; he did not stay more than a minute or two. He also denied owing Nevins any money, and Nevins had not an account against him of $1 60. Officer Glynn and three other officers, who had seen part of this muss, gave confirmatory evidence.

The defendant, Nevins, was then placed on the stand, and he said that he was putting the shutters of his saloon up when he saw officers McIntee and Glynn go in; the girls gave them some liquor, as they often did, and when Nevins went in Glynn inquired who was going to treat.

Nevins replied—"I am not; if you can't pay up the first of the month when are you going to pay me the $1 60 you owe me, McIntee? and Glynn owes me $2 50." McIntee took off his gloves and belt, and pretended that he had paid for the drink he was taking. Nevins told him he had not, and went to his till to see what bills were there, for he said there was ten dollars before those men came in. He told them that they had not paid and he went and carried out another shutter. They then threatened him, and he said, "Don't threaten me or I'll report you to Captain Jourdan." While he was picking up some small stamps they hit him with a club and the "muss" followed. Nevins showed the shirt he had on, which was covered with marks of blood, and his head was plastered and bandaged. He said that he begged the officers to allow him to go into a drug store to have his wounds dressed, but they would not permit him. When he got to the station house Sergeants Brien and Burns treated him humanely and like a gentlemen. He denied fighting with any woman. The girl named Nevins also said she was struck by officer McIntee, and exhibited marks upon her person.

Mark Gill and Daniel Shearn also proved seeing McIntee at the Sixth Ward Hotel at a wrestling match, and that he stayed there at least half an hour.

Judge Dowling said that as these policemen would have to take their trial elsewhere, the Court would refrain from offering any evidence as to their guilt, but the defendants would all be discharged.

ADVENTURES OF A PRIVATE DETECTIVE IN WATER STREET.

James Mooney, who said he was a private detective, and was a respectably dressed young man, was charged by Mrs. Mary Christopher, who keeps what she termed "a variety" at No. 275 Water street, with assaulting her.

Mooney was defended by Mr. Keady.

Mrs. Christopher, a tall, well dressed lady, said that Mooney came in her house on Thursday evening, and when he was going out the defendant struck her, giving her the mark she bore now upon her eye. In reply to counsel she said she kept "a variety;" there were two or three women there; they worked there; she did not sell liquors.

Mr. Charles Laburnbam, but whose real name was said to be Baker, said that he was present and saw the assault committed.

Counsel—Are you of the "Varieties," Mr. Laburnham?

Laburnham—Well, sir, I sings there.

Counsel—Were you singing on this evening?

Laburnham—Yes, I was singing.

Counsel—What were you singing, Mr. Laburnham?

Laburnham—Well, sir, I was singing "The Whistling Thief;" a very popular song, sir, in Water street; much liked by the "fancy."

Counsel—Are you liked by the "fancy?"

Laburnham—No, sir, the song.

Counsel—Well, sir, what did you see of this trouble?

Laburnham—Well, this gentleman here (pointing to the defendant) was what, I should say, slightly inebriated.

Counsel—Inebriated? Do you mean drunk?

Laburnham—Well, not quite that, sir, but inebriated; in a lively, very lively condition, sir; when I'd done singing he wanted a "waltz;" he tried to waltz himself, but didn't get on very well, so he wanted the girls to waltz; they tried to persuade him out of the waltz, your Honor, but "a waltz" the gentleman would have; and when he found the girls wouldn't waltz he waltzed himself again, Judge, and he amused the company a good deal.

Counsel—Well, did he have anything to drink after all this?

Laburnham—He did; I saw him pay for some liquor.

Counsel—And drink it?

Laburnham—Well, he or the girls did.

Counsel—Then you know nothing about this assault?

Laburnham—Yes; I saw Mrs. Christopher hit by this gentleman as he went out of the saloon; she wished to turn him out.

Counsel—You offered to give evidence in this man's favor if he would give you $40?

Laburnham—I should like to explain.

Judge Bixby—No you wont; that will do, sir; step down.

A witness named Michell was called, who proved an offer by Laburnham to Michell, "as money was money," to "square it" for him in his evidence.

The defendant said he was a "private detective," and went in this saloon; he thought he was going to be robbed, and so he struck the complainant.

Judge Bixby—You are fined $20.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

OYER AND TERMINER AND SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part 1.—Before Judge Ingraham.—Nos. 1631, 487, 1465, 1343, 1805, 1807, 1407, 705, 2119, 2105, 405, 1531, 1871, 1577, 873, 1165, 1747, 797, 1865, 1947.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Held by Judge Cardozo.—Nos., demurrers, 7, 8, 14, 31; law and fact, 31½, 89, 107, 130, 156, 160½, 175, 180, 196, 203, 216, 228, 249, 252, 263, 266.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Judge Barnard.—Calendar called twelve M.—No. 82, call 201.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1.—Before Judge Monell.—Nos. 721, 399, 1111, 781, 991, 1307, 1189, 33, 1515, 1247, 1271, 677, 1215, 1259, 1151. Part 2.—Nos. 1742, 990, 818, 1824, 1953, 1958, 1964, 1970, 1974, 1976, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1993.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1.—Before Judge Daly.—Nos. 286, 800, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1.—Before Judge Alker.—Nos. 76, 162, 136, 4375, 4754, 6, 10, 11, 12, 182, 213, 213, 164, 167, 190. Part 2.—Before Judge Gross.—Nos. 161½, 72, 176, 263, 302, 326, 333, 334, 350, 165, 118, 169, 170.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Held by Recorder Hackett. Opens 11 A. M.—The People vs. Thomas Manes, rape; Same vs. Michael Fitzgerald, robbery; Same vs. Peter Burke, James Parks, Martin Tierney, Daniel Whoonahan, William Gouiin, burglary; Same vs. Walter Hamilton, forgery; Same vs. John O'Toole, obtaining goods by false pretences; Same vs. Peter Reynolds, James Williams, Adeline Hoffman, Giovanni Gotilla, Philip Treacy, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. Michael Carroll, Charles Wagner, Moses Sickles, William H. Lyons, Jeremiah Phelan, Amelia Coulin, Eugenie Edwards Garcia, John F. Drawbridge, Charles St. Clair, Charles Herminger, grand larceny; Same vs. Edward F. Rooney, William H. Summers, grand larceny; John Kinney, Michael Kelley and John McCormick, cruelty to animals.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

More Wholesale Liquor Dealers in Trouble.

Before Judge Benedict.

Assistant District Attorney Allen yesterday commenced suits against the following additional wholesale liquor dealers to recover, in each case, a penalty of $500, incurred by defendants by reason of their failing to have proper signs as wholesale dealers over their respective places of business:—

Michael Bennett, No. 197 Flatbush avenue; Peter Behrens, corner of Atlantic and Brooklyn avenues; John Farrell, No. 10 Water street; Ferdinand Keller, corner of First and North First streets; James Longman, corner of Broadway and Twelfth street, and Alexander Nipple, No. 35 Commerce street.

The processes have been served by the Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Mortgage Against a Condemned Vessel.

Before Judge Benedict.

Eli B. Corinne et al. vs. The Steamboat Gladiator.—This was an action for the recovery of wages, and a decree having been rendered in favor of libellants for $1,300 the vessel was sold by the United States Marshal at $4,000. Subsequently, however, John Bodfish presented a petition to the court, setting forth that he held a mortgage executed upon the steamboat by Charles H. Franklin, Jr. (a bankrupt), and asking that the balance of the amount accruing from the sale of the vessel be applied towards the payment of the mortgage.

In connection with this, Judge Benedict has just made the following order:—

The petition of John Bodfish having been presented to the Court from which it appears that the said petitioner is the holder of a mortgage executed upon the said steamboat Gladiator by Charles H. Franklin, Jr., and praying that the funds now in court credited to the above cause may be applied toward the payment of said mortgage; and it also appearing that the said Charles H. Franklin, Jr., mortgagor, has been duly declared a bankrupt according to the provisions of the Bankrupt act. It is now ordered that all proceedings upon said petitioner be stayed until the appointment of an assignee of said Charles H. Franklin, Jr., bankrupt.

Steamboat Licenses.

At the request of the Collector of Customs Assistant District Attorney Allen yesterday filed libels against the steamboats F. Stgel, Ella May and M. S. Allison for the recovery of penalties incurred by the owners by the reason of their failing to surrender their licenses at the time of the expiration of the same in September last.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions, &c.

Before Judge Gilbert.

William G. Ackerman vs. Martha G. Hoyt and Others.—Referee's report shows $3,251 as amount confirmed.

Charles B. Mart vs. Edmund D. Shaw and Others.—Referee's report giving judgment for plaintiff for $547 45.

Same vs. Mary A. Carroll and Others.—Referee's report, giving judgment for $2,442 55, confirmed.

In the Matter of Opening Second Street from Eighth Avenue to Fourth Avenue, and Vermont Place, from Fulton Avenue to Macon Street, and of Decatur Street, from Tompkins Avenue to Reid Avenue, and of First Street from Third Avenue to Gowanus Canal, and of Cedar Street from Bushwick Avenue to Central Avenue, and of Front Street, between Smith Street to Kingsland Avenue and of Macdougal Street from Fulton to Broadway, and of Twenty-fifth Street from Third to Fifth Avenues—Proofs of publication were read, and also reports of commissioners and assessors. Subsequently the reports were confirmed.

In the Matter of the Opening of a Street from Railroad avenue to Boston Road in Morrisania.—Report of Commissioners read and application refused.

Petition of Brooklyn City, Hunter's Point and Prospect Park Railroad Company to Acquire Land in the County.—Order was made appointing Anthony F. Campbell, John D. Hunter and Charles Lowery Commissioners to report thereon.

Mary C. Porter vs. William M. Parks.—Motion for extra allowance of $500 to defendant denied.

Ocean National Bank vs. Catharine M. Olcott.—Extra allowance of $250 granted defendant's motion to stay proceedings until decision of appeal denied.

COURT OF SESSIONS.

A Car Conductor Shoots a Passenger in Self Defence.

Before Judge Troy and Justices Voorhees and Johnson.

Charles S. Dorian, the conductor of a Greenpoint car, was placed on trial yesterday for shooting one Bernard Murphy on the night of November 2 last. It appeared that the complaining witness and a friend named Cullen got on the front platform of the defendant's car near North Second street. Murphy paid Cullen's fare and told the conductor that he himself intended to take the first car coming in the opposite direction for the purpose of returning, but he failed to do this, whereupon Dorian attempted to eject him. A fight ensued, and Murphy and Cullen were in the act of beating the conductor when the latter drew a pistol and shot Murphy, as before stated. Dorian claimed that he had acted merely in self-defence, and the jury, taking this view of the case, acquitted him without leaving their seats.

Waiving Examinations.

Judge Troy has announced that he will no longer accept bail in cases where the parties accused have waived examination before a justice of the peace or the Police Justice of the city.

A POLISHED OFFICIAL.

Ex-Alderman McKnight Under Arrest—A Horse that Wasn't Worth Five Dollars.

Officer Bevans, of the Broadway squad, yesterday morning arraigned ex-Alderman Peter McKnight, of the Eleventh ward, before Justice Scott, at Jefferson Market, when the following conversation ensued:—

Justice—What charge have you to make against this man, officer?

Officer—Reckless driving on Broadway and knocking down a boy at the corner of Canal street.

Justice—Is there any other complaint?

Officer—He was disorderly in his language.

Justice—In what way?

Officer—He told a citizen in the street to go to h—ll.

Justice—Did he go?

Officer—I don't know; I didn't wait to see.

Justice (to prisoner)—Is that the kind of language you gentlemen use on the east side of town?

Prisoner—We are compelled to sometimes; a loafer interfered with my business and I told him to go to h—ll, and would tell any man to do so.

Justice—How fast was he driving, officer?

Officer—At the rate of eight miles an hour, I should judge; the boy was knocked down, and, jumping up, tried to get in a stage.

Prisoner—I was not driving at the rate of three miles an hour, when a boy ran into my wagon and fell down; this officer came up and commenced "putting on airs;" I told him to mind his business, that I knew how to drive horses and had driven them long before he ever saw New York.

Justice—I believe your statement to be correct, Alderman, as I never saw you with a horse that could travel over three miles an hour. You can buy better horses than you drive at the auction mart any day for five dollars a piece. Have you any witnesses with you?

Prisoner—Yes, sir; my clerk, Mr. Ferguson, was with me.

Justice—Step up, Mr. Ferguson, and tell what you know of it.

The witness substantiated the statements made by McKnight, and Justice Scott, administering a sharp reprimand to the prisoner, discharged him from custody.

SMUGGLING BY MAIL.

Extensive Seizures at Chicago—Laces, Fans, Literature and Mormon Hymn Books.

[From the Chicago Tribune, Feb. 5.]

A system of smuggling through the mails, which has been carried on for some time, was brought to light about two weeks ago, and since that time quite a number of books and articles manufactured in Europe have been seized by the Custom House officers. It is impossible to estimate the value of the articles that have been received by those who ordered them, but it must be considerable, for within ten days over $1,000 worth of laces, furs and pamphlets have been detained by Colonel Thomas H. Keefe, special inspector of customs, no duty having been paid on them. The goods arrived done up neatly in old newspapers, with the necessary postage stamps on them, and, had not they been directed to one address so frequently, no suspicious would probably have been excited as to their contents.

On Wednesday last Colonel Keefe opened one of the bundles, on which was the name of "H. Brotherton, Freeport, Illinois," and found therein a set of ermine furs and several lace collars and pieces of lace. These were seized, as were a number of other bundles for the same man. Colonel Keefe proceeded to Freeport the next day and found that Brotherton's wife kept a millinery store. He asked her about the laces and she exhibited about $500 worth, which she acknowledged had been received through the mails. They were also seized and brought to this city. Books are smuggled also in large numbers, and a good many attorneys in the city have obtained English law books in this way, claiming that under the postal treaty they had a right to receive them by mail without paying the duty.

The other day a lot arrived for a member of the Board of Education. He was notified, and became very indignant when informed that they would not be delivered until the amount required by law had been paid. He maintained that books for school purposes could be imported free. It is questionable whether those books were intended for use in the schools. Some gentlemen to whom books were consigned, and who were ignorant of the law, paid the amount required and did not grumble about it.

Brigham Young probably thinks he is exempt from paying tariff to the government for twelve dozen hymn books which arrived on Tuesday consigned to him. Postmaster Eastman, who has been very active in ferreting out these frauds upon the revenue, notified Colonel Keefe, and they were seized. Through the kindness of the latter gentleman our reporter was permitted to look at one of them. The title page says the book contains "the sacred hymns and spiritual songs for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints." There are 415 pages of hymns, and some of them are decidedly rich. The collection also embraces "From Greenland's Icy Mountains," a number of Methodist hymns and several very popular with colored Baptists. Brigham was notified that they had been seized. Until the duty is paid the Saints will not sing out of them.

The Custom House officers are determined to break up this system of smuggling, and, as they are assisted by Colonel Eastman, will be successful so far as Chicago is concerned.

THE BAD DICKEY PREACHER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Prompted by a curiosity to see and hear for myself the notorious George F. Train, I came down to Tammany last Sunday evening and remained a full hour. Every few minutes I expected him to take one of the thousand subjects he introduced and speak on it; but, alas! I was disappointed, and positively I could come to no other conclusion than that I was listening to the ravings of some desperate lunatic. I left in disgust, and I really consider it a duty to the public (as I presume most of the persons present were there for the first time), to give my opinion that G. F. T. is the greatest fraud and humbug I have yet heard or seen for forty years, and would advise respectable and common-sense people not to be cheated out of their time or money on such a crazy imposture. He talks of being a leader for the Irish people. Why, he is not capable of leading a pair of donkeys to the Harlem depot.

DENIS DONOHUE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7, 1870.

THE MORMON WOMEN AND POLYGAMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

A Mormon woman says in council that the constitution guarantees to all citizens "the right to worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience." What a burlesque! The existence of polygamy as a religious institution! Suppose a religion should be adopted that demanded human sacrifices. Would we tolerate it? Any tenets of a religion encroaching upon the rights of others should be intolerant. If a man has more than one wife he takes that which belongs to another. Our Creator originally made one Adam and one Eve and the births since average the same. As a rule these women all wish to be the wives of a few wealthy ones, leaving the poor men out in the cold. Therefore they are not in favor of the rights of man. Neither is it natural to suppose that these women are true to the twentieth share of a husband, though they may make him believe it, so that their children can claim a father. This order of things would result in the formation of harems; each owner with a lock and key thereto. Yet this would be no protection, as false keys could be substituted in these days of burglarious designs. United States laws should be enacted to govern marriages and divorces, and these in accordance with Christian laws, if we profess to be a Christian nation. The future welfare and stability of our family relationships depend upon it. The tolerance of free divorces and polygamy will make our country a great brothel house, and the civilized world might well point to us as a monument of the incompatibility of liberty and Christianity. Since the isms of the day have overshadowed us it seems as though the Lord was about to write "Ichabod" upon the face of the nation. But from these isms, which are the crafts and assaults of the devil, "Good Lord deliver us."

SARAH SINGLETON.

CITY CABS.

ALL ABOUT CABS AND CAB DRIVERS.

History of the Vehicle in London—Wonders of the Hansom and Four-Wheeler—How You Get In and Out and What You Pay—Not Extinguished by Steam—Hansoms for New York.

LONDON, Jan. 15, 1870.

"'Ansom, sir?" "'Ave a four-wheeler, sir?" These are about the first words that greet a stranger as he glides smoothly and almost noiselessly up to the London depot of an English railway, and they introduce him at once to that great locomotive institution, the London cab. The first impressions in relation to such vehicles are wholly those of wonder. If a person has never seen a hansom before, he is astonished at the two overgrown wheels; at the mode of getting in at the front doors, which requires a peculiar dive and twist only to be acquired by practice; at the heavy shafts run through the leather "belly band," forced up by the weight of the cab and apparently threatening to lift the horse off its legs and throw it a clean back somersault over the head of the driver; at the horse itself, which is invariably a remarkable specimen of bone, sprung forelegs and spavin; at the driver on an elevated perch behind, with cab, fare and horse underneath him, as if he were driving out of a two story window; and lastly at the rattling pace at which the wornout hack travels over the stones and the wonderful manner in which he winds in and out along the stream of travel and turns sharp corners at a gallop, sometimes without knocking down and running over a single foot passenger on the way.

The four-wheeler is not a whit less astonishing than the hansom at first sight. The novice would never suppose that the close, cramped, lumbering box which comes jolting and rumbling and creaking and clattering along, apparently threatening to shake itself to pieces in the road, is intended to hold or capable of holding more than two passengers. He is amazed when he sees the fat old lady who would persist in making the same inquiries of the railway guard over and over again at every station on the road, with her three fat daughters, her two fat poodles, her one lean maid, her four bulgy bandboxes and her parrot cage, all packed inside this most remarkable conveyance. He is more amazed when he sees her three large trunks, her five carpet bags and her maids, one wooden box and two bundles piled up inside an iron frame work on the roof of the cab. But his wonder reaches a climax when he beholds the diminutive skeleton of a horse which during the process of packing has been apparently tossing up with itself in its mind's eye whether to stand up or fall down, with a strong predisposition in favor of the latter, suddenly start off on a keen run as if it were shoved forward by the heavy load behind, and leaving a curious uncertainty in the mind of the spectator as to whether it will ever again be able to come to a stop.

The London cabs are really an institution, and notwithstanding that they are dingy, dirty, ricketty and uncomfortable as a general rule, notwithstanding that they seem constructed with a special view to the inconvenience and discomfort of those who ride in them, that they involuntarily produce an itchy sensation from the bugginess of their appearance, and that they are usually drawn by the most dilapidated looking quadrupeds that ever bore the name of horses, London would not be London without them. One can imagine nothing short of the stoppage of the Bank of England or a declaration of war by General Grant that would create a greater panic in the city than the sudden stopping of all the cabs. The well remembered strike of the car and stage drivers in New York would be a fleabite to such an event. There are other modes of conveyance, it is true. There is the underground railroad, where a passenger can inhale enough foul air and engine smoke in a single trip to supply him with a gassy smell in the nose and a gassy taste in the throat for the next twenty-four hours. There is the overground railroad, very pleasant, but accommodating only a very small fragment of the city. There are the omnibuses, lumbering along at the rate of three miles an hour, not including stoppages at every other street corner, with occasional lotterings and halts in the middle of the blocks to tout for passengers. There are the river boats, where one can come in contact with every kind of filth, animate and inanimate, with a lively chance of an explosion thrown in, for the trifling cost of one penny. But not any nor all of these can supply the place of the cabs, some five thousand of which stand ready at all times and in all localities to carry a fare at a good speed and a small cost to any part of London.

The size and structure of the city make these independent vehicles a necessity to all business men, while to a stranger they are invaluable. To him London is a wilderness and the Post Office hieroglyphics worse than Hindostanee. It is all very well for a native to travel by the beaten routes of railroad, omnibus or steamboat; but what benefit are they to a stranger if his destination should happen to be any distance off the line, especially where he has to seek directions from the thick and drawling tongue of a cockney free trader in the letter "H?" How much better to jump into a hansom and be driven off wherever one may want to go, without further trouble, and at a rate of fare which, to a New Yorker, at least, seems wonderfully low. This is no doubt the main reason why visitors, and especially American visitors, are the most liberal patrons of the favorite hansom. Indeed, an American seldom goes round the corner from his hotel without jumping into one of these convenient conveyances, and one of the drivers frankly remarked in a conversation a few days ago, "Lord love yer, sir, ve allays knows ven ve gets a Yankee under our ribbons, for he keeps us a standin' verever he goes and is never over particular about the fare." An American is never two weeks in London without complaining of fulness, headache, lassitude and all the ills to which bilious flesh is heir, and this is probably as much attributable to the hansom as to the well-abused London climate. The temptation of a fast and cheap ride is too much for him, and consequently he entirely neglects the healthful and necessary exercise of walking.

THE HISTORY OF CABS.

This ought to be written by a competent hand; for it is the history of the progress of the English metropolis. Their origin may be traced back to the old sedan chair in which court beauties, dandies, dowagers and old beaux of the last century used to be carried about by two sturdy porters. As the city grew and men's ideas expanded the heavy hackney coach, drawn by two sleepy horses and driven by the historical "jarvey," came into existence and pushed the sedan chair aside, notwithstanding the indignant protest of ladies and gentlemen of the old school, who were horrified at the innovation. The necessity of faster locomotion than could be attained by these ponderous vehicles under the whips of animated beer barrels hidden beneath mountains of capes was next experienced, and the need gave birth to the two-wheel, single-horse cab, with the driver's seat at the side, convenient for a chat with the fare; a vehicle immortalized as having been the means of involving Mr. Pickwick and his friends in a pugilistic encounter on the threshold of their adventurous career.

It was soon demonstrated that while time might be saved by using these side-seated cabs something more valuable than time was in great danger of being lost. The horses driven in them were by no means the surest footed of animals, and whenever the horse fell down the fare and the driver were necessarily pitched out on their heads. The natural desire to preserve life brought into use a singular sort of a trap for two persons, who sat opposite to each other, to the right and left of the door, which was behind, the driver being perched on the roof of the cab, in front, with his legs hanging down in close proximity to the hind quarters of the horse. These uncouth affairs resembled on a small scale a section of an omnibus, large enough to take in the two opposite passengers, hung between two wheels, and, indeed, they were commonly called "slices of a 'bus." They were inconvenient and unpopular and did not enjoy a long run. There may have been other descriptions of this class of conveyance, for this slight sketch does not pretend to be an authentic history of London cabs; but they all eventually went out of use and gave place to the present four-wheeler for four or more, and the dashing hansom for two.

Progression is the watchword of the day, and there has long been an outcry for a cab reform in London; not so much in the character of the vehicles as in their better build, their greater cleanliness and the quality of horseflesh by which they are drawn. Hitherto, for many years back, the fares have been regulated by law—two shillings an hour, or sixpence a mile, for two persons; children counting half price. The cab proprietors have declared that this rate has long ceased to be remunerative on account of the heavy duty and the enhanced price of feed, and hence they have refused to improve their stock. The present Chancellor of the Exchequer in his recent budget made a sweeping reduction in the duties paid by horse dealers, cab proprietors, &c., for the express purpose of securing the desired reform in locomotion; and this reduction, amounting to seventeen pounds per cab annually, has been followed by new regulations tending to the same end.

The cab owners have been accorded the further boon of free trade; that is to say, they are no longer limited to a fixed rate of fare, but may charge any rate they please, with the proviso that they must have the rate they do charge per mile and per hour legibly painted on a metal flag, which is to be displayed on the top of their cabs when disengaged and waiting for a fare, and that they must also give to every hirer of their cabs a printed list of their charges, after the fashion now in vogue in Paris. The precaution is also adopted that no owner is to change his rate of fare without giving fourteen days' previous notice to the Commissioners of Police. There are some details of the new regulations which seem to be of questionable expediency, such as the rule providing in certain cases for a reward to the cab driver who shall give up to the police any property that may be left in his cab, which seems like offering men pay to be honest, and the clause which makes the hiring of a cab not on a "rank" an illegal act, so far as to prevent the driver from recovering his fare when so hired, in case of a refusal to pay. This regulation is designed to put a stop to "crawling," or driving slowly along the sidewalk in quest of a fare; but it is also calculated to prove some inconvenience to parties in search of a cab, or would be if there were any likelihood that it would be observed either by driver or hirer. The main features of the new law, however, seem to have met with general approval, in the expectation that the cab proprietors, in return for lessened taxation and unrestricted fares, would provide the public with better vehicles and better horses.

There have been some croakers, as there always are, who have predicted all manner of evil from the new order of things. Old ladies and near-sighted gentlemen would be unable to see the figures painted on the metal flag; designing cabmen would carry one flag for fine weather, when nobody wants to ride, at sixpence a mile, and another for wet weather, when everybody wants to ride, at a shilling a mile. Then at night, when it is impossible to see the rates, all sorts of impositions would be practised on the unhappy wayfarer. These fears will probably be speedily dissipated. The cabmen will agree upon a rate of fare which will become as well known and be as universal as are the present rates. It is likely that two rates of fare will be adopted—sixpence a mile, as at present, with a shilling as the minimum fare for the present vehicles, and ninepence a mile, with eighteenpence as the minimum for a better class of hansom and for new four-wheelers, some to be built like a private brougham and others of the open phaeton class. This would be a most desirable reform, for there are many persons who would gladly pay a little higher rate for a better class of carriage, while those who study economy will be as well off as they are at present.

The actual results of the new law are, however, as yet in doubt, for the reason that it is still in abeyance, and up to this time things are going on under the old system without any change. The reasons for the delay are said to be—first, the want of an understanding among proprietors, and next, the want of the new metropolitan carriages, which, we are told, are soon to ply in the streets of London.

CABS FOR NEW YORK.

An English journal, in speaking recently of the hansoms, called them vehicles which no Frenchman can drive and which no American ever sees without swearing that he will go right straight home and start a company to run them in New York. The readers of the HERALD are, of course, aware that a bill with the latter object in view was passed by the last New York State Legislature, but they probably may not know that the project is now going ahead and under auspices which give good promise of success. The fact is that Harry Palmer, the proprietor of Niblo's, by a natural transition from the stage to cabs, has become prominently interested in the New York Cab Company, and that in addition to securing Fechter, kidnapping pantomimes and treating with Nilsson, he has been actively engaged while in London in procuring models, estimates and bids for the manufacture of a number of first class hansoms. With his customary energy, Palmer takes hold of the business in earnest, and New Yorkers may rest assured that when he puts his shoulder to the cab wheel it will not be long before they have lines of hansoms on Broadway and the avenues. One thing is certain, that the models and estimates Palmer has secured will insure a New York cab very superior in every respect to anything that has ever been seen in London, and as he seems determined to carry the enterprise through it may be predicted with tolerable certainty that the hansom cabs of New York will soon become as popular and remunerative as the "legs of the 'Black Crook.'"

THE QUARANTINE COMMISSION.

Second Meeting of the New Board.

Estimate of Expenditures—Suggestions from Health Officer Carnochan—The Merchants to be Heard.

The new Board of Commissioners of Quarantine met yesterday afternoon, pursuant to adjournment, with the President, Mr. Wilson G. Hunt, in the chair. Besides the Commissioners Dr. J. M. Carnochan, Health Officer of the Port, and Mr. H. W. Johnson, counsel to the Board, were present. The minutes of the meeting held on Saturday last (and which were reported exclusively in the HERALD) were read and approved.

Mr. H. W. JOHNSON, counsel to the Board, in accordance with a resolution adopted at the last meeting, read the following

REPORT IN REGARD TO THE FINANCES.

TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF QUARANTINE:—

GENTLEMEN—In accordance with your directions I have made an estimate of the probable expense of the current maintenance of the quarantine establishment for the current year, including the adoption of such measures as may be necessary to effectually protect the public health against imported disease, and I have come to the conclusion that you cannot safely ask the Legislature to appropriate a less sum for that purpose than has been annually expended for several years past. With the exception of the year 1865 the appropriation for the general support of quarantine has been $50,000 a year since 1863. In 1865 only $45,000 were appropriated, but the unexpected emergency created by the appearance of cholera compelled the Commissioners to incur liabilities amounting to $25,000 in excess of that sum, for which provision had to be made at the next session of the Legislature. Although some of the annual reports of the Commissioners have shown a balance in their hands, yet this balance has in each instance been consumed in the support of quarantine before a new appropriation has been made. The appropriation is generally included in the annual "supply bill," which does not pass until nearly the close of the session. The balance, therefore, appearing by the last annual report to the credit of the Commissioners will undoubtedly be required to meet their expenses before the next appropriation can be made available, and should not be applied in reduction of the estimated expense of the support of quarantine to be submitted to the Legislature.

It is proper that I should add that my estimate is, of course, based in a great measure upon my knowledge of the expenditures of past years. Should the Commissioners deem it advisable to dispense with the Illinois and Falcon for hospital purposes the estimate may, of course, be reduced; but the attempt to carry on the operations of quarantine without the use of either of those vessels, before the new boarding station is completed, is, to my mind, attended with so many practical difficulties that I assume that it will not at present be made.

Respectfully submitted, HENRY W. JOHNSON.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8, 1870.

The report was received and ordered on file, after which the Secretary (Mr. Stebbins) reported, in answer to a resolution adopted at the last meeting, a list of the attaches of the Quarantine establishment, their respective salaries and the duties they are required to perform. The report showed the total amount of salaries to be $1,497 per month. The report was placed on file for future consideration.

The HEALTH OFFICER (Dr. Carnochan) called the attention of the Commissioners to the necessity of providing for a proper and permanent police force to protect the property of merchants and of the State at the Quarantine station. He also called the attention of the Commissioners to the absolute necessity of providing means for the extinguishing of fires. He had known of sad catastrophes happening in such establishments owing to the want of proper means to check a fire, and he suggested that should any calamity occur from fire in the hospital buildings the community would be much incensed against the Commissioners for not having made the necessary provisions. He, therefore, called the attention of the Commissioners to the subject as a practical point for them to consider.

Dr. CARNOCHAN also stated that as yet he was passive, and would make no abrupt changes lest confusion might occur.

The Board then went into executive session, and after a rather lengthy conversation again opened the doors. The president then announced that the Board had concluded to retain Mr. H. W. Johnson in his position of legal adviser and Mr G. N. Stebbins as secretary.

On motion Mr. Johnson, as secretary of the Board of Construction, was requested to call a meeting of the Board for Friday afternoon, at four o'clock.

On motion of Dr. BELL it was decided to hold the next meeting on Saturday, at three P. M., and to invite merchants and others having any suggestions or complaints to make to meet with the Commissioners.

The meeting then adjourned.

SPORT IN THE WEST.

Exciting Race Between a Drove of Elk and a Railroad Train.

[From the Sioux City Times, Feb. 2.]

The passengers on the morning train leaving this city for Cherokee on the Iowa Falls and Sioux City Railroad were not only spectators but participants in one of the most exciting races that has come within the range of our experience.

On last Saturday morning, when between Lemars and Cherokee, the train in rounding a curve thundered down on a drove of fourteen large, full grown elk, which were quietly browsing on the open prairie about fifty yards west of the track. Startled thus suddenly from their quietude they immediately started off on a full run, no doubt expecting to distance the frightful and fiery monster that had so suddenly broken in upon them while they were eating their morning meal. Forward dashed the elk, while closely following in their wake came the fiery locomotive and attendant cars. Every person on board the train immediately rushed to the windows and the platforms and became excited participants in the race. At first the elk gained on the train, but engineer Prescott, not wishing to let muscle distance steam, let on a little more of the latter, and the engine again commenced to gain.

Occasionally the elk would sheer toward the track with the seeming intention of crossing it; but a "toot" from the locomotive's whistle would deter them from their purpose. The race continued for about six miles over the level prairie. The train coming to a down grade gained rapidly on the affrighted elk. Becoming satisfied that further attempts to distance their never-tiring pursuer would be useless, they sheered off into the open prairie, after having kept the lead for upward of six miles.

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NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Volume XXXV.....No. 40

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—SERIOUS FAMILY.—THE SPITFIRE. Matinee at 2.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—SURF; OR, SUMMER SCENES AT LONG BRANCH.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—GRAND ROMANTIC PLAY OF THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—Matinee daily. Performance every evening.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—BUCK, BUCK, HOW MANY HORNS; OR, GOLD UP TO 165, &c.

THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—THE BURLESQUE OF THE SEVEN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—SCHOOL.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th ave.—EDWIN BOOTH AS HAMLET.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 23d st.—THE TWELVE TEMPTATIONS.

FRENCH THEATRE, 14th st. and 6th av.—GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th street.—ITALIAN OPERA—LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—IRELAND AS IT WAS—THE ROUGH DIAMOND.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELSY, &c. Matinee at 2½.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &c. Matinee at 2½.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th st.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, NEGRO ACTS, &c.—"HASH."

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 730 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, NEGRO ACTS, &c.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES, &c. Matinee at 2½.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS—THE THEATRICAL AGENCY, &c.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street—MR. DE CORDOVA'S LECTURE, "OUR NEW CLERGYMAN."

APOLLO HALL, corner 28th street and Broadway.—THE NEW HIBERNICON.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

LADIES' NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618½ Broadway.—FEMALES ONLY IN ATTENDANCE.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, February 9, 1870.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S HERALD.

PAGE.

1—Advertisements.

2—Advertisements.

3—Washington: United States Protectorate Over St. Domingo; Debate in the Senate Over Removal of Disabilities; Senator Sumner's Test of Loyalty—The Storm in this City, in Brooklyn, Along the Coast and Throughout the Country—The Late Storm on the North Carolina Coast—Marrying and Matrimony—Second Day's Sale of the Thompson Collection of Paintings—Arrival of the Remains of General Wyndham, K. C. B.—A Newark Heiress.

4—George Peabody: Last Rites Over the Remains of the Illustrious Dead; Mr. Robert C. Winthrop's Laudatory Address—Europe: Letters From Rome and Cadiz—Personal Intelligence—Rowdyism at Yonkers—Phenomena at Lake St. Clair.

5—Interesting Cases in the United States Supreme Court—Proceedings in the New York and Brooklyn Courts Yesterday—History of Cabs and Cab Drivers—Second Meeting of the New Quarantine Commissioners—A Polished Official—The Bad Dickey Preacher—Sport in the West—Smuggling by Mail—The Mormon Women and Polygamy.

6—Editorial: Leading Article on the Excitement in Paris, the Rochefort Barricades—Connecticut Republican State Convention—Charter Election in Binghamton—Amusement Announcements.

7—Telegraphic News From All Parts of the World: The British Parliament in Session; Queen Victoria's Review of the Condition of the Nation; Premier Gladstone's Reception and Disraeli's Position in the Commons—Paris Barricades: Rochefort's Arrest and its Consequences in the City; Radical "Red" Addresses, Appeals to Arms and the Barricades; Conflicts with the Police, and an Officer Killed; the Military Called Out and the City Garrison Reinforced; Prompt Action and Peace—Business Notices.

8—New York City, Brooklyn and Suburban News—Action of the Board of Health in Relation to the New Contagion—Murder Trial in Newark—Prayer Meeting in the Water Street Dog Pit—The American Microscopic Society—The Witson Industrial School and Mission—Burning of Colonel Dwight's Residence at Binghamton—Book Review.

9—Financial and Commercial Reports—The Bewitching Wall Street Brokers—A Habeas Corpus War in New York—Up the Hudson in Winter—The Massachusetts Ice Crop—Marriages and Deaths.

10—The State Capital: Democratic Caucus on the Bill to Abolish the Court of Special Sessions; The Bill Agreed To; Mr. Morton's Substitute for the Excise Bill in the Senate—Army and Naval Intelligence—Labor Reform Political Movement in New Hampshire—Amusements—Balls of the Twenty-second Regiment and the Société Culinaire Philanthropique—Reception of Old School No. 7—Shipping Intelligence—Advertisements.

11—Mormonism: More About the Meeting of the Reformers—Interesting Reflections Regarding the "Social Evil"—Indian Strategy—News from Australasia—Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe "Interviewed" at Home—The Railroad Difficulty in Central New York—An Eleven Thousand Dollar Robbery—Consolidation of the Union Home for Soldiers' Children and the Grand Army of the Republic—Real Estate Matters—Advertisements.

12—Advertisements.

NOTICE TO HERALD SUBSCRIBERS.

We will esteem it a favor if our readers will inform us, by letter addressed to this office, of any dereliction on the part of the carriers of the HERALD, either in furnishing the paper late, substituting other city papers, or leaving spoiled sheets.

A HABEAS CORPUS WAR.—Our news columns this morning contain the details of the habeas corpus war between Judge McCunn and other judges in the city. The warden of the City Prison, Mr. Stacom, has been committed to the county jail for contempt by Judge McCunn, and trouble is ahead among the city judiciary.

SMALLPOX AMONG THE INDIANS.—Reports from Fort Benton say that the Indians on Marin's river are dying at the rate of twenty-five a day of smallpox. It is said that they are begging the whites to spare their lives; but if the smallpox is so rampant among them we should think the whites would not come close enough to trouble them.

The Excitement in Paris—The Rochefort Barricades.

Cable telegrams which we publish this morning show that the arrest of Rochefort, which took place at his residence, at Belleville, on the evening of Monday, provoked a rather serious outbreak in the immediate neighborhood. In the Rue du Faubourg du Temple, the Rue St. Maur, the Rue Grange aux Belles and in other neighboring streets barricades were erected. As early as eleven o'clock a detachment of imperial troops arrived at the scene. The excitement continued throughout the night, and in the morning covered a wider surface. Every precaution had been taken by the government. The military and the police were on hand. Some arrests had been made, but neither the military nor the police had resorted to the use of firearms. Street fighting and rioting of a rather serious character followed during the morning and day yesterday. A police officer was killed. "Young France" was out at the barricades. Rochefort's more immediate friends were as inflammable as possible. Quiet was, however, restored at six o'clock yesterday evening. The latest despatches have it that the precautions taken were such as to prevent outbreaks in any other quarter.

This intelligence will be looked upon by some as alarming, by others as assuring. One class will see in it the end of Rochefort and the Reds; another class will see in it the beginning of the end of Bonapartism. So far as we ourselves are concerned we are neither surprised nor disappointed. We should have been disappointed if Rochefort had not been arrested and if his friends had not made some show in his favor. We should have been surprised if the government had revealed any weakness in the premises. We look upon the whole affair as a grand game, in which the Emperor and Henri Rochefort figure as the principal players. Which has played the more skilfully it is not yet time to say. Rochefort has been doing his best to make himself a martyr, and at the same time and by the same means to make Bonapartism ridiculous. Napoleon has been doing his best to allow Rochefort and those who act with him to play radicalism out. Both players have almost won; but neither has absolutely gained his point. Rochefort is now in prison. So far he is a martyr; but his martyrdom is not of a kind to do him much honor or to win him much power. Napoleon is still master of the situation; but it is questionable whether Napoleon would not have been more powerful in France and all the world over to-day if he had been less lenient and a little more imperious. In other words, Napoleon has given Rochefort a little too much tether, and Rochefort has not failed just so much as perhaps the Emperor thought he would. In his new *rôle* of constitutional ruler Napoleon has not been quite so successful as he was wont to be in the *rôle* of Cæsar. It is our confident belief that if the Emperor or his ministers do not pull up and show a little more energy the enemies of imperialism, in its soft as well as its hard shape, will become at once too numerous and too powerful.

Most men, looking at the present situation in France from the standpoint of intelligence, will say that the Emperor is master because he is master; that he wins and continues to rule because he has the army at his back. The great question of the hour is whether Napoleon can continue to count on the army as he has been able to do in the past. All the world knows that he has been what he has been because the army was his obedient servant. The army made him. The army hitherto has sustained him. The army is still faithful. But the army of France, like all other armies, is fickle and changeful. If the army becomes convinced that the Emperor's hand is weak, that his sun is going down, that some other star is appearing above the political horizon, the army will begin to look out for itself and make what terms it can. A French army has already deserted a Bonaparte, and he the greatest of his name and race. A French army has gone forth from the King's presence and with the King's blessing to bring back the Little Corporal in an iron cage, only to come back with the Little Corporal at its head to dethrone the King and make an end of his kingdom. The French army has been faithful to the present Bonaparte because he held the reins with a firm and vigorous hand. If the vigor fails, if there is any sign of weakness, the chiefs of the army will tremble, the army will become demoralized, and there will be an end of the empire and of the Bonapartes. It is not at all an impossibility that Napoleon in exile may give us another series of "Idées Napoliennes"—a series richer in wisdom, because the result of a riper and larger experience.

At the same time while we admit possibilities we do not abandon our beliefs or give up our honest and well established convictions. Napoleon, in our judgment, never was more completely master of France than he is at this moment. He is not willing to shed blood. He does not need when the Chambers are with him almost to a man. But if he is provoked, if his lenient and patient policy is persistently misunderstood or misrepresented, he will have no choice but to again reveal himself. He can and he will, if need be, sweep the streets of Paris with grapeshot. He can and he will, if need be, accomplish another *coup d'état*. The Emperor is trying the people, testing constitutional government. If it is not yet time, or if it is not proving convenient, the Emperor will be encouraged by all the respectable and order-loving citizens of France to resume the reins he has temporarily and tentatively let go. To be compelled to go back to personal government will be a triumph to the Emperor, but a damaging blow to France.

THE CONSIDERATION OF INDIAN TREATIES.—The United States Senate made an excellent move yesterday in amending the rules so that Indian treaties shall hereafter be considered in open session except in cases where the President shall request a confidental consideration. The evils attending the consideration of these treaties with closed doors have been exposed in the HERALD frequently heretofore, and the government has already lost by such a method many millions of dollars in the giving away of public lands through misrepresentation that would have been avoided had the public had access to the deliberations on the subject.

The Reopening of the British Parliament—The Queen's Speech.

The Queen's speech to the two Houses of Parliament, which reassembled yesterday, is, as usual, very brief, but it is of more than ordinary importance. She comments on the tranquillity which prevails in all quarters of the globe, and notices the growing disposition of all countries to appeal to friendly mediation for the settlement of their international difficulties rather than resort to arms. She had doubtless been reflecting upon the settlement of the recent misunderstanding between Turkey and Greece and the more recent warlike disagreements between the Sultan and his Egyptian Viceroy, through the friendly interposition of the Western Powers, and was, perhaps, quietly hinting at her belief in a pacific settlement of those Alabama claims. Whether she has or has not been appropriating the HERALD's thunder in reference to the coming dispensation of the brotherhood of all the nations of the earth and the reign of universal peace, we cannot tell. We have certainly been somewhat in advance of her Majesty in giving expression to this opinion, and in our speculations upon the glorious future of mankind through the civilizing and humanizing instrumentalities of our age, such as the newspaper press, steam and the electric telegraph, we have surely given abundant reasons for our abiding faith in the Queen's grand idea that henceforth friendly mediation will be the rule and a resort to arms the exception in the settlement of international disputes.

From this gratifying glance at the general relations among the different Powers and peoples of the earth her Majesty passes to a glance at the finances of the realm, which she pronounces to be in a satisfactory condition. She next suggests a continuation of the inquiry commenced at the last session into the mode of conducting Parliamentary elections. Here she touches upon a broad field for reform; because the open bribery and corruption and riots, ruffianism and general looseness which characterize the Parliamentary elections in England are really worse, we think, than the roughs and repeaters and all the cheaters which make a mockery of popular suffrage in New York.

The Queen next announces the probability that the government will propose land reform measures for Ireland, and here she speaks by authority of Mr. Gladstone. The reform thus contemplated will embrace this very important safeguard to the Irish tenant—that in being dispossessed of his farm he shall be fairly compensated for the improvements he may have made upon it, and shall no longer be absolutely at the mercy of his landlord. This will be the entering wedge to a land reform system in all the British islands, which will sweep away even the feudal monopoly of the eldest son. The land reform suggested is an incomplete reform, but it is a great step forward in the new revolution under way in England, and which must run its course, like ours on the slavery question. The Queen's allusions to the agrarian outrages in Ireland may involve some punishment, but they will still contribute to strengthen the righteous cause of the masses of the people.

The thirty-nine articles of the Church of England, the iron-clad oath of the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, the Queen suggests will probably be done away with in view of increasing the usefulness of those institutions, from which it will be seen that religious liberty, too, has taken a fresh start in England. The reference to a probable bill on naturalization looks to the removal of other barriers of a close corporation. Upon these and all other subjects her Majesty devoutly prays that the labors of the two houses may be attended by the blessing of God. She makes no allusion to the Ecumenical Council or the infallibility of the Pope, from which we infer that she has no apprehensions in that quarter. There is enough, however, in the brief hints she has thrown out to justify the conclusion that this session of the British Parliament will be one of the most important in British history of the present century.

GENERAL SICKLES.—The confirmation of General Sickles as Minister to Spain has been resolved upon by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations (Mr. Sumner, chairman). All parties, therefore, calculating upon some chance for a trip to Spain upon the presumption of the rejection of Sickles may retire. Their game is blocked.

THE EXCISE LAW.—In the State Senate yesterday Mr. Michael Norton offered a substitute for the bill to repeal the Metropolitan Excise law, which was then under discussion. The substitute provides for Boards of Excise all over the State, to be appointed by the Mayors and Aldermen of cities and the chief officers of towns and villages. Licenses are to be granted at prices not much cheaper than at present, and liquor is not to be sold on Sundays or election days, except to guests at hotels, lager beer to be free on Sunday in places not exposed to public view. Intoxication is to be punishable with fine and imprisonment. This is a very easy letting down from the old Excise law, and it is a change that will hardly suit the "boys."

RETIREMENT OF ARMY OFFICERS.—General Sherman issued an order yesterday retiring all officers detailed in colleges as professors and a large number of others, giving them to understand that they may go into other business and will probably not be wanted in the army any longer. This is in effect telling them that as they have fought the good fight for the country during her time of trouble they can now go home and fight the good fight for themselves.

THE RIGHT OF PETITION.—A spicy debate ensued in the House yesterday on a motion of Mr. Laflin, proposing, in effect, to censure Postmaster General Creswell for authorizing the publication in the *Globe* of the petitions received, but not read, in the House for the abolition of the franking privilege. The motion was lost. The right of petition is sacred, and as the House did not care to read the petitions it was right that they should be brought officially to its notice and that of the country in the columns of the *Globe*, especially as much more worthless matter, such as the unspoken speeches of some of the members, is often put before the country and the House in the same way.

Enforcing the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments—Universal Amnesty.

The most important information received of the doings or designs of Congress yesterday is the report that General Butler, of the House Reconstruction Committee, has been authorized to bring in a bill to carry into effect the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments and the General Disability or General Amnesty bill. The provisions of the fourteenth amendment to be carried into effect are the equal civil rights of the negroes, and of the fifteenth the provision to be enforced is that of equal rights, regardless of race or color, in the matter of suffrage. Upon this matter this proposed bill, we expect, will be one of great importance to all the States, but especially to Delaware, Maryland and Kentucky, late border slave States, which, escaping the league of the late Southern confederacy, have escaped the pains and penalties of Congressional reconstruction. Hence they are somewhat behindhand in reference to the equal civil rights of the blacks (particularly Kentucky), and have made no concession to Sambo in the right of suffrage. How far Congress is disposed to proceed in enforcing this right we shall probably know with the introduction of General Butler's bill. Congress shall have the power, says the fifteenth amendment, to enforce these provisions "by appropriate legislation," and this appropriate legislation may interfere very materially with the election machinery of many of the States. Such was the apprehension of the Sachems of Tammany and their special objection to this fifteenth amendment. Certainly, in the power to enforce equal negro suffrage Congress has a broad range of authority over the State elections; but we cannot believe that General Butler's bill will displace the election machinery, for instance, of Tammany Hall, though it may interpose some embarrassing checks and balances. Surely it will now be seen that on this fifteenth amendment the sovereignty of Congress is fixed, and that the States must obey.

Municipal Offices in New York—Alleged Journalistic Corruption.

A copperhead newspaper organ of this city published the following paragraph conspicuously on its editorial page in its issue on Monday morning:—

A DISINTERESTED OPINION.—Eight of the HERALD's editors hold sinecure offices in and about the City Hall. The high praise which that journal bestows upon Mr. Frear's proposed city charter as a thorough-going plan of reform indicates, therefore, one of two things—either that the charter, if enacted into law, will not disturb the corruptionists who infest that locality, nor diminish their power to plunder the people of this city; or else that the corruptionists themselves have become virtuous and will plunder us no more. But in the latter case what is the use of reorganizing our city government so that they cannot?

We have not been accustomed to pay much attention either to the news matter or personal charges and assaults on individuals which have been printed and sent forth of late from this copperhead press. When it comes, however, to an issue affecting our good name, our independence of character, the freedom of expression of the HERALD, our executive control of our own business and the manliness which should characterize the persons in our employ, it is quite another affair. We cannot afford to despise the source of the accusation in our anxiety to learn its truth or the reverse.

With these premises we now call on this copperhead journal to forward to us a list of the names of the eight persons who are now engaged in the HERALD service and also "hold offices"—sinecure or otherwise—"about the City Hall," and no matter whether they number eight or eighteen or twenty-eight, we will dismiss him or them at once from the HERALD Building and from any employment in the HERALD's service.

We have always, from the date of the issue of its first number, thirty-six years ago, aimed to render the HERALD employés independent of outside gratuities, gifts and corporate "pap." We have paid them liberally and punctually for their services, and endeavored, and endeavor, to render them comfortable and at ease in their domestic affairs. This publication, even in the copperhead organ, affects us by its animus, and consequently, and for every reason just set forth, we now call on its writer or the editors, as an act of professional journalistic friendship, to furnish us with the names of the eight persons or more who are in the HERALD employ and who "hold offices in or around the City Hall."

A TUNNEL UNDER THE HUDSON.—A bill has just been introduced into the United States Senate "To provide additional commercial and postal facilities in the port of New York," involving the grand project of "a tunnel, tube or covered way" for the passage of railway trains under the Hudson river. Since the construction of a tunnel under the Thames this is, of course, to be looked upon as a feasible undertaking; and since there is here even greater reason for such a structure than there was in the English city, it is possible that it may be pushed forward with energy sufficient to give us an early taste of free rail communication between the city and points to the west of it. The project is in good hands, and we expect to see this tunnel in operation before the East river bridge is passable.

THE HAYTIEN MOVEMENT AGAINST SAN DOMINGO.—Secretary Fish, on receiving the representatives of the new government in Hayti yesterday, demanded to know if it were true that the new President Saget intended to give aid to Cabral against Baez in San Domingo, and stated that the United States had extended a protectorate over San Domingo. The Haytien Minister said the report was not true. Has it come to this, that we are to depend on amicable relations with Hayti to sustain our flag in San Domingo? If we have a protectorate there, and Cabral is in arms against us, why do we not send troops to whip him out?

THE MORMONS.—We publish elsewhere this morning another letter from our Salt Lake correspondent, giving some further accounts of the progress of the schism among the Saints. It seems that two hundred persons joined the new movement at a recent meeting, and Mr. Harrison, in commenting on the new constitution, said he looked to a time when other Territories, States and nations would come in to Zion. This latter suggestion is commendable to Mr. Harrison's zeal; but considering the troubles that encompass Zion it is about as likely of fulfilment as a proposition from the Feejee Islands to annex the United States.

Ricketty Legislatures in the South.

The reconstructed Legislatures in the South are not a source of pride to the republican party. Ben Butler himself could not look upon them and say truly in his benevolent way, "Bless ye, my children." Greeley no doubt execrates and curses them in his heart of hearts, while Sumner alone, whose heart delights in war and strife, may be able to look on with inward satisfaction. The Louisiana Legislature is engaged, it would seem, in a general game of grab. The Governor, from his own statement, seems to be the only honest public official in the State, and he is so unexceptionally honest that he refused one hundred thousand dollars in bribes merely for signing bills. The dusky members, besides, have licensed all sorts of Sunday games, of which Southern darkies are so fond, until it is reported that the principal streets of New Orleans are luminous with signs of "Faro, Keno, &c., Played Here." In the Florida Legislature the little game of impeachment has been played again, the Governor being the party on trial. He was acquitted, but he telegraphed immediately to his representative in Congress to say that all the federal radical office-holders worked solidly against him. The Alabama Legislature, with a heavy carpet bag majority, has been quarrelling with the Governor over the proper mode of spelling; the North Carolina Legislature and her Governor and Auditor, between them, have placed the credit of the State in danger; Mississippi threatens to put the Senatorial radicals in a dilemma by sending a colored member to the United States Senate; the Arkansas Legislature and Governor Clayton had to carry on a guerilla warfare for months before they could secure their positions, and Georgia—well, when we speak of Georgia even Philosopher Greeley's capacity for swearing fails to do justice to the subject.

This is a very poor showing for four years of reconstruction. The system pursued by the radicals aimed especially at bringing the States back so thoroughly republican that they would never give us any more democratic trouble. But even this has not succeeded. The States are only republican for the moment. The present Legislatures are enough to blot out all the republicanism in the South, and the radical leaders in Congress seem to know it, for they have tried to patch Virginia together so as to be sure of her, and are still trying to patch Mississippi in the same way. In fact, the whole reconstruction system has resulted in a thing of shreds and patches that the radcals cannot trust. They fear that Reed, of Florida, is a broken Reed; that the radicalism of Smith, of Alabama, is mythical; that Holden, of North Carolina, does not feel much beholden to the party; that Bullock, of Georgia, is likely to gore his own friends, and that Warmouth, of Louisiana, like Dawes, is talking too much out of school.

The Union Home and the Grand Army of the Republic.

It will be seen by a communication in another column that a consolidation has been effected between the New York State Division of the Grand Army of the Republic and the management of the Union Home for Soldiers' Children. A bill has been introduced in the Legislature to give them a moderate amount *per capita* for the support of the institution. We hope the Legislature will make a hearty and liberal donation to the new management The time that has elapsed since the war closed has considerably lessened the ardor with which our rich men greeted the soldiers, and many of them have forgotten the promises they made so lavishly to the regiments marching to the front. Charitable appeals for soldiers' orphans are met with unconcern, and the ladies who have until lately managed the Union Home have done well in effecting a consolidation with so powerful an organization as the Grand Army of the Republic. There is nothing partisan in the movement. The lady managers comprise Mrs. Judge Daly, Mrs. Admiral Farragut, Mrs. David Hoyt and others equally well known and benevolent, while Judge Daly, Stewart L. Woodford and General Barlow, who assist the ladies in managing the concern, represent both sides in politics and guarantee a non-partisan use of the funds and management of the institution.

THE LAST OF GEORGE PEABODY.—The last ceremonies over the remains of this illustrious philanthropist were performed yesterday in the village in Massachusetts that bears his name. Mr. Robert C. Winthrop pronounced an eloquent eulogy on the character and career of the dead, after which the remains were carried in procession to the family tomb and there deposited. Prince Arthur, Mr. Thornton, the British Minister, and numerous other prominent men attended the funeral.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.—The Reconstruction Committee of Congress is the old fogiest concern in Washington. While all the Southern States are coming back into the Union, regenerated and with all their sins forgiven, this Reconstruction Committee has reported a bill to remove the political disabilities of a few of the inhabitants of those States, and is tinkering at a bill which, although it is apparently a bill to remove such disabilities by wholesale, makes distinctions as to persons, continuing the disfranchisement of some and throwing embarrassing conditions in the way of others.

CABS.—An account of cabs as they flourish in London will be found in another part of the paper, with the encouraging bit of news that the cab company incorporated last year has its vehicles in active preparation, and is likely soon to be before the public. Once we had cabs here. They were queer, square, perpendicular, small, uncomfortable painted boxes on two wheels, with a door behind and a driver on top, and they died out, and gave place to the public vehicle common with us now—the ricketty hack—whose ambitious appearance doubtless encourages the driver in his exorbitant demands for fare. Shall we ever have anything better? or is the problem of personal transit so far solved as to make a cab success quite unlikely? The million ride in the street cars for six cents, and they would perhaps never encourage cabs anyhow. Some hundreds, perhaps thousands, at least use their own vehicles in all their movements about the city, and there is room between these extremes for a grand encouragement of vehicles for comfortable conveyance at a reasonable rate.

Is Commodore Vanderbilt in the "Co."?

Since the advent of the female stock brokerage firm of Woodhull, Claflin & Co. among the "bulls" and "bears" of Wall street a rather free use has been made of the name of the veteran Commodore Vanderbilt as the aider and abettor, if not the full partner, of the firm. He is alleged to be the "Co." which gives so business-like a termination to the name of the new banking house; but, so far as Wall street is concerned, the only basis for the report lies in the fact that Woodhull, Claflin & Co., in opening an account at the Fourth National Bank, deposited a check to their order signed by Mr. Vanderbilt. Now we do not intend to question the Commodore's policy in this matter, but simply to suggest that he ought to put the stock gambling fraternity at rest about it. We have too great an appreciation of the man who, from piloting a "perianger" over the bay, rose to be virtual commodore of a steam fleet and king of a great railway domain, to think of doubting that in this new development of woman's rights the Commodore sees an opportunity for his peculiar powers of enriching and ameliorating whatever he chooses to favor with his auriferous attention. Did he not testify that he could run a steamship line or a railway for twenty per cent less than any man who would dare to compete with him? Is he going to introduce his ideas of economy and wealth in Wall street? Has he been taken with the great advantage of female over male labor, and does he intend to inaugurate a system of female brokers who will give their professional services for less rates of commission than the males? The brokers and operators pause for his reply.

PROTECTION TO WORKMEN.—The bill to amend the act protecting the lives and persons of workmen engaged in mining and other occupations by providing a punishment by fine against employers when accidents occur came up in the Assembly yesterday, and after some debate was ordered to a third reading. Objection was made to the bill during the discussion on the score of its being in the interest of the wealthy contractors; but if it aims to do what its title indicates it certainly ought to operate for good in making wealthy contractors more careful of the lives of their employés.

THE MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR WALKER, OF VIRGINIA.—The Virginia Legislature assembled in Richmond yesterday, and the message of Governor Walker was received and read. The Governor shows himself to be a statesman by the ground he takes, and fully sustains the confidence reposed in him by General Grant. He congratulates the State on her full return to an equality with the other States, and assures the negroes of their equal rights under the law with other men.

BRITISH YACHTING.—It is already likely that the yachts to start from the Irish coast for an ocean race on the 4th of July next will be the centre of somewhat of a yachting demonstration in those waters. In anticipation that the Cambria, Dauntless and other boats will rendezvous at Cork before the start, the Royal Cork Yacht Club has fixed its regatta for June 30 and July 1, 1870. This is the oldest yacht club in Great Britain and Ireland, having been instituted in 1720.

HELL GATE.—There is a great deal of semi-scientific gabble indulged in with regard to the best manner of destroying the rocks at Hell Gate. Between the several professors who fancy themselves adepts in submarine rock blasting there is such an active argument that we are almost threatened with parties on the subject. Is there a big plum of jobbery manipulating in this business? Are all the great blasters only hungry vultures? We are glad to see, however, that the outside noise does not interfere with the straightforward practical prosecution of the work under charge of General Newton. We will back one of Uncle Sam's engineers against the whole tribo of speculating professors.

THE NEW COINAGE.—The coinage of the United States has long been noticeable for its clumsy inelegance in design and execution, but the silver coins of this year are exceptions to this rule, and beautiful specimens of numismatic art. We hope the time will soon come when the people may be more familiar with their appearance.

THE FAT MEN'S LETTER.—The fat men propose to have another ball. Their floor committee weighs 2,556 pounds. Their reception committee weighs 1,798 pounds. These heavy fellows wrote a letter to Prince Arthur inviting him to come and "trip the light fantastic toe" in their company, and "become acquainted with the national institutions." These bloated fellows fancy they are the national institutions. Arthur did not accept—the more's the pity. Had he done so he could have corrected the average British artist, who always pictures the Yankee as a lank and skinny specimen.

THE POPE'S CURRENCY IN FRANCE.—The item by telegraph that the Papal currency has been excluded from general circulation in France has no national or political significance. The Papal currency is coin, and is probably of inferior value.

CONNECTICUT REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

HARTFORD, Feb. 8, 1870.

Notwithstanding the severe storm quite a large number of delegates to the Republican State Convention have already assembled. A preliminary caucus for general discussion was held this evening. David Gallagher presided, and remarks were made by General J. R. Hawley, of Hartford; Mr. Durand, of Derby; Alfred Colt, of New London; A. H. Byington, of Norwalk; Major H. W. R. Hoyt, of Stamford; Calvin G. Childs, of Stamford; David Greenslet, of Hampton; H. Jackson, of Putnam; Robbins Battell, of Norfolk; L. S. Fuller, of Tolland; Benjamin Douglas, of Middletown; General James T. Pratt, of Rocky Hill; Mr. Gallup, the chairman, and others. The speakers generally expressed great pride in the record of the republican party in both national and State administrations. Very many prominent men of the party are present. Senator Buckingham is here and will be made president of the convention to-morrow. Governor Jewell and the present State officers will be nominated, with the exception of Lieutenant Governor Wayland, who is absent in Europe and cannot attend to the duties of the office. Among those named to succeed him are William Fitch, James M. Townsend and Morris Tyler, of New Haven; David Gallup, of Plainfield; Oliver Hoyt, of Stamford; Henry P. Haven, of New London, and F. J. Kingsbury, of Waterbury.

CHARTER ELECTION IN BINGHAMTON.

BINGHAMTON, Feb. 8, 1870.

The charter election in this city was carried by the republicans. J. N. Congdon was re-elected Mayor and every ward was carried by the republican candidates for Aldermen. The democratic candidates for Assessor and Justice were elected. The Board of Aldermen stands—Republicans, 9; democrat, 1.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS
FROM
ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

The British Parliament in Session.

Queen Victoria's Review of the Condition of the Nation.

Premier Gladstone's Reception and Disraeli's Position in the Commons.

The Electric Telegraph in Domestic Use in Great Britain.

ENGLAND.

Parliament in Session—The Queen's Speech.

LONDON, Feb. 8, 1870.

The second session of the Eighth Parliament was opened to-day by Royal Commission, composed of the Lord Chancellor, the Earl De Grey and Ripon, Lord Sydney and the Earl of Bessborough.

Only a few peers and peeresses were present.

At two o'clock the Commons were summoned to the bar of the House of Lords.

Lord Cairns then read as follows:—

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

LORDS AND GENTLEMEN—We have it in command from her Majesty again to invite you to resume your arduous duties, and to express the regret of her Majesty that her recent indisposition has prevented her from meeting you in person, as it had been her intention to do.

You reassemble at a period of remarkable public interest.

Friendly sentiments are entertained in all quarters towards this country, and these feelings her Majesty cordially reciprocates. There is a growing disposition among nations to resort to the good offices of their allies in cases of international difference. The conciliatory spirit in which several such cases have recently been treated and determined encourage her Majesty's confidence in the maintenance of general tranquillity.

Papers will be laid before you in reference to the recent occurrences in New Zealand.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons, the estimates for the approaching financial year are in a forward state of preparation. They are framed with a view in the first place to the effective maintenance of the public establishments, and will impose a diminished charge upon her Majesty's subjects. The condition of the revenue has answered the expectations formed in the past session.

Her Majesty trusts you will be disposed to carry into completion the inquiry you last year instituted into the mode of conducting Parliamentary and municipal elections, and thus prepare materials useful for early legislation.

Lords and gentlemen, it will be proposed to amend the laws respecting the occupation and acquisition of land in Ireland in a manner adapted to the peculiar circumstances of that country, and calculated, as her Majesty believes, to bring about improved relations between the several classes concerned in Irish agriculture, who collectively constitute the great bulk of the people. These provisions, matured by your impartiality and wisdom, as her Majesty trusts, will tend to inspire among persons with whom such sentiments may still be wanting that steady confidence in law and desire to render assistance in its effective administration which mark her Majesty's subjects in general. This will aid in consolidating the fabric of the empire.

We are further directed by her Majesty to state that many other subjects of public importance appear to demand your care, and among these especially to inform you that a bill has been prepared for the enlargement on a comprehensive scale of the means of national education.

In fulfillment of an engagement to the government of the United States a bill will be proposed to you for the purpose of defining the status of subjects who are citizens of foreign countries and who may desire naturalization, and of aiding them in the attainment of that object.

You will be invited to consider bills prepared in compliance with the report of the Commission on courts of judicature for the improvement of the constitution and procedure of the superior tribunal of original appellate jurisdiction.

The question of religious tests in the universities and colleges of Oxford and Cambridge has been under discussion for many years. Her Majesty recommends such a legislative settlement of the question as may contribute to extend the usefulness of those great institutions and heighten the respect with which they are justly regarded.

Bills have been prepared for extending the incidence of rating and for placing the collection of the large sums locally raised for various purposes on a simple and uniform footing.

Her Majesty likewise recommends you to undertake the amendment of the laws which regulate and grant licenses for the sale of fermented and spirituous liquors.

Measures will be brought under your consideration facilitating the transfer of land, for regulating the succession to real property in cases of intestacy, amending laws as to the disabilities of members of trade combinations, and for consolidating and improving the body of statutes which relate to merchant shipping.

While commending to you these weighty matters of legislation her Majesty commands us to add that the recent extension of agrarian crime in several parts of Ireland, with its train of accompanying evils, has filled her Majesty with painful concern. The executive has employed freely the means at its command for the prevention of outrage. Partial improvement may be observed, although the number of offences within this class of crime has been by no means so great as at former periods. The indisposition to give evidence in aid of the administration of justice has been alike remarkable and injurious. For the removal of such evils her Majesty places main reliance on the permanent operation of wise and necessary changes in the laws. She will not hesitate to recommend the adoption of special provisions should such a policy appear during the session to be required by the paramount interest of peace and order.

Upon these and all other subjects her Majesty devoutly prays that your labors may be constantly attended by the blessing of God.

The Lords in Reply.

LONDON, Feb. 8, 1870.

At the conclusion of the reading of the Queen's speech to-day the Marquis of Huntley, who was in full Highland costume, moved the address in reply to the throne, and the motion was seconded by the Earl of Fingal.

The address in reply refers almost solely to the Irish question. A promise is made that the House of Lords will consider the question generously and justly, content the tenants, and give peace and prosperity to the population.

The Lord Chancellor said he regretted the absence of the Queen and hoped that she would soon be in improved health. The relations of Great Britain with foreign Powers were satisfactory. It was unfortunate in her opening that the Queen's speech made no allusion to the affairs of the colonies, their well-being not being a matter of indifference. He also regretted the absence of any reference to the distress prevailing in the country. It would have been well to have told the sufferers that their case was understood and sympathy was felt for them. The reference to national education was commendable; but he was amazed to see Scotland and Ireland left out of the scheme. After commenting briefly on other topics of the speech the Lord Chancellor gave way to a motion for adjournment.

The motion to adjourn was not carried.

Earl Granville rose and congratulated Lord Cairns on resuming the leadership of his party in the House of Lords. He then went into a vindication of the policy of the government in Ireland. That policy was already producing the best effects. The government had been unremitting in its efforts to establish order. Scully's case was among the earliest of the agrarian outrages, and was universally reprobated. He justified the course pursued towards Maadon, who refused to serve the Sheriff, and ended by deprecating the presence of party feeling on the discussion of the land question.

Earl Grey feared that the action of the last session had persuaded the Irish that the House was intimidated. Nothing was left but rigor in the maintenance of order.

The Duke of Marlborough deprecated any forbearance. The remedial measures of the government had been a failure, and now visionary hopes were rampant.

Lord Monck replied to Earl Grey by quoting a speech made by him in 1846, in which he expressed a preference for remedial to coercive measures. Lord Monck thought the Ministerial plan an effective one.

With this speech the debate closed, and the address was agreed to.

Lord Redesdale was re-elected Chairman of Committees of the House of Lords.

The House then adjourned.

Scene in the House of Commons—Mr. Gladstone's Reception—O'Donovan Rossa's Seat—The Irish Land Question and New Bills.

LONDON, Feb. 8, 1870.

In the House of Commons to-day, after the session of Parliament was opened, many new members were sworn in, and a new writ of election for Dublin University was issued.

Mr. Gladstone on entering the Chamber was vehemently cheered.

One of his first official acts was to give notice that he should move for the expulsion of the member from Tipperary from the roll because he was under a sentence of penal servitude, and the seat was consequently vacant.

Notices were also given of the introduction of an Irish land bill, an education bill and bills for the abolition of compulsory pilotage and for the repeal of the minority clauses in the Reform bill.

The Commons' Address to the Crown—Mr. Disraeli's Position.

LONDON, Feb. 8, 1870.

During the proceedings in the House of Commons, in accordance with the arrangement previously announced, Captain Francis Egerton, Member for East Derbyshire, moved the reply to the Queen's Speech, and supported his motion with a few remarks. He said the programme was most satisfactory. The royal speech was marked by care and ability. The measures promised were sure to be framed with care and prudence and debated without faction, and he was confident they would have the approval and support of the House.

Mr. Charles Wentworth Dilke, member for Chelsea, seconded the motion. He declared that the programme of the government was the most elaborate ever laid before the House. The country required that they should carry the measure proposed, including the abolition of the University tests. He hoped for legislation also on trades unions and other social questions. He was confident of the justice and fairness of the Ministers in all things.

Mr. Disraeli then rose to speak and was heartily cheered. He thought discussion of important topics at such a moment untimely. He would only refer briefly to Ireland. The government tardily admitted that the state of that country was unsatisfactory, and made reforms contingent on future laws. Ireland was full of disaffection, murder and secret societies. The government was bound to intervene. Old excuses, like that of the partiality of Irish juries, were now inadmissible. The loyalists were depressed and insulted. The Catholic priests heartily supported the government. Trade in this agitation was made desperate by the whig policy. Fenian influence, which had originated in America, and had been checked by the Marquis of Abercorn when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, was now reviving. The land tenure still remained unchanged, and, therefore, could not be held responsible for the troubles unless Ireland had bodily gone mad. She certainly cherished hopes suggested by the government which it would be impossible to realize.

Mr. Gladstone replied. He admitted the difficult position of the government. Their opponents, indeed, admitted the gravity of the situation, to remedy which the present may be the last opportunity. He complimented Mr. Disraeli on the moderation of his speech. The present government, he added, desired to try further remedies. He ascribed the tone of Mr. Disraeli's speech to a wish to satisfy extremes and a craving for coercion. He eulogized the Catholic clergy of Ireland for their loyalty and good sense. The present government, he declared, was misunderstood in Ireland. He proceeded to answer *seriatim* the charges made by Mr. Disraeli, and concluded with the declaration that he was conscious of having fulfilled his intention of seeking, in all frankness and fairness, conciliation rather than opposition.

After desultory speeches from some new members and others better known the House adjourned.

Electric Cables Extension.

LONDON, Feb. 8, 1870.

Another cable, to connect Wales and Rhode Island, is shortly to be laid. The contract for the cable, to cost £600,000 sterling, has just been signed.

Domestic Telegraph Messages—Increase of Communication.

LONDON, Feb. 8, 1870.

Since the transfer of the telegraph lines to the government the amount of domestic telegraphing has increased fully one-third.

The Church Question.

LONDON, Feb. 8, 1870.

Mr. Gladstone has written to Professor Rogers approving of the removal of clerical disabilities.

The Queen.

LONDON, Feb. 8, 1870.

Her Majesty the Queen is still at Windsor. She will remain there till the 15th of March.

The People—What Will be Done with Them?

LONDON, Feb. 8, 1870.

Sir John B. Karslake has written a communication to the London *Globe* urging on the government systematized emigration as a social relief.

Specie in Export.

LONDON, Feb. 8, 1870.

The steamship Main, from Southampton to-day, took £34,000 sterling for New York in specie.

The Universities Boat Race.

LONDON, Feb. 8, 1870.

To-morrow the Oxford University boat crew will accept the challenge of the Cambridge crew for the regular annual race.

AUSTRIA.

The Ministry of Finance.

VIENNA, Feb. 8, 1870.

Melchior de Lonyay, recently Minister of the Finances for Hungary, comes to this city as Financial Minister of the empire.

MISSOURI.

Proposed Constitutional Amendment Removing Disabilities—Projected Dismemberment of the State—Legislative Hostility to Woman's Rights and Negro Equality.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 8, 1870.

In a democratic caucus at Jefferson City last night the constitutional amendment recently introduced in the Senate relating to the enfranchisement of all disfranchised persons was discussed and a resolution adopted declaring it the purpose of the caucus to support such a proposition.

A scheme was developed yesterday for a division of the State of Missouri, the river to be the dividing line. The scheme seems to be based on the alleged unequal division of offices, both State and national.

A proposition to appoint female assistants to the State Superintendency of Public Schools was defeated in the House; also that colored teachers should be given the preference in colored schools; also that colored children should have the privilege of attending white schools where separate schools for colored children were not established.

Reference to the proceedings of the Woman's Suffrage Association here on Saturday night was made in both houses yesterday. In the Senate a spicy discussion followed.

CUBA.

Depositions of the Wounded Americans—No Arrests Yet Made—Accident on the Havana Railroad.

HAVANA, Feb. 8, 1870.

The declarations of Harry K. Foster, Hugh Johnson and Gardner Wells, the Americans who were attacked in the street by an unknown man, were taken before the American Consul General. They all agree in qualifying the assassination of Isaac Greenwold as most inhuman and without cause. Greenwold was buried yesterday, but to-day the body was exhumed for the purpose of embalming it. The corpse will be forwarded to New York. After the assassin had shot Greenwold a mob assembled and commenced to beat Greenwold and the two wounded men, shouting "Kill the insurgents." Harry Foster is not expected to recover. Johnson appeared to be better to-day. No one has yet been arrested for the outrage.

An old man, named Phillips, a carpenter on the Havana Railroad, was killed Sunday night.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Reception of the Japanese Commission by the King—Resignation of the American Secretary of Legation—Favorable Prospect of the Sugar Crop.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 8, 1870.

Late Honolulu advices have been received. The Austrian frigate Donau was there undergoing repairs, and would probably be detained in consequence until the middle of April.

At the reception of the Japanese Commissioners by the King they announced that they were instructed by their government to endeavor to effect a treaty of commerce and friendship between the Japanese and Hawaiian governments. They also returned their thanks to the King for the zealous hospitality extended them. His Majesty replied that he was aware of the object of the Embassy, and expressed himself desirous of establishing such a treaty as they had spoken of, and promised that the Japanese residents of the islands should be accorded the same protection as his own subjects or citizens of the most favored nations.

The Secretary of the United States Legation in Honolulu had resigned that position temporarily, and was acting as Secretary of the Embassy during their stay in Honolulu.

The domestic exports for the year 1869 amount to $1,639,000. It was expected that the currant and sugar crops for the present year would exceed any of former years.

TEXAS.

A Murderer Sentenced—The Legislature—Struggle for the Senatorship.

GALVESTON, Feb. 8, 1870.

Leroy Cotton was to-day convicted of the murder of Mayor Lochmar in this city last April. He has been sentenced to be hanged on the 8th of April next.

The Legislature convened at Austin to-day. Much interest is manifested in the result of the Senatorial contest. Hamilton and Reynolds are believed to be the strongest candidates.

WYOMING TERRITORY.

Burning of a Car on the Central Pacific Railroad—Man Fatally Injured.

CORINNE, Feb. 7, 1870.

At Blue Creek station on the 1st instant, a boarding house car of the Central Pacific Railroad caught fire, as is supposed, from sparks from a passing locomotive. An employé of the company, named Joseph Bulk, was sleeping in the car and escaped with serious burns and in a nude condition. He had to walk two miles to reach a habitation, and his feet were frozen. He was brought to this place for medical attention and died on Saturday.

MONTANA.

Fearful Ravages of the Smallpox Among the Indians—The Montana Tribes Peaceably Disposed.

FORT BENTON, Feb. 7, 1870.

A party of half breeds just in from the Indian camps on the Maria's river, report that the Indians are dying at the rate of twenty-five per day of smallpox, and are begging the whites to spare their lives. The report that Mountain Chief's band and others had declared war proves wholly untrue.

VIRGINIA.

Meeting of the Legislature—Congress Petitioned to Remove all Disabilities—Governor Walker's Message.

RICHMOND, Feb. 8, 1870.

The Legislature met at noon to-day. The House, by a vote of 109 to 10, adopted a resolution asking Congress to remove all political disabilities of the people of Virginia. The colored members voted for the resolution, the negatives being the white members of the extreme party faction.

The Governor's message was read. He congratulates the Legislature that they are the lawfully constituted general assembly of the sovereign State of Virginia, a State that, notwithstanding fundamental conditions, as futile as unnecessary, is co-equal in all her rights and prerogatives with any and every State in the American Union. "You and I," the message states, "have qualified by taking the same oath of office, and we have solemnly pledged ourselves before Heaven to support and maintain the constitution and laws of the United States, as well as of the State of Virginia; that we recognize and accept the civil and political equality of all men before the law, and that we will faithfully perform our official duties to the best of our abilities. A strict and conscientious observance of this solem obligation will redound to the peace and prosperity of the State and be a vindication of the just expectations of the people and of our friends everywhere. It is your duty to make the laws; mine to execute them. Fulfill your duty and I pledge you a faithful and fearless execution of mine." Of the State constitution he says that "its provisions shall have a fair and impartial trial, and when, if ever experience shall demonstrate the inutility or impracticability of any of them, we will proceed to make such modifications as necessity may demand. The manifestation of punic faith by others affords no justification for a departure from the path of right by us. The ancient and proverbial reputation of the people of the commonwealth for honor and integrity will be maintained regardless of the selfish and fanatical vituperation of our enemies at home and abroad."

The Governor advocates the encouragement of emigration into the State, and says that any attempt to reopen the sores of the war for party purposes should be frowned down, and concludes:—"Always a firm and consistent Unionist, I expect to live and die one. Beyond this the chief tenets of my political faith are the maintenance of the public faith, State and national, untarnished; honesty and economy in the administration of public affairs; the equalization and reduction of tariffs and taxation to the lowest degree consistent with the maintenance of the public credit; free education for all; a fostering care, encouragement and elevation of labor, and, until fully, finally and permanently accomplished, universal amnesty and impartial suffrage. These are fundamental principles in my political creed, and it matters not what you call them, whether republican, democratic or liberal so far as applicable they will be faithfully adhered to in my administration of the affairs of the State. Those who agree with them will naturally sustain and uphold the administration, while those who disagree with them may oppose it."

The Legislature adjourned after dxing Thursday next for the election of State officers.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Movements of Prince Arthur—Gas Explosion in Boston—Killed With a Slungshot—Murder Near Stoughton.

BOSTON, Feb. 8, 1870.

Prince Arthur will leave Peabody this afternoon direct for Montreal. Last evening Captain Commerell and other British officers dined with the Prince.

A severe explosion of gas occurred last night near the corner of Hanover and Salem streets, damaging property to the extent of $4,000, but doing no personal injury. The explosion was caused by a leak in a cellar, and it shattered the building, blowing out all the windows, and following the sewer the flames ignited a building a hundred yards distant. A flagstone weighing three tons was lifted from its bed and tilted nearly on end.

James O'Connell, aged eighteen years, was killed this morning by a slungshot during an affray in Warrington street. Three persons are under arrest on suspicion of committing the homicide.

Frederick Barden, foreman in the Boston rolling mill at Cambridgeport, was caught in the machinery to-day and drawn between rollers three inches apart. He was a resident of Newton, thirty-five years old and unmarried.

An old man, aged sixty-eight years, named Jacobs, living in a retired spot half a mile from the village of Stoughton, was murdered on Sunday night. Two negro men and a negro woman have been arrested on suspicion of being the murderers.

The preliminary examination of Norman Holley at Buffalo, charged with smuggling, terminated yesterday afternoon. Holley was held to bail in the sum of $2,000 for trial in the United States Court at the next term, at Utica. His father is United States Collector at the port of Buffalo.

PARIS BARRICADES.

M. Rochefort's Arrest and Its Consequences in the City.

Radical "Red" Addresses, Appeals to Arms, and the Barricades.

Conflicts with the Police and an Officer Killed.

The Military Called Out and the City Garrison Reinforced.

PROMPT ACTION AND PEACE

THE BOURSE QUIET.

M. Rochefort Arrested—Assemblage of His Friends.

PARIS, Monday, Feb. 7—Evening.

Henri Rochefort, the editor of the *Marseillaise*, was arrested at his residence at Belleville, in the northeastern part of the city, at an early hour this evening. His friends and partisans are assembling in great crowds in that quarter, and serious troubles are expected.

Riotous Insurrectionary Demonstrations.

PARIS, Tuesday, Feb. 8—2 A. M.

The troubles at Belleville are serious. The streets are filled with shouting people and barricading has begun. A detachment of imperial troops arrived in the neighborhood at about eleven o'clock.

First Barricades—Military Reinforcements.

PARIS, Feb. 8—3 A. M.

Barricades have been erected in the Rue du Faubourg du Temple, the Rue St. Maur, the Rue Grange aux Belles and other streets in the neighborhood of Belleville. The scene of the disturbance is near the Northern and Strasbourg Railway stations.

At half-past eleven additional detachments of troops arrived, but up to this hour no firearms have been used. The troops in the garrisons in the neighborhood of the city have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice.

Such are the precautions taken by the police and military authorities that it is believed the riot will not be attended with any serious consequences.

Morning Scenes—Surging to the North.

PARIS, Feb. 8—7 A. M.

The troubles at Belleville lasted all night and have extended northward to La Villette, the extreme northeastern arrondissement within the fortifications.

The troops have not yet resorted to the use of their firearms. The police have been active and made many arrests.

Beyond the excitement naturally incident to such an occasion the rest of the city is tranquil.

The government still continues its precautionary measures to prevent outbreaks elsewhere.

Noon Reports—The Street Excitements.

PARIS, Feb. 8—12 o'Clock Noon.

The following details of the disorder in the northeastern arrondissements are gleaned from the newspapers.

M. Rochefort was arrested as he was on the point of entering a political meeting in the Rue de Flandre (running from Belleville to La Villette). Although there was a great crowd of people present, and mainly of his own partisans, he made no resistance and no appeals to the crowd.

Appeal to Arms—Barricades Again.

PARIS, Feb. 8—12:30 P. M.

As soon as the arrest of M. Rochefort was made known to the meeting the wildest scenes occurred.

Gustave-Flourens, who presided, rose excitedly, drew a sword, fired his revolver and declared that the insurrection had begun. The meeting broke up in disorder, and the crowd, under the leadership of Flourens, immediately proceeded to barricade the streets.

This was accomplished without loss of time by the confiscation of omnibuses and other vehicles from stables in the neighborhood.

Police Charge—Officers Assaulted.

PARIS, Feb. 8—12:30 P. M.

A commissary of police who accompanied the guard charged with the duty of arresting M. Rochefort was forced along with the crowd and badly injured by their maltreatment.

Area and Extent of the Movement.

PARIS, Feb. 8—1 P. M.

The district lying between the Rue du Faubourg du Temple and the fortifications at La Villetta, a distance of about two miles, was in the possession of the rioters.

A Policeman Killed.

PARIS, Feb. 8—1 P. M.

At eleven o'clock a body of police charged the barricade in the Rue du Faubourg du Temple and attempted to carry it, but was repulsed.

One of the commissaries was dangerously wounded and one policeman killed.

At other places barricades had also been erected, but they were not defended.

The Military Out—Pillage of Armories.

PARIS, Feb. 8—1:30 P. M.

The military are now out in force, but thus far have made no use of their firearms, although the insurgents have. The latter had pillaged the armories and in that way obtained their weapons. Several policemen were wounded with these in skirmishes early in the evening.

Arrests—Young France in Arms.

PARIS, Feb. 8—1:50 P. M.

A great number of arrests have been made. At three o'clock this morning over 300 persons had been taken into custody and imprisoned in the barracks Prince Eugene. Many of these were mere boys, all armed, and most of them under the influence of liquor.

It is reported that Gustave Flourens, who is looked upon as the leader of the rioters, has been arrested, but this is not yet confirmed. He is said to have announced to his mother before going from home to the meeting that if Rochefort were arrested she probably would never see him again.

Peace Restored.

PARIS, Feb. 8—2 P. M.

At this hour all is quiet in the city.

Legislative Action—Ministerial Explanation.

PARIS, Feb. 8—6 P. M.

In the Corps Législatif to-day M. Keratry, one of the liberal Deputies, demanded to know why Rochefort was not arrested before going to a political meeting where 5,000 persons were assembled. It was not necessary that this meeting should have been thus disturbed, and the people who were participating in it aroused to violence. The act of the government was a provocation to the disturbances which took place.

A member of the Ministry explained that the authorities had refrained from arresting Rochefort at the Chambers to avoid the scandal to which his arrest at such a place would have given rise. He asserted that the friends of Rochefort were prepared to make the demonstration which they had made, and upon this fact the Ministry would rest the responsibility of what had taken place, and the country would judge between the Ministry and the rioters. He said there need be no uneasiness for the people. The government was animated by the best sentiments towards the people.

The Minister of the Interior followed with the assertion that the friends of Rochefort had determined upon a demonstration, had Rochefort been arrested at the Chambers.

M. Ollivier praised the conduct of the police in dealing with the disorders. He said they had acted with prudence and humanity.

The News in England.

LONDON, Feb. 8—6 P. M.

The news of the arrest of M. Henri Rochefort and its consequences have made a sensation here.

There are many rumors afloat—one that the troops had fired on the crowd.

These rumors, however, are generally discredited.

Condition of the Bourse.

PARIS, Feb. 8—Noon.

The Bourse opened excited. Rentes, 73f. 20c.

PARIS, Feb. 8—4 o'clock P. M.

The Bourse closed quiet. Rentes, 73f. 20c.

A Financial "Scare" Against Rome.

PARIS, Feb. 8, 1870.

The government has excluded the Papal currency from general circulation in France.

Paris Still Tranquil.

PARIS, Feb. 8—10 P. M.

At noon to-day tranquillity had been restored in all the districts where disturbances arose last night, and up to this hour the city has remained quiet.

The Initial of the Barricades—Radical Revolutionism as Represented by Rochefort—The Bonaparte-Noir Tragedy and Its Sequences—Material Interests Against the Sensationalists—Rochefort as a Leader—Bonaparte Master of the Situation—In the City After the Noir Funeral—An English Movement.

PARIS, Jan. 20, 1870.

The profound sensation occasioned by the fatal Bonaparte-Noir affray has passed away, and the indignation and horror expressed by the public on the first news of the event are considerably modified by the information which has since leaked out. There is no doubt that the friends of Rochefort were resolved to prevent a duel between him and Pierre Bonaparte. You may remember that the latter sent the editor of the *Marseillaise* a challenge for a very scandalous attack on him in the columns of that journal, and enough was known of the determined and violent character of the Prince to convince the friends of Rochefort that if the duel took place it would be a deadly one. To prevent the collision taking place was, therefore, a prime object, and to accomplish this it was settled that a challenge should be sent by one of the writers for Rochefort, named Grousset, to Pierre Bonaparte, and that if he refused to accept it some intolerable affront should be given that would lead to a conflict on the spot, and entail consequences that would certainly prevent any fight between Rochefort and his antagonist. For this purpose two men were selected to carry the challenge of Grousset, who were well adapted to the purpose in view. Victor Noir, or Salomon, his real name, one of the bearers of the cartel in question, was a well-known bully. He was remarkable for his herculean strength and was constantly engaged in brawls and quarrels. His previous career, it turns out, was far from creditable, having no regular occupation, and in the habit of picking up a livelihood by any precarious means that offered. He had been hitched on to the *personnel* of the *Marseillaise* journal, which was founded a month ago, as the fighting editor, as it was foreseen that such a supplement would be wanted from the very aggressive course Rochefort intended to pursue.

The man who accompanied Noir, named Fonveille, was also a retainer of Rochefort's journal, and likewise known for his quarrelsome character. He is proved to have been well armed with sword cane and revolver. These two men entered the house of Pierre Bonaparte, while two others, Grousset and Santore, waited the result below. I repeat the conviction is gaining ground daily that the sole object of Noir and Fonveille was to entrap Bonaparte into a contest of some sort so as to prevent the duel Rochefort would be obliged to fight with the man he had coarsely abused. What actually took place in the house at Auteuil it is hard to say, beyond the fact that Noir was shot, and that Fonveille ran away with his pistol in his hand, leaving his sword cane and hat behind him. It is certain that Noir gave Bonaparte a blow in the face, which led to his firing on him. However, the whole matter will be thoroughly investigated by the high tribunal before which the case is to go, and the additional evidence that will be brought to light will enable the public to form an impartial opinion. There is no doubt, as I said in my last, that Pierre Bonaparte is a man of ungovernable temper—a really dangerous character. Nothing could have been easier than to provoke him into an encounter, and this, of course, was well known to Rochefort and his band. No doubt they expected, nay, contemplated, an affray, but hardly a fatal one. It is evident the affair went further than was designed; for Fonvielle utterly lost his presence of mind, and was so panic-stricken that he could not fire off his pistol, and finally jumped out of a window, crying murder. Rochefort was no doubt delighted at the result, and went to work instanter to profit by it. The next morning he made a ferocious attack on the Emperor, and called on Paris to rise and annihilate all the Bonapartes at once. It was announced by all the revolutionary organs with great parade that the funeral of the "martyr of liberty" would take place on Wednesday at one o'clock, and Paris was told to shut up shop and turn out *en masse*. There was an immense assemblage of all sorts, your humble servant included, to see and hear all that might or could or would happen. It was intended by Rochefort and the revolutionists to march through Paris to the cemetery of Pere la Chaise, and it was calculated that this would surely bring on an attempt at revolution.

The new Ministers promptly resolved on their course. They nobbled the ringleaders, Rochefort and the rest, that they would not be allowed to throw Paris into confusion for a whole day, and that if they attempted marching through the streets, as announced, they would instantly be dispersed. The garrison of Paris, 80,000 strong, was put under arms, and thus the government calmly invited the revolution to show itself if it dared. Rochefort and his fellows quailed before the test, and almost on their knees they begged the masses not to enter Paris; for the funeral procession assembled at Auteuil, a village two miles from the capital. Rochefort spoke to the crowds again and again, and said the government was armed and prepared for a conflict, and that if they entered Paris they would all be massacred for nothing. Nothing could be truer than this, and yet the same individual only the day before was hounding on the masses of Paris to rise and cut throats right and left. The result proves that very few of the thousands assembled had the least intention of fighting or dying to make Rochefort President of a republic. No; for after the funeral was over, in the adjoining village of Neuilly, some thousands of people came into Paris, following the hack of Rochefort, singing the "Marseillaise" and shouting "Vive la Republique!" as loud as they could yell. They all came down the Champs Elysees, and when they had nearly reached the Place de la Concorde a single regiment of cavalry, with perhaps a hundred of the police, drew up across the road and stopped their progress. The usual legal summons to disperse, equivalent to our riot act, was read, when the cry arose, "They are going to fire!" and a stampede commenced on a grand scale. Rochefort got out of his hack and said to the officer in command, "I am on my way to the Chamber of Deputies, of which I am a member," and he took out his badge. "You have no right to stop me." "You can pass on," said the officer, "but as for your followers, the sooner they take to their legs the better for them." Whereupon the bellicose Rochefort quietly slipped away, and in a few minutes the crowd, which the revolutionary journals boast consisted of 40,000 people, had utterly vanished. To be sure the runaways knew there was more than a single regiment within hail if wanted.

I think nothing can be more conclusive than this final proof of what I have constantly reiterated, that a revolution in Paris, or even the most insignificant insurrection, is utterly out of the question. The police are strong enough to prevent it, but think of a junction of 80,000 picked troops. Besides, the people of Paris are no greater fools than other people. They have no objection to turn out for a *fete* or a funeral, and sing and shout till their lungs are worn out, but to stand and be shot down to oblige Rochefort and his myrmidons, not a bit of it, and so they ran pell mell. Besides, they know there is nothing to fight for beyond making Rochefort Emperor or President. There are no abuses or grievances the government of the day is not anxious to remove when they are pointed out.

It is quite certain that Rochefort's pluck or bravado quite forsook him on Wednesday. He was pale as a ghost, all accounts say, and fainted two or three times. He did not even show himself at the Cemetery of Neuilly. The consequence is that his quondam worshippers think it necessary, in order to hide their ludicrous discomfiture, to brand him as a coward and traitor. This was done last night at a formal meeting of the loafers who constitute the self-elected revolutionary junta. Alas for poor Rochefort! Yesterday he might have stood against the world—in his own opinion at least—but to-day he is decried and hooted at by his slaves and hirelings. That is bad enough, but worse remains behind. His attack on the Emperor and the government in his paper of Tuesday last, and his strenuous efforts to stir up civil war, the Ministers have decided ought to be punished. They say the truculent language of the revolutionary papers and their daily endeavors to bring the country into contempt must be arrested or Paris will be disgraced and ruined. One proof of this is that a petition, signed by tens of thousands of the trade and commerce of Paris, is being got up at this moment, asking the government to stop this hideous license of the revolutionary press, and another proof is that nearly all the usual strangers and visitors of the capital at this season have left in alarm at the threats and imprecations of Rochefort and his allies.

The feeling of the middle classes in Paris was shown on Wednesday night in several of the streets, when they turned out with sticks in their hands to disperse some bands of rowdies who were singing "Mourir pour la patrie" and breaking windows.

The Ministers, therefore, have decided to bring Rochefort to immediate trial for his seditious conduct, and they have asked the Chamber of which he is a member for permission to do so. It will be given by an immense majority, for the Deputies consider themselves disgraced by his abominable language and conduct. He will be tried, for the first time, by a jury; for a law will be passed immediately to bring all offences of the press before a jury, instead of simply before the judges, as hitherto. Of course he will be condemned, as his "offence is rank and smells to heaven." The penalty is imprisonment from two to five years, and so Rochefort must either run off to Belgium, as he did before, or go to prison and repent at leisure.

I hear the poor Emperor, who tries his best to get on to the satisfaction of all, is horrified at a member of his family, however distant, becoming the hero of such an odious affair as that of Auteuil. If Pierre Bonaparte is proved to have only defended himself after an assault he will, of course, be acquitted, but in that case the Emperor will insist on banishing him from France. He has brought discredit on the name, and he will never be allowed to do it again in France.

There is another relation of the Emperor likewise who has got himself into a scrape, a son of Lucien Murat, who used to live at Bordentown. This young gentleman, who is over thirty years of age, however, settled some dispute he had with his architect lately by using his fists to the detriment more or less of his contractor's nose. This is not a very grave affair, but the Emperor is resolved that his relatives shall behave with dignity under all circumstances; so he has ordered Murat, Jr., to his horror, to be brought before the same high court of justice which is going to try Pierre Bonaparte, and he will be judged strictly according to the facts. If the law is against him Prince Joachim Murat, who is a married man and a father, and very rich at that, will be sent to jail, and no favor shown at that. "I wish none of my family," said the Emperor sternly the other day, "to consider themselves above the laws." This is sound doctrine, and gratifies the French, whose fanaticism is equality before the law. So the Bonapartes and Murats must mind what they are about, or go to prison and stay there if they don't.

These revolutionary gentry of Paris often do very comic things without meaning it. For instance, the other day the *Marseillaise*, Rochefort's paper, published that nineteen persons, called the "Revolutionary Committee of London," residing at Paris, had resolved "to strike against the *statu quo*"—that is, "henceforth to pay no taxes, no rent and to do no work." All republicans are advised to imitate this noble example. Republicans who are rich may get on without work, but if they refuse to pay their rent they will risk being considered swindlers. All these silly tricks appeal only to the vagabond population. The honest laboring masses laugh at them.

RHODE ISLAND.

A Swindling Firm in Providence Exposed—Savage Assault by a Convict Upon a Prison Officer.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 8, 1870.

Many parties in New York and elsewhere have been swindled by advertisements of a Yankee printing press sold by H. E. Falkner & Co., of Providence. The firm is bogus. The Postmaster now detains letters and sends them to Washington.

Robert Crow, a life prisoner in the State Prison, savagely assaulted one of the officers to-day, but prompt assistance prevented very serious injury.

ALABAMA.

Passage of the Chattanooga Railroad Bill—Large Promises of the Company's Officers.

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 8, 1870.

The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad bill finally has passed both houses by a large majority. The bill loans the credit of the State to the amount of $2,000,000. A despatch from President Stanton, at Boston, thanks the Legislature, and says the road shall soon be built, and makes great promises that Alabama shall be the beneficiary, instead of the loser.

PENNSYLVANIA.

A New Railroad Project—Direct Line from Jersey Shore to Buffalo.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Feb. 8, 1870.

About one hundred delegates from the northern railroad companies of Pennsylvania and Western New York met in convention here to-day to devise ways and means for building an independent and direct railroad from Jersey Shore to Buffalo. The meeting was quite enthusiastic, and there seems to be no doubt the Buffalo and Washington Railway will connect with the Pine Creek, Jersey Shore and State Line road at Port Alleghany. A committee was appointed to carry out the design of the convention.

KANSAS.

Numerous Wants of a Frontier State—Legislative Memorials to Congress.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 8, 1870.

In the Kansas Legislature yesterday resolutions were adopted instructing Senators and requesting representatives in Congress to endeavor to obtain a speedy adjustment of the "rebel Price claim," memorializing Congress to protect the frontier and protesting against a reduction of the army and asking Congress to appropriate money for the building of a court house, custom and revenue offices at Leavenworth, and a federal court house and post office at Topeka.

Another Giant Stride has been Made in chemical science. PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, is an astonishing improvement on all preparations for restoring the natural color of gray hair heretofore known. It is pellucid, cooling, limpid, inodorous and never-failing, and has no sediment.

A Merchant of Responsibility and in Good standing desires to make an arrangement with some large manufacturer to act as agent for the sale of goods. He will be prepared to make advances upon goods consigned to his house to an amount of $25,000 to $100,000. A business in metals preferred. Address E. E. H., box 4,600 New York Post office.

Cristadoro's Unrivalled Hair Dye.—Sold and applied at his wig and scalp factory, No. 6 Astor House.

Diabetes, Diabetes.—Constitution Water is a certain cure for it. Depot, 48 Cliff street.

Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy, 704 Broadway, will permanently cure any case, or money refunded. Advice gratis. Sold by druggists.

Don't Trifle With a Bad Cough or Cold, when a remedy as sure, prompt and thorough as JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT can be readily obtained. Sold everywhere.

Fine Watches and Jewelry of all descriptions for sale and repaired by first class workmen. GEO. C. ALLEN & SON, 1,175 Broadway, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets, and 415 Broadway, one door below Canal street.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the Best.

100 Barrels Fine Bourbon Whiskey, Nearly two years old, made in the old fashioned way, by the farmers in Pennsylvania, at $1 75 per gallon. C. J. MURPHY, 105 Pearl street.

Iron Crestings for French Roofs, of Twenty- two different patterns, unequalled in beauty of design. Specimen sheets sent on application. Iron Fronts and every description of Iron Work for Buildings. J. L. JACKSON & BRO. Iron works in Twenty-eighth street, Second avenue and Twenty-ninth street. New York

NEW YORK CITY.

The Workhouse Suicide—Another of Those Headquarters Telegrams—Balsky and the Lady in Black—The Assassination Canard—Another Unfortunate.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature of the weather for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, HERALD Building, Broadway, corner of Ann street:—

	1869.	1870.		1869.	1870.
3 A. M.	30	36	3 P. M.	43	36
6 A. M.	29	35	6 P. M.	42	33
9 A. M.	28	35	9 P. M.	42	31
12 M.	30	35	12 P. M.	41	32

Average temperature yesterday 34¾
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 35½

There were eight cases of smallpox reported at the Sanitary Office yesterday.

Nelson Whitman, a sailor, was yesterday taken suddenly ill in front of premises No. 50 South street, and, falling to the pavement, died soon afterwards. The remains were taken to the New street police station and one of the coroners notified. Deceased lived at 15 Market street.

Mr. P. F. Wallace states that the paragraph in the HERALD of yesterday in relation to the descent of the police on the "shebang, No. 40 Wooster street," is incorrect, as the den in question is No. 42 Wooster street. No. 40 is Mr. Wallace's place of business, and the mistake may do him serious injury, and for this reason he desires a correction.

Mr. William Mackellar, for many years connected with the New York press, will lecture on "The Perils of Life," before the Young Men's Christian Association (Harlem branch), corner of Third avenue and 125th street, on to-morrow (Thursday) evening. The subject proposed is as novel as interesting, and in the hands of the lecturer cannot fail to prove both entertaining and instructive.

Isabella Simmons, a young girl, fifteen years of age, was taken from a low den at 99 Greene street on Monday night by Detective Glynn, of the Eighth precinct, and yesterday morning arraigned before Justice Scott, at Jefferson Market, upon complaint of her mother, Julia Simmons, residing at No. 263 Stanton street. She was sent to the House of the Good Shepherd.

Matthew D. Greene, once a prominent whig, and subsequently a republican politician, and in its palmy days an efficient and popular officer of the old volunteer fire department, died at his residence in Thompson street on Monday evening, after a long and painful illness. He was the keeper of two or three well known restaurants during the past twenty years, in which vocation he became quite popular.

Martin Keating, a pugilistic looking individual, was arraigned before Justice Scott, at Jefferson Market yesterday morning by Officer O'Connor, of the Twentieth precinct, charged with striking him in the face with his fist and kicking him about the body in a severe manner on Monday night. He was held to bail in the sum of $300 for his future good behavior. Alderman Cregier becoming his bondsman.

Mrs. Laura C. Holloway, who is to lecture on Charlotte Bronte at Cooper Institute on Friday night, for the benefit of Cuban independence, under the auspices of the Junta, has been informed by an anonymous writer that she will be interrupted on the evening of the lecture by the Spanish sympathizers. The posters announcing her lecture have nearly all been torn from the boards. If Spanish malevolence takes such a base form as this it is time that some of the rowdies in their pay were caught and punished.

On Saturday last two millions of old construction bonds on the Hudson River and New York Central railroads, due February 1, were paid off. One million was represented by two prominent gentlemen, who demanded payment in gold. They were offered currency and offered to take it under protest. The company refused to accept the protest, and finally currency was accepted. It was lucky for the company they did so, in view of the Supreme Court decision on the Legal Tender act.

The Superintendent of Police is engaged in collecting evidence with a view of placing certain officials of the Twenty-ninth precinct on trial for spreading the alleged story of a plot on Friday night last to assassinate Prince Arthur. It is understood that this action is taken at the request of President Bosworth, who, with members of his family, were at the dinner at Mr. Stoughton's in honor of the Prince. It was a heartless and outrageous hoax if untrue, and Mr. Bosworth and the Commission are anxious to discover who originated it.

Mrs. Lyman's lecture on how to restore wasted energies and to preserve physical beauty was very largely attended, many ladies being obliged to stand during the whole lecture. The lecturer discoursed ably on the importance of physical culture, proper diet, regularity of living habits, and the power of mind over the body as means for the restoration of exhausted energies and for securing and preserving physical beauty. These lectures are largely attended and are prolific of much good. The first lecture of the ninth regular course will be given this afternoon at St. Ann's church on the breathing function, lung and throat diseases.

At the Tombs Police Court Justice Quinn presided yesterday in the absence of Judge Hogan. Among the cases brought before the court were the following:—Mr. John F. Cameron, a commission agent, who rents a loft at 100 Chambers street, charged Robert H. Webb and Samuel G. Redmond with stealing, or being concerned in the stealing, four bales of linen crash, of the value of $400. The evidence was insufficient to hold either of them for examination, and Justice Quinn said that nothing had occurred in the evidence to prove that these young men were otherwise than honest and respectable. Isaac Luhenstein, charged with stealing $100 worth of silk, the property of Ivan Tarloff, 493 Broadway, was committed to answer. Two boys, named August Paul and James F. John, charged with forgery, were held for examination.

Leo Balasky, who was shot by Biddie, of which a lengthened report was published in the HERALD some time ago, has been married, and he and the mysterious widow lady who nursed him at Bellevue Hospital are living quite happy and contented in Irving place. Dr. Sayre, who attended him in Bellevue Hospital, has him still under his care, and speaks most favorably of Balasky's state of health. The ball has not yet been extracted nor ever will. Surgeon Sayre giving it as his opinion that it must stop where it is as long as Balasky lives. He takes his daily exercise and enjoys a good appetite. The Professor says that his wife appears most affectionately attached to him, and Balasky reciprocates her kindness with equal warmth. The time of the trial of Biddie has not yet been fixed, but when it does come off it is stated that it will be of a very interesting nature.

Just previous to the closing of the Coroner's office on Monday evening a notice, of which the following is a copy, was received by police telegraph by Mr. John T. Tool, the clerk:—"Gramercy Park Hotel. Man died in fits." The operator at the Central office did not deign to give the name of deceased or any further information, and nothing more was heard of the matter till yesterday afternoon, when Dr. Harris, of the Health Board, informed Coroner Rollins that John Welsh, thirty-five years of age, had died suddenly, according to certificate, of an attack of apoplexy. It appeared that Welsh was the man who had expired so suddenly at the Gramercy Park Hotel; but that fact of course, could not be learned by police telegraph, and it is presumed the arduous duties of the operators will not admit of sending down particulars of cases coming to their knowledge. The case of Welsh, who is said to have been employed in the hotel, was properly investigated by the Coroner.

The case of Mary Carlton, the English woman who died in the workhouse from self-inflicted violence, has heretofore appeared in the HERALD, but as there are interesting facts connected with the case not previously developed we refer to it again. Deceased doubtless had an attack of delirium tremens and was placed in a room with two other females of the "bummer" order of a quiet and unsuspecting turn of mind. Without their knowledge and while their attentions were directed elsewhere the demented woman crammed two small blocks of wood down her throat to accelerate strangulation, and then slipping a strong cord about her neck mounted a chair and suspended herself to a peg in the wall. When discovered soon afterwards by her affrighted companions Mary was quite dead and efforts at resuscitation immediately after the body was cut down of course were fruitless. Coroner Keenan held an inquest on the body.

WILSON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AND MISSION.

The managers of the Wilson Industrial School held a meeting at their building, corner of St. Mark's place and avenue A, on Friday, February 4, at which many of the friends of the institution and of mission work were present. The Rev. Dr. Kendrick conducted the religious exercises and made a short address. The reports of the School Committee, Missionary and Bible Reader indicated a most encouraging condition of the school and mission and carried convincing proof of the usefulness of such a work in that locality. The treasurer presented substantially the following report as representing the financial position of the institution:—

First—Relating to the building fund—

The first cost of the building was	$79,000
Incidental expenses attending transfer of property	129
For alterations already accomplished	15,911
For necessary future alterations	15,000
Total	$110,040
The receipts have been—From the "Rose" legacy	[illegible]
From the sale of old building	26,000
Cash donations	37,425
Total	$77,426
Leaving	$32,614

to be raised to complete the payment on building and render it suitable for the school and mission work. We would appeal to all who appreciate the importance of this work to aid us in cancelling our indebtedness, by their contributions, their influence and their prayers.

Second—Relating to the current expenses of the institution. The average monthly expenses are, in round numbers, $700; the total for the year 1869, $8,400. Our annual receipts from subscriptions, donations and the dressmaking department have averaged for the last few years $5,000. The deficit of $3,000 has been made up from money realized at a fair, now entirely gone, and the interest on the Rose legacy, which must soon be appropriated to building purposes. We would, therefore, ask our friends to consider the fact that thirty dollars annually will supply a daily dinner and comfortable clothing for two children a year, and renew our appeal for their assistance in the daily care of these little ones, and in supplying the spiritual need of this crowded section of our city.

THE NEW CONTAGION.

Relapsing Fever and the Action of the Board of Health in Relation to Its Suppression—An Ordinance—Where and How the Disease is Found.

The Sanitary Superintendent has just submitted to the Metropolitan Board of Health the following report in relation to the new contagion known as relapsing fever:—

The Metropolitan Board of Health has deemed it necessary to promulgate the following ordinance concerning a kind of contagious disease which has not been seen and known before in this city. Great importance is attached to the prompt and general compliance with the requirements of this ordinance, because the infectious malady to which it relates can be prevented from spreading if all the poor people who suffer from it and all tenements in which it prevails are reported without delay to the Board of Health for the special sanitary care that is required:—

ORDINANCE.

It is hereby declared to be an additional ordinance of this Board that the disease known as the relapsing fever is hereby declared to be a disease of a contagious or infectious nature, within the meaning of the nineteenth section of the Ordinances of this Board, and that the same reports are required to be made in respect to said disease as are required relative to any disease mentioned in said section. [Adopted by the Metropolitan Board of Health, February 2, 1870.]

Though the relapsing fever has often been epidemic in Great Britain and various parts of Northern Europe it was hoped that it might never prevail in the United States; but being here, as it now is, in its very commencement, the medical profession, with such aid as the health laws give, can probably restrain and exterminate it. Wherever it has prevailed in Europe it has been an epidemic scourge to overcrowded and badly fed populations only. Its presence is not a source of public danger to any great extent, except to such populations; and there is probably no other fever contagion known to medical men that would be as readily and certainly controlled and overcome as this, were it practicable for physicians to point out all cases of relapsing fever within five or six days of its first symptoms in the patient.

The difficulty and delay which might occur from the failure of physicians to recognize this variety of fever render it necessary that the Sanitary Superintendent shall receive from physicians who practice among the poor especially daily returns concerning whatever new cases of fever they see, which, in their judgment, may probably prove to be of the kind mentioned in the foregoing ordinance.

To aid physicians and other citizens in their efforts to co-operate with the Board of Health for the timely care of the sick poor and their infected apartments, the Superintendent respectfully submits the following statements:—

First—Relapsing fever is not a pestilence, but is a debilitating and pauperizing disease, which, in almost all cases, should be treated in hospital, first, because it is a very contagious fever, and because it can be exterminated by removing the sick and purifying their crowded tenements; and, second, because it is a fever that at first, and until it gains great headway, will prevail almost exclusively in that class of families and tenements which can afford no means for proper medical care. Therefore, the sick with this fever will, with few exceptions, be removed to the special hospital which the Commissioners of Public Charities have assigned for treatment of this fever.

Second—The symptoms and characteristics which are peculiar to the relapsing fever should be understood by every medical attendant upon the poor, and should be rigidly inquired into in every case where this fever can reasonably be suspected, so as to secure the requisite sanitary care at an early period in every case. The following are the chief points which aid the physician and the medical officer of health to distinguish between this fever and others:—First, that the onset of the disease is usually more sudden and accompanied by more pain in the head and muscles than is apt to occur at the beginning of *other kinds of fevers, and that vomiting* more frequently occurs than in common continued fevers.

Third—That on the fifth, sixth or seventh day, most frequently (in New York the past two weeks) upon the sixth, profuse perspiration and a sudden cessation of the fever occur, and that after a period of about fourteen days from the first onset of pain and fever there suddenly occurs a relapse accompanied by all the symptoms of the first attack.

Fourth—That in whatever apartment, be it a cellar or bedroom or an ordinary living room, in which a case of fever of this kind has occurred some days previously—say from nine to fifteen days previously—some and usually nearly all the ordinary occupants and the frequent visitors in that apartment where the sick person lay will quite certainly be attacked with this fever. This establishes a group of cases, and similar groups are multiplied and may be traced in connection by the medical attendant wherever the disease is prevailing. By this characteristic and proof of contagiousness alone nearly every case that will hereafter occur in New York can probably be quickly called by its true name within a day or two of the time when any physician or intelligent person undertakes the care of a patient.

THE GROUPING OF PATIENTS AND SICK ROOM INFECTION.

No other disease that we have ever seen or investigated bears comparison with the relapsing fever for the certainty of communicating infection from the sick to other persons in the same room or in communicating and open rooms. In the investigation of the first 150 cases of this fever that have been made known to us in New York the following facts appear:—

First—That nearly all of this number of sick persons who have received treatment at home have received only casual visits from a physician, being charity patients.

Second—That with few exceptions the attending physician in such treatment has regarded and mentioned these patients as being sick with a remittent fever or with a typhoid fever (without the usual eruption and bowel symptoms), and with accidental relapse of the disease before final recovery.

Third—That the fever has not thus far spread throughout the various families of any tenement house, but has been confined strictly to single families and such groups of persons and families as have been directly exposed in the sick room or to the unwashed clothing of the sick.

Fourth—In critical inquiry into the history of 100 cases that have occurred at the following places, namely—103 Worth, 13 Mulberry, 37 Mulberry, 33 Mulberry, 34 Mulberry, 53 Baxter, 20 Cherry, 59 Cherry, 109 Cherry, 79 James, 337 First avenue, 220 West Eighteenth street, 10 Jersey, 59 Mulberry, 14 Baxter, a steamer's forecastle and 332 Water street—we find not a single exception to this important habit which relapsing fever has of attacking the majority of every family in which it appears. It has attacked an average of seven in each of the principal groups it has formed, and in only a single instance have we found it extending from story to story, ascending or descending.

BEGINNING AND PROGRESS OF THE FEVER.

As the nature of this disease was not suspected even by hospital physicians until some of them had been attacked with it in the wards at Bellevue, and as no physicians excepting those on duty in hospital or under the Board of Health have reported its presence in the city, we are not certain that the very first cases are yet known to the Board of Health. The earliest group of patients discovered began to be sick during the last ten days in September. That group, in two houses, near the corner of Worth and Baxter streets, multiplied into four groups, comprising thirty-three patients. The contagiousness in those sick persons is now clearly proved.

The fever has progressed slowly, and it is believed that nearly all of its nests are already known and broken up. But all poor persons and families that have been exposed in any such fever nests will be kept under sanitary care during a period of two or three weeks. Our chief difficulty in restraining the spread of the fever consists in restraining and watching the low lodging house class of persons. They have been the chief carriers of this fever, and have become the centres that gave origin to fifteen out of nineteen of the groups or tenement epidemics.

WHAT ACTION SHOULD BE TAKEN.

Every nest of this fever must be purified as soon as found, the sick being kindly provided for in hospital. Every exception to the rule of sending the sick to hospital will have constant sanitary care. The following extract from the Memorandum of Instructions to Sanitary Inspectors will aid the citizens to do their part towards arresting and exterminating this fever:—

Medical officers of the Metropolitan Board of Health are required to make a thorough inspection of every inhabited cellar and of the entire tenement district under their care respectively, and as often as once in each week to make a searching tour for reinspection through those tenement house regions where this fever is most liable to become prevalent. All uncleanly cellars, lodging houses, alleys, rear yards and badly crowded or filthy tenements should be reported, upon an official form, the day the inspection is made, and forthwith whatever the Board of Health and Sanitary Superintendent can do to apply or execute the needed sanitary measures promptly ordered and carried into effect.

Every medical officer and every agent and employe of the Board of Health on sanitary duty in any portion of the metropolitan district is hereby instructed to advise the poor and destitute classes of inhabitants, especially those in crowded and unclean tenements, wherever such people are found, to keep their apartments ventilated and to cleanse and whitewash all bedrooms, halls and closets; and especially to direct them to give information to the Board of Health, without delay, whenever any person becomes sick in their tenements. And further, let every medical officer see to it that every case of this fever be removed to the hospital during the day the case is reported from any lodging house, cellar or tenement.

Wherever this fever is found or liable to be introduced any family or persons that are poorly fed or have not some kind of good animal food daily should be reported to the Commissioners of Public Charities or to the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

WHERE THE CASES OF RELAPSING FEVER ARE FOUND.

The list of sixteen groups, in sixteen houses, limited to sixteen apartments or suites of communicating rooms, mentioned in this note as the places in which one hundred cases have occurred, are precisely such places, and the people that seek such tenements are of the kind that suffer first from this fever. Whoever visits such places on errands of charity or medical duty, in any crowded quarter of the city, should immediately report to the Sanitary Superintendent any sickness that is suspected to be the relapsing fever.

As this disease will be mentioned among the poor as "rheumatic pains," the "relapsing chills," and the "slow fever," and by the medical attendants of the poor as "remittent," &c., it is desired that there should be no hesitation and delay in giving information of every case that may possibly be the relapsing fever, so that every nest of it may receive adequate care by the Board of Health the day it is found.

This disease, correctly understood, cannot become a source of public alarm. Its habits and history are well known, and it has thus far presented only its mildest aspects, so mild, indeed, that the highest praise is due to the medical gentlemen in Bellevue Hospital for having clearly made out the distinct nature of this fever at so early a period. In St. Petersburg, in 1865, and in London last spring, and more recently, this disease had for weeks spread its infection disastrously before it received sanitary care. In no other great city have we information of an earlier or clearer recognition of it. And now, as no system of quarantine has ever been devised that has prevented the spread of this fever, the duty of sanitary control of every group and case of it is imperative.

BOOK REVIEW.

WOMANKIND IN WESTERN EUROPE—FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY. By Thomas Wright, M. A., F. S. A., Hon. M. R. S. L., &c., Corresponding Member of the Imperial Institute of France, &c. London: Groombridge & Sons; New York: Scribner, Welford & Co.

This is a beautiful book; a nearly square octavo of 340 pages, bound in blue, embossed in gilt and black, gilt edged, clear print, fine paper, embellished with illuminated title page and painted frontispiece, richly colored illustrative groups and scenes, and numerous wood engravings. As a history, however, of womankind in Western Europe, from the times of the Celts and the Romans down to the jovial reign in England of "The Merry Monarch," it is one of the most interesting, instructive and valuable books of the nineteenth century. At this particular period of the agitation of women's rights, and in this country, in which the dominant race and the established social and political institutions have been drawn from Western Europe, and especially from England, we may say, in truth, that this book is a "treasury of knowledge" to the historian, the politician, the moral philosopher and the reformer, while at the same time in its romantic incidents illustrative of social life in different ages in Western Europe it surpasses in interest the most skillful and attractive fictions of the day.

The author sets out with the proposition that he cannot believe that "intellectual humanity is the mere natural development of the original and primeval savage." He believes that "the mankind among which we live has no inherent qualities in possession with which we were not at first created," and that "the forms in which they have at different periods shown themselves have depended entirely upon the circumstances under which man lived." He means, in short, that the elements of the highest civilization have existed in mankind from the beginning, and that their development has been and is only the result of cultivation. He believes, too, that it is only in her physical organization that we have any right to call womankind the weaker sex—an opinion in which it may be contended that he is not supported by the general law of the animal world, nor by history or philosophy.

From the earliest form of society the patriarchal, which in various modifications, we still find among all the savage tribes of the earth, our author comes down to the period "when, as the population of the earth increased in numbers, the necessity of expansion compelled races to migrate in search of new homes. In these migrations of the Celtic race he shows that their life of constant hardships and dangers impressed upon the women "the masculine characteristics of endurance and courage;" and that hence frequently in their battles with the Romans the women of the Gauls turned the tide of victory or covered a brave retreat, reproaching at the same time their husbands with cowardice. These women, too, were as remarkable for their chastity as for their heroism, sacrificing themselves *en masse* as prisoners to the Romans, in some extremities, rather than submit to the degrading outrages that otherwise awaited them. Such women, our author contends, "could hardly have been the slaves of their husbands at home. The two sexes must have marched in their migrations and in their wars together, almost, if not quite, on a footing of equality."

We have next a chapter on Woman in Ancient Gaul and Britain, from which it is pretty well established that her condition was but a remove higher than that of the squaws of our Western Indian tribes of the present day, and that barbarism is substantially the same among all the races and tribes of mankind. Next, in "the women of Teutonic mythology and romance," we have a social and political system approximating that of the feudal age and leading naturally to the feudal system. But over Germany, Gaul and Britain, with the advances of the Romans, we find the laws, customs, manners and costumes of that mighty people superseding, more or less, the institutions, manners, dress, &c., of the nations and tribes they subdued. The chapter on the Franks (Teutons) in Gaul, beginning with the fifth century of the Christian era, throws but little light on the condition of female society. Our author says, however, that the Franks appear to have been distinguished from other branches of the Teutonic race by their great ferocity and cruelty, and that the story of their establishment in Gaul presents one continual and wearisome series of massacres and murders. This was an epoch in France in which, from the conflict between the barbarism and paganism of the Franks with the Roman element of social refinement and elegance, and the Christian elements of self-denial and poverty, the results were social confusion and demoralization.

The next chapter, on the "Anglo Saxon Women," brings us directly into the line of the English founders of this country. The Saxons brought into England the patriarchal system in full force. The father was absolute master of the family, and could dispose of his children as he pleased. He sold his daughters, and not unfrequently his sons, into slavery. This semi-barbarism, however, was materially modified and softened in the course of time by the influences of Christianity introduced by St. Augustine and other missionaries from Rome. The Anglo Saxon women, too, were more gentle, affectionate and domestic than the ferocious Franks; and while many of the peculiar laws and customs of the Saxons relating to marriage, infidelity, &c., have come down to our own times, we find in the descendants from those gentle Saxon women the distinguishing qualities of their sex in England of 1,200 years ago. The Roman nunneries in the social elevation of woman in England in those early times were exceedingly useful, as each convent was a school for the education of women up to a knowledge of the Latin and Roman literature.

After Charlemagne, who revived for a time in Southern, Central and Western Europe something of the old Roman civilization, blended with the Roman Christian Church, we have the transition period in England from the Normans to the feudal system, a period of general European confusion and darkness. Touching the feudal system our author adopts the opinion of Guizot, that this system, in spite of its drawbacks on the score of morality, contributed immensely to the cause of civilization in the social, moral and intellectual elevation of womankind, with the established sacredness and powerful controlling influence of the family.

The chapters on the "Women of Feudal Romance," and on "Provence, its Poetry and the Courts of Love," and on "The Romance of the Rose," are so very attractive and instructive upon "the age of chivalry" that we can hardly refrain from some copious extracts; but our limits cut us off. A brief quotation, in a poetical form, however, will serve to show the prevailing spirit of that age:—

Lady, your man I am and shall be,
Bound to your service;
Your man I am sworn and pledged,
And yours I shall henceforth be;
And you are my first joy, love,
And you shall be the last
As long as my life shall endure.

And in these simple lines we have the substance of all that has been said or sung of love since Adam's expulsion from Paradise Lost.

The chapter on "Womankind in the Feudal Castle," taking us behind the scenes, gives us some very curious and suggestive glimpses of the social freedom of the little patriarchal kingdom within the castle walls. There, indeed, were in full play the elements of romance, free love and woman's rights, with the refinements of manly courage, chivalry, gallantry, courtesy and hospitality in their highest development. Outside as well as inside the exclusives of the castle—knights, dames, demoiselles, serving gallants and maids—had their sports. Their picnics, hawking and hunting parties, fishing excursions and strolls in the gardens and the woods were what would now be called very "gay and festive."

And every lady took, full womanly,
By the hond a knight, and forth they yede (went).

And at the last I cast mine eye aside,
And was ware of a lustie company
That came romingo out of the fielde wide,
Honde in honde, a knight and a lady.

It was the fashion of those times for the knight in walking with the lady to walk "honde in honde," and this was the ruling doctrine among the ladies of the castle.

Said the lady:—"Truly I believe well
That you will be loyal towards me;
In me you will have a loyal lover,
For I have not power to deny it;
For that which becomes love's pleasure,
Every one must obey it."

In a few words from one of the several very attractive and instructive chapters of our author on womankind in the feudal castle, "feudal society was, in comparison to what had gone before it, polished and brilliant, and presented many great qualities; but under the surface it was not pure." The whole society of the castle mixed freely together, even in the ladies' bedchambers; their plays and games were romping and not suggestive of chaste feelings, "while the language in common use among both sexes was far from delicate." Love, in which the ladies took the lead, was the all-absorbing business, study and pastime of the feudal castle and among the masses of the rude peasantry outside of course the vices of the feudal system were most cultivated.

The spirit of feudalism had expired with the fourteenth century, though its outward forms still survived for a time. The year 1400 our author adopts as the point which marks the close of the middle or dark ages and of feudalism. A transition followed which in France was marked by general demoralization, wars and famines. The progress of society was slow and the condition of women was bad, until the introduction of the printing press, which gave a great impulse to modern civilization. At the time of the first Charles of England society in that country had assumed something of a high degree of splendor and elegance among the aristocracy, which was suppressed by the Roundheads and Puritans, only to be restored with the licentiousness brought over from France under Charles the Second, at which point our author closes. Through the whole of his valuable history he devotes much care to the changes in dress, as marking the transitions of society from one historical period to another, until our own times, when he says that changes in the fashions have become so frequent that they possess no significance whatever.

The author of this valuable book, we think, gives too little attention to the different epochs of the Roman Church, the Crusades, the Moors in Spain, the Reformation and the discovery of America in reference to their effects upon European society and the social status of womankind. Still, through all the dark and dismal vicissitudes of the Western European nations, from the days of the Roman empire to our own day, he shows, from his authentic details from history, that the women of Western Europe, with all the weaknesses and follies supposed to rule the sex, have exercised an incalculable influence in every advance of civilization. Mr. Wright tells us that his object has been to give a picture of female life of each particular period reviewed, avoiding speculations as far as possible; but still the impression which his historical pictures leave upon the mind is very pleasing, touching the gentle and refining influences of womankind in all ages, and especially in an age from which, in Christian nations, have been drawn the distinguishing features of modern society.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY DOG PIT.

The Noon Prayer Meetings—A Scene from Martin Chuzzlewit Dramatized—Reformed Women to be Sent Into Society—Jack Jennings, the Rat Catcher, as a Newspaper Man.

The driving snow and sleet of yesterday did not prevent a pretty goodly gathering, including in the number three ladies, at the first in the proposed regular series of noon prayer meetings at Kit Burn's former famous dog pit, in Water street, or rather in the old barroom, the late important adjunct to the place of sharply contested canine controversies which took place in the rear. Earnestly praying, vociferously exhorting and fervidly singing men, representatives of various Methodist congregations in the city, comprised the gathering. The wicked and ungodly denizens of Water street for whose benefit these meetings have been organized have not yet put in an appearance, though it is confidently expected that as the work of grace advances many will be drawn soon within the reach of its civilizing and Christianizing influences.

THE PRAYER MEETING.

Rev. J. W. Horle conducted the exercises, which were opened with singing the first hymn in the Methodist Hymn Book—

Oh for a thousand tongues to sing
My great Redeemer's praise;
The glories of my God and King,
The triumphs of His grace.

Following the singing, which was conducted according to Horle, if not according to Hoyle, the former gentleman indulged in a few remarks upon the importance of the great work they had engaged to accomplish—bringing sinners to repentance. This work was to be accomplished by prayer. He expressed a confident hope that by continuing steadfastly in the good work before them they would diffuse peace and love and joy throughout that previously wicked and greatly benighted neighborhood, and give many the hope and assurance of heaven and a blessed immortality.

Instead of taking up the hymns of the hymn book in rotation several pages were skipped, and then next was sung the hymn beginning with

All hail the power of Jesus' name,

with the same fervor as the opening hymn, after which a gentleman in the rear of the audience indulged in a slight exhortation on the necessity of invoking the assistance of the Holy Spirit to give them success in their difficult but glorious undertaking. Succeeding this gentleman's brief but animated harangue the audience sang, to the tune of "Annie Laurie" the hymn with the chorus, "Jesus paid it all," &c. More speeches, more prayers and more hymns followed in rapid succession, calling to mind the prayer meeting scene described by Dickens in "Martin Chuzzlewit" at Tom All Alone's. The whole wound up with singing the doxology at one P. M.—the meeting lasting just one hour—and announcing that the next meeting would be at noon to-day, and urging upon all punctual attendance.

PROGRAMME OF MISSIONARY WORK.

The "Water Street Mission and Home for Women," though under the charge of a Mr. Little, has evidently much before it if it carries out all its proposed programme. They had leased the building (a four story brick building) of Mrs. Kit Burn, who, it appears, is the owner, for $1,000 a year for three years with privilege of renewal. The old dog pit is to be converted into a laundry. One floor is to be made into a sewing room, another will be occupied by those in direct charge of the mission and another used as a dormitory.

"What kind of women do you propose to receive?" was inquired of Mr. Little.

"The abandoned women of the neighborhood."

"How many will you accommodate?"

"About fifty."

"What will you do with them?"

"Make them work."

"How long will you keep them?"

"Till they are reformed."

"Then what?"

"Send them into society."

"Fifth avenue society?"

"No, send them out as servants."

KIT BURN AT HOME.

Having elicited the above information the reporter looked into Kit Burn's barroom adjacent. Kit was behind the bar, looking as well and hearty as ever in his life.

"Is this Mr. Burn?"

"Yes, sir, Kit Burn is my name; am not ashamed of it."

"I am a representative of the NEW YORK HERALD, and have just stepped in to look at your place."

"Did you write the account in yesterday's HERALD referring to my place as the resort of gamblers, pickpockets and thieves?"

"No, sir."

"That's a big mistake. I allows no such people here. Will you make the correction?"

"Certainly, on your authority."

"I am one of those thieves," spoke up a robust and mild-faced gentleman, who would pass for a clergyman in the country. "Here's my card," and he presented a card embellished with pictures of rats and mice in various attitudes, and printed upon it in bold type, "Jack Jennings, Practical Ratcatcher."

"Are you the Jennings that formerly kept a rat pit in Madison street," we asked.

"The same," he replied, "but I have been away from there for some time. I would like to tell you a little circumstance."

"Shall be glad to hear it," we answered, expecting some thrilling incident connected with his past experience in the matter of rats. Meantime the crowd present gathered closer about, and Kit leaned forward on the bar, with his ears preternaturally intent to hear the story.

"I once came very near," he went on to say, "becoming an attache of the HERALD myself."

"As an editor?" we asked.

"No, sir."

"Correspondent?"

"No, sir."

"Reporter?"

"No; as ratcatcher. The basement of the old HERALD office, where the presses were and the paper was stored, was overrun with rats. I was sent for and offered a liberal salary to take charge of the rat department."

AMERICAN MICROSCOPIC SOCIETY.

The regular fortnightly meeting of this society was held last evening, Dr. John H. H. Hinton, the president, in the chair. In consequence of the very inclement state of the weather there was but a slim attendance.

Dr. ARNOLD presented a cancer of the breast taken from a woman fifty-two years old. Some remarks followed on the nature of the cancer, in the course which Dr. Arnold said, in answer to a question, that he thought the microscope a reliable instrument through which to examine cancer cells.

Professor EDWARDS proposed the following gentlemen for election as corresponding members:—H. G. Bloomer, W. H. G. Harford and Henry G. Hanks, of San Francisco, Cal., who are about forming a microscopical society there.

Dr. Benjamin Lord, 34 West Twenty-eighth street, was proposed as a resident member, and further action on the propositions was deferred until next meeting.

Professor EDWARDS made some remarks about the preservation of animal and vegetable tissues. He said we were wrong in the term "carbolic acid," as it was found to belong to a certain class of alcohols called "phenic." Having presented several specimens to the society, and after the transaction of some routine business, the proceedings terminated.

SUBURBAN INTELLIGENCE.

NEW JERSEY.

Jersey City.

THE COMMON COUNCIL AND THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—At the meeting of the Common Council a week ago a resolution was adopted calling on the Police Commissioners to show by what authority the Chief of Police acted in protecting New York mechanics at the Erie workshops. The Police Commissioners met on Monday night and passed a resolution directing the Clerk to return the document to the Common Council. It was the passage of the foregoing resolution by the Common Council that rendered the intercession of the Council committee with Jay Gould on behalf of the strikers ineffectual.

Hudson City.

THE COURTS—ARSON AND BURGLARY.—The trial of James Loughran, Thomas Loughran and Thomas Connolly on the charge of arson was continued yesterday in the Court of Sessions. Mr. David Hallanan, secretary of the State Insurance Company, testified that a policy of $2,000 was taken out for the liquor store by Loughran, and that after the place was burned down the claim was presented. Mr. John Hallard, president of the company, gave evidence to the same effect. Several other witnesses were examined, and testified that the barrels in the store were empty when the fire broke out. Counsel for defence then summed up, and at the conclusion of his address the court adjourned till this morning.

Forrest Keeney, a fast young man, was brought to the bar, with his wife. He pleaded guilty of burglary, and she pleaded guilty of receiving stolen property. Another indictment still hangs over him, while a New York detective "wants" him in the metropolis on a serious charge. The prisoner is well known to the New York police, from whom he had many narrow escapes. He will be called up for sentence after a few days.

Newark.

AIDING AND ABETTING PRIZE FIGHTING.—In the Essex County Court of Quarter Sessions yesterday Bernard McCormack, William Allen, Hugh Hawkins and William Contar, indicted for aiding and abetting a prize fight which took place in Orange township some months ago, were arraigned for trial. They severally retracted their former pleas of not guilty, pleaded guilty and were remanded for sentence.

BELLIGERENT MISCEGENATION.—A few days since a German named Charles Pfeifer appeared at the police station and entered a complaint that his step-daughter, Elvina Grossman, eighteen years of age, had left her home and was cohabiting with a colored man, old enough to be her father, named Amos Stackhouse, on board a canal boat. Yesterday, armed with a warrant issued by Justice Mills, a couple of officers proceeded to the boat and found the cabin locked, but were satisfied that the girl and her colored paramour were on board. Soon they were certain, and it was not till force was used that the pair surrendered. They were taken to the station and placed in the cells. Stackhouse's wife is already in custody, held on a still graver charge.

BRAZEN-FACED SWINDLERS.—For some time past this community has suffered great annoyance from sneak thieves, impostors and petty swindlers, who, under the guise of ragged mendicants, have been reaping a rich harvest from unsuspecting *benefactors*. The police, determined to put a stop to the nuisance, are using every effort in the matter; and yesterday a brace of brazen-faced swindlers of the beggar tribe, who gave their names as Perry McManus and Margaret Capper, were arrested and lodged in custody to await several charges. It was ascertained that they were married last October by a justice. They have since been living together at No. 353 Washington street—the "old stone house"—and, representing themselves as heads of separate families, have severally procured aid from the Overseer of Poor, Mr. Bowen. A boy in their employ was sent on alternate Sundays to the Catholic and Presbyterian churches, there to excite the sympathies of clergy and laity. With several other irons in the fire they scraped together a handsome income, which was wasted in riotous living and debauchery until the neighbors protested. Both are held.

Millburn.

PROBABLE FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—While Mr. Jotham Tilton, a highly respectable citizen of this place, was driving home on Monday evening in his carriage, the horses shied at some object and jerked the vehicle with such suddenness and force that Mr. Tilton was dashed to the road with violence. He sustained injuries of so serious a character that but slight hopes are entertained of his recovery.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Woman's Rights—Cuba and Ireland—The Communipaw Abattoir in Peril—The Jersey City Charter Postponed—Bevans and the Justices' Bill Again.

In the morning sessions of both houses petitions were presented in favor of granting suffrage to women and empowering them to make valid wills.

The Senate Municipal Committee reported favorably on the supplement to the charter of Newark providing for new street improvements.

A long debate followed the resolutions of sympathy with Cuba, which were favorably reported by the Committee on Federal Relations. The resolutions expressed sympathy with the Cubans and indirectly censured the government for allowing the Spanish gunboats to leave New York. They were passed by a purely party vote.

Mr. MURPHY, of Essex, moved that a clause be inserted expressing sympathy with the Fenian prisoners, and directing the representatives of New Jersey to use their influence to have a demand made on the British government for the release of the prisoners held for state offences in connection with the late efforts to create an Irish republic, and the resolution passed unanimously.

Among bills introduced in the House was a supplement to the Millstone and Trenton Railroad, empowering them to construct a railroad from Millstone to Newark.

Among bills passed was the supplement to the Jersey City and Hoboken Horse Railroad, authorizing the sale or transfer of the same.

The bill to incorporate the Eclectic Medical and Surgical College, in Hudson county, with a capital of $500,000, was ordered to a third reading.

A supplement to the charter of the New Jersey Western Railroad was introduced in the Assembly, which authorizes said company to extend their road to the Hudson river at or near Hoboken or Weehawken, and to connect with any other road in Hudson county.

A bill to incorporate the Hudson County Drainage Company was also introduced which gives the company the right to drain any lands in that county and take a mortgage thereon for their services.

The supplement to the New Jersey Stock Yard and Market Company was favorably reported in the Senate by the Committee on Corporations, of which Noah D. Taylor is chairman. The bill provides that the pens shall be 1,000 feet apart, that no more than 100 hogs shall be slaughtered on any day between the 1st of May and the 1st of November, and that the rendering of fat and the usual disposition of entrails be prohibited. These provisions, if adopted, will effectually close up the establishment. The bill was framed by parties in Bergen, who made several ineffectual attempts in the courts to have the abattoir abated as a nuisance, and the rapid progress of the bill in the Legislature shows that the Stock Yard Company will not accommodate the lobbyists by "coming down." They intend, however, to state their case to the Governor, and the bill will, in all probability, be returned from the executive chamber without the Governor's signature.

The amended charter for the consolidated city in Hudson county will not be introduced this week. It was looked for last evening, but the committee who framed a bill in Jersey City asked for a postponement till next week, when they will present their bill. There is no probability whatever that their bill will pass, as the members of the Legislature from Hudson county settled the matter in caucus, and framed a bill which cannot fail to meet the public approval. Several newspapers, both in this State and New York, pretended to give a summary of this charter, and in doing so published provisions which are not to be found anywhere in the bill. A correct review of the measure was given in the HERALD two weeks ago, while the bill was under deliberation in caucus. The attempt to legislate men into office was defeated. In order that the transition from the old to the new may be as gradual as possible the members of the Common Council whose term will not expire in May will hold their seats in the new Council. Aldermen Harrington, Hogan, McFadden and Dakin, of Hudson City, will profit by this arrangement. The same rule will apply to the Water and Police Commissions. The Mayor will be shorn of much of the power which the bill of the citizens' committee would confer on him.

The bill for the division of the Seventh ward of Jersey City proper will give rise to a vigorous opposition on the part of ex-Alderman Connolly, Patrick J. Meehan and other influential men of Jersey City who demand that North Third street be made the dividing line instead of Pavonia avenue. The passage of the bill as it stands would create and foster such a feud among the democratic leaders in the district referred to, that the vote of one section would be neutralized by that of the other and the power of the party thus destroyed.

Mr. Bevans succeeded yesterday in getting copies of the Justice's bill into the hands of every member of his party during a recess, and there is little doubt that it will go through this time.

The Speaker is pushing business forward so rapidly that an early adjournment is expected.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

THE GATES WILL CASE.—Another hearing in the case of the contested will of Dr. Carleton Gates, deceased, came up before Surrogate Mills at White Plains yesterday. The only important testimony elicited was that of a medical gentleman named Lee, who had been on terms of intimacy with the family of the testator, and who was also acquainted with the deceased during his lifetime. This witness, who was called by the contestants, deposed that having read the testimony previously taken his own convictions regarding the insanity of the testator were confirmed thereby. By consent of opposing counsel the introduction of further testimony was declared closed in the case, which was then postponed until March 10, when the Surrogate will hear the arguments of counsel.

NEW YORK AND BOSTON RAILROAD.—Should the weather permit the work of constructing the contemplated new railroad from New York to Brewster's, Putnam county (there to connect with the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad, thus forming a new route hence to Boston), will be commenced in the course of the ensuing week. The contracts and sub-contracts have been effected for the grading, masonry, bridging and equipment of the proposed road between Brewster's and Lake Mahopac, via Carmel, a distance of about eleven miles. It is understood that work on the above section of the road will be prosecuted with vigor, in order to open it for public travel early in July. The line of the New York and Boston Railroad, as at present laid out, passes through the Pepperhan valley, in this county, about midway between the Hudson River and Harlem Railroads.

THE NEWARK MURDER.

Trial of Leonhardt Schwam for the Murder of Cornelius Stahl—Opening of the Case Yesterday in the Essex County Oyer and Terminer.

At the Essex county Court House, in Newark, N. J., yesterday, before a full bench, consisting of Judge Depue, presiding, and Associate Judges Teese, Guild and Ise, the trial of Leonhardt Schwam, indicted for the murder of Cornelius Stahl, was commenced. There was a large attendance of spectators, chiefly of the Teutonic element. Schwam, the alleged murderer, occupied a seat alongside his counsel, Mr. William B. Guild, Jr. He is a young man, of about twenty-six years of age, of medium height, florid complexion, dark brown, curly hair, hazel eyes; a broad, round face, with anything but an expression of ferociousness depicted thereon.

The particulars of the murder, which at the time created considerable excitement in Newark, chiefly from the fact that some essential points were shrouded in mystery, together with the fact that the alleged murderer made good his escape, are briefly these:—On Saturday night, November 27, 1869, the boarders in the house of Jacob Hesse, proprietor of a drinking saloon boarding house at No. 31 Bowery street in the above city, met together in the *halle* to have a dance. Among the boarders were Schwam and Stahl. The dance concluded and the *frauleins* having retired, the men remained and continued to dissipate. Shortly before midnight some of those present became quarrelsome about trifling matters. There were several fistic encounters, in which a man named Roth, another named Wennakie and the two already named took prominent parts. The third row was between Wennakie and Stahl and both tumbled on the floor. Stahl got up first, went over towards the end of the barroom counter where Schwam, a roommate of Wennakie, was standing. A few moments afterwards Stahl staggered over towards the door, the blood pouring in a stream from a frightful wound in the region of the heart. In fifteen minutes he was a corpse. In the excitement and confusion that followed, notwithstanding that officers were promptly on hand, the alleged murderer, Schwam, escaped and remained at large until some four weeks ago, when he was captured in Connecticut under an assumed name and brought to Newark. Following the murder a coroner's inquest was held, but the proceedings were withheld from the public for reasons which to the county prosecutor seemed proper.

After the jury had been selected and accepted, without a single challenge the prosecutor, Mr. Caleb S. Titsworth, proceeded to narrate to the jury the circumstances of the case as stated above. In conclusion he added that he did not wish them to take the statement as evidence, as it was merely his opinion, based upon the testimony submitted, none of which had yet been given to the public.

The first witness called was Jacob Hesse. He testified in German, which was translated into English by the court interpreter, Mr. Louis Dornstaedt. His testimony only went to show that both persons were boarders of his; that there had been a row, but that he saw nothing of the murderous assault. At the inception of the trouble he ran for assistance.

Dr. Dodd, the county physician, testified to having held a post-mortem examination on the body of deceased. He described the nature of the wound, which under any circumstances was mortal, he said.

Mr. W. L. Thompson, a surveyor, testified to having prepared a diagram of the saloon, which was exhibited in court.

Christian Hummell, an eye witness of part of the affray, was next put upon the stand. His testimony amounted to little beyond the fact that at the moment when he might have seen something material his back was turned and he was busied with the stove. He was still on the stand when the hour of adjournment arrived. The case will be continued to-day.

BROOKLYN CITY.

The Death Record—Alleged Burglary—False Pretenses—He Would Die for Love—Swill Milk and Minor Items.

Smallpox appears to be gradually dying out in Brooklyn, for there was only one case reported last week.

Collector Freeland seized fifty-one barrels of spirits at No. 19 Summit street, on the charge that the tax on same had not been paid.

The total number of deaths in Brooklyn during the past week was 136. Of the deceased 25 were men, 42 women, 40 boys and 29 girls.

Two young men named John Smith and James McGovern were arrested and locked up to answer yesterday on the complaint of James N. McEwen, of No. 973 Pacific street, who accuses them of burglary.

The jury in the case of the people vs. John Tonyes, who was charged by Mr. Henry Bergh with feeding his cows on unhealthy food, the trial taking place before Judge Riley, failed to agree and a new trial has been ordered for Monday next.

Judge Walsh committed Henry Martin to await the action of the Grand Jury yesterday. The accused was arrested a few days since for collecting money under false pretences. He represented that the money was for the family of a fireman who had been run over and killed while in the old volunteer department.

Hugh McCole and Andrew McLaughlin were arrested for the second time yesterday on the complaint of Thomas McGuire, of No. 37 Main street, who charges them with having robbed him of $400. The accused, as alleged, robbed him of the money in the hallway of his house while he was slightly under the influence of liquor. The accused were held to answer before Judge Riley.

John Finke, residing at No. 46 State street, fell in love with a young lady, and because she failed to consider him in the light of a suitor for her hand he resolved to make himself a subject for a coroner's jury to sit upon. He procured some vitriol and probably swallowed all he could of the terrible stuff. His agony was most intense, and his cries attracted nearly all the people in the neighborhood. He was taken to the City Hospital, where he is now under medical treatment.

In the Second district Assessor Allaben has appointed Samuel Bowden as clerk, in place of D. J. Gillen, promoted to be chief clerk. The following assistant assessors have been appointed to assess the income tax:—Clark Smith, First district, Sixth ward; Michael J. Weldon, third division, Tenth ward; Louis Froelich, Sixteenth and Eighteenth wards; Andrew Gregory, eight division, Ninth and Twenty-first wards; Mathew K. Wildman, Fourteenth and Seventeenth wards; Thomas D. Moscrop, county towns. In the Third district the following changes have been made:—Sixth division, comprising portions of the Fifth, Eleventh and Twentieth wards, Conckin Smith, removed, and George B. Lincoln, Jr., taking his place, being transferred from the Seventh to this. Adam T. Dodge has been appointed as assistant assessor in the Seventh district, in place of George B. Lincoln, transferred, and Joseph L. Heath has been appointed for the Tenth division, consisting of the Nineteenth ward, in place of George W. Brown.

BURNING OF COLONEL DWIGHT'S RESIDENCE IN BINGHAMTON.

[From the Binghamton Republican, Feb. 7.]

The burning of the residence of Colonel Walton Dwight—the old homestead of the family of D. S. Dickinson—recently purchased, beautified and furnished at great expense, is an event of much public interest. Our citizens very generally regard it not merely as a personal matter, but as a public misfortune. It is so in many respects. As the residence of the late Mr. Dickinson, loved and lamented by all, the dwelling was one of the prized landmarks of Binghamton. It was literally an "open house" from the time Mr. Dickinson took possession. But in the transfer this was not changed for the worse. If Mr. Dickinson's hospitality was generous and never-failing, Colonel Dwight's was princely, and as continuous; for he had the means of gratifying his own kindly and social inclinations and of entertaining his friends as it should please them; and he is, besides, a large hearted, public spirited citizen, whom our people feel it would be a misfortune to Binghamton to lose. All will be pleased to know that Colonel Dwight will rebuild upon the old site.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET, TUESDAY, Feb. 8—6 P. M.

The heavy storm seemed to check the speculative feeling of the street to-day, and with the exception of some sudden activity in a few of the railways toward the close of business the markets were generally dull, but strong.

GOLD STRONG.

The gold market was weak at the opening, under the ruling of the United States Supreme Court that Congress can make no further issues of legal tenders, and the price declined to 120¼. Subsequently, upon the receipt of the exciting news from Paris, it advanced to 121—a very small rise in comparison with the effect which would have been produced in earlier stages of the gold speculation by such intelligence, and demonstrative of the present neglected state of the Gold Room. Gold has not been in favor among the speculators since the interference of General Grant last September, and the volume of business in it is gradually diminishing. From 121 the price afterward declined to 120⅜ upon private telegrams, which indicated that the early despatches of the trouble in France were exaggerated. The chief fluctuations were as follows:—

10 A. M.	120⅜	2 P. M.	120⅞
11 A. M.	120⅜	3 P. M.	120⅞
12 M.	120⅞	3:45 P. M.	120⅞
1 P. M.	121	5:30 P. M.	120⅞ a 120⅞

Holders of gold paid 5½ to 2 per cent to have their balances carried over. The latter rate was exceptional, and the prevailing figure was 5 per cent. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$32,210,000
Gold balances	1,145,157
Currency balances	1,354,412

STOCKS STRONG.

At the opening prices in the stock market did not retain all the buoyancy which attended the reaction of the previous evening and were weak and lower. Here the "bull" cliques, who are very uneasy for the full effects of the decision of Chief Justice Chase, made a bold push, as a strategic general in a tight place would deliver a feigned attack, and strengthened and stiffened the market. They led off with New York Central, assisting their efforts by reports that the rate of fare (two cents per mile) fixed in the act of consolidation would now be collected in coin, and put the stock to 98 and the scrip to 96½. Rock Island also was more active, its price rising from 117¾ to 118¾ and eventually to 119, while late in the afternoon Lake Shore was said to be in request by the Vanderbilt brokers and sold at 87½. The rest of the railways followed the "lead" thus set for them and became strong. Exceptionally Northwest common and St. Paul preferred were heavy. Illinois Central was active, and was quoted 144, buyer 60, bid. The London price to-day came 103 sterling. Erie was strong and New Jersey Central higher. In the miscellaneous shares Western Union advanced to 36½, and Pacific Mail to 41½. At the close Central Pacific bonds were quoted 95½ a 95¾. The course of the market is summed up in the following comparative table of the

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES.

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Cen. & Hud. consolidated	98	96⅞
New York Central and Hud. scrip	96½	95½
Harlem	144	142½
Erie	25½	25¼
Reading	97¼	96⅞
Lake Shore	87½	85½
Pittsburg	97¼	96½
Northwestern	72½	72¼
Northwestern preferred	89¾	89
Rock Island	119	117¾
Milwaukee and St. Paul	73½	73
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	87½	86¾
Ohio and Mississippi	29½	28¾
New Jersey Central	101	99½
Western Union Telegraph	36½	34¾
Pacific Mail	41½	40½

CLOSING PRICES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following were the closing prices of stocks at the last session of the Stock Exchange:—Canton, 58½ a 59½; Cumberland, 33 a 33½; Western Union, 35 a 35½; Quicksilver, 14½ a 14½; Mariposa, 9¾ a 10½; do. preferred, 21½ a 21½; do. certificates, 50 bid; Pacific Mail, 41½ a 41½; Boston Water Power, 16½ a 18; Adams Express, 63½ a 64; Wells-Fargo Express, 20; American Express, 37½ a 38; United States Express, 50 a 50½; Merchants' Union, 6 bid; New York Central consolidated, 97½ a 97¾; Hudson River scrip, 96½ a 96½; Harlem, 141 a 144½; Erie, 25½; Reading, 97 a 97½; Michigan Central, 118 a 121; Lake Shore, 86½ a 86¾; Illinois Central, 142½ bid; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 96½ a 97; Chicago and Northwestern, 72½ a 72½; do. preferred, 89 a 89½; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 74 bid; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 73 a 74; do. preferred, 87 a 87½; Toledo and Wabash, 47½ a 47½; do. preferred, 72 bid; Fort Wayne, 93½ a 93½; Alton and Terre Haute, 27½ bid; do. preferred, 60½ bid; Ohio and Mississippi, 28¾ a 29½; Delaware and Lackawanna, 104¾ a 105½; New Jersey Central, 100½ a 100½; Chicago and Alton, 147½ a 150; do. preferred, 149 a 150; Morris and Essex, 85¾ a 86½; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 109 a 109½; do. preferred, 108½ a 109; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 19 a 19½.

THE MONEY MARKET

was steady at four to six per cent. In some portions of the street a rather spirited inquiry at the latter figure was reported toward the close of banking hours. Commercial paper was without material change in rates and in demand at the figures last quoted.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The market was firmer, and some of the leading bankers advanced their rates an eighth per cent. The range of quotations was as follows:—Sterling, sixty days, commercial, 108¼ a 108⅜; good to prime banker's, 108⅞ a 109½; short sight, 109½ a 109¾; Paris, sixty days, 5.21¼ a 5.17½, short sight, 5.16¼ a 5.15; Antwerp, 5.21¼ a 5.17½; Switzerland, 5.21¼ a 5.17½; Hamburg, 35¾ a 36¼; Amsterdam, 40⅝ a 40¾; Frankfort, 40⅝ a 40¾; Bremen, 78⅝ a 79½; Prussian thalers, 70¾ a 71⅜.

GOVERNMENTS HEAVY AND DULL.

The general steadiness of the gold market has of late checked speculative operations in governments, as the fluctuations have been too insignificant to tempt the speculative fraternity. The dulness of the market is now accompanied by a measure of heaviness in consequence of the decision of Chief Justice Chase, which has brought into the market hundreds of bonds which, like governments, pay gold interest and are certainly redeemable in gold. The market was steady at the close, with the following street prices:—United States currency sixes, 111⅞ a 111⅞; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 117¾ a 118; do. do. coupon, 118 a 118½; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 114¾ a 114¾; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 115 a 115⅛; do. do. 1864, do. do., 114⅜ a 114⅜; do. do., 1865, do. do., 114⅜ a 114⅜; do. do., registered, January and July, 113¾ a 114; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 113⅞ a 113⅞; do. do., 1867, do. do., 113⅞ a 114; do. do., 1868, do. do., 114 a 114½; do. ten-forties, registered, 109 a 109½; do. do. coupon, 112¾ a 112⅝.

THE SOUTHERN STATE BONDS.

The market for Southern securities was dull and without much change in prices, except in the South Carolinas, which were quiet and lower. The following were the latest prices for the leading bonds:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 56¾ a 57; do. new, 49 a 49½; Virginia, ex coupon, 62¾ a 62½; do. new, 68½ a 68½; North Carolina, 44 a 45; do. new, 25½ a 25¾; South Carolina, ex coupon, 86 a 87; do. new, 80 a 82; Louisiana sixes, 71 a 72; Levee sixes, 70 a 70½; do. eights, 82 a 84; Alabama eights, 94 a 94½; do. fives, 62 a 63; Missouri, 90¾ a 91; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 91 and 92.

THE NORTHERN STATE BONDS.

The decision has favorably affected the Northern State bonds, the following prices being bid at the board this morning:—California sevens, large bonds, 98; Connecticut sixes, 98; Rhode Island sixes, 98; Ohio six per cent, 1875, 101; do., 1881, 100; do., 1886, 103½; Illinois Canal bonds, 1870, 100; do. coupon sixes, 1877, 100; do. do., 1879, 100; do. war loan, 100; Indiana five per cent, 98; New York registered bounty loan, 108½; do. coupon, do., 108½; do. sevens, canal loan, 1870, 102½; do. sixes, canal loan, 1872, 108; do. do., 1873, 108; do. do., 1874, 108; do. do., 1875, 108; do. do., 1877, 108; do. do., 1878, 108; do. fives, do., 1874, 105.

THE SUPREME COURT DECISION AND THE RISE IN THE PRICES OF BONDS.

The opinion of the Supreme Court was received yesterday too late to affect the call of railway mortgages. Its influence was directly operative this morning, and the securities referred to have risen one-half to six per cent, according to their popularity. We make a contrast of the prices of to-day with those of yesterday. It should be understood that all the mortgages below enumerated are not redeemable in gold, but the buoyancy in those which are now declared to be so redeemable, operated by sympathy upon the whole market. The prices bid were:—

	Feb. 7.	Feb. 8.
New York Central sixes, 1883	90	91
New York Central sixes, 1887	83	83
New York Central sixes, real estate	86½	87
New Central sixes subscription	86½	86½
New York Central sevens, 1876	93	93¼
Erie 1st mortgage extended	—	95
Erie sevens, 2d mortgage, 1879	89½	90½
Erie sevens, 3d mortgage, 1883	87	87½
Erie sevens, 4th mortgage, 1880	—	82
Erie sevens, 5th mortgage, 1888	74½	77
Buff., New York and Erie, 1st mort., 1877	86	86½
Hud. River sevens, 1st mortgage, 1869-70	—	100
Hud. River sevens, 2d mortgage, S. F., 1885	104½	104½
Hud. River sevens, 3d mortgage, 1875	100	101
Harlem 1st mortgage	—	101
Mich. Central, 1st mortgage eights, 1882	116½	117
Chic., Bur. and Quincy, 8 per cent, 1st mort	111	113
Mich. Sou. 7 per cent, 2d mortgage	94½	94½
Mich. So. and North. Ind., S. F., 7 per cent	97½	97½
Pacific Rail. sevens, guaranteed by Mo.	92½	93½
Central Pacific bonds	95½	95½
Union Pacific 1st bonds	86½	87
Alton and Terre Haute, 1st mortgage	93	93
Alton and Terre Haute, 2d mortgage, pref.	78½	80
Alton and Terre Haute, 2d mortgage, inc.	74½	71½
Chicago and Northwestern Sinking Fund	96	92
Chicago and Northwestern 1st mortgage	92	91
Consolidated seven per cent convertible	91	90½
Hannibal and St. Joseph land grants	108	106
Lackawanna and Western bonds	97	97
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western 1st m	—	98
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western 2d m	96	95½
Toledo and Wabash 1st mortgage extended	83	88½
Toledo and Wabash 2d mortgage	84½	84½
Toledo and Wabash equipment bonds	78	73½
Great Western 1st mortgage, 1868	—	105
Great Western 1st mortgage, 1888	—	84
Great Western 2d mortgage, 1893	77	77
Quincy and Toledo 1st mortgage, 1890	—	81
Galena and Chicago extended	97½	100
Galena and Chicago 2d mortgage	93	93
Chicago and Rock Island 1st mortgage	100	106
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	95½	96½
Morris and Essex 1st mortgage	101	100
Cleveland and Toledo Sinking Fund	97½	97½
New Jersey Central 2d mortgage	95½	97
New Jersey Central new bonds	97	97
Pittsburg, F. Wayne and Chicago 1st mort.	104½	103
Pittsburg, F. Wayne and Chicago 2d mort.	97	96
Pittsburg, F. Wayne and Chicago 3d mort.	91	91
Cleveland and Pittsburg 2d mortgage	95	95
Cleveland and Pittsburg 4th mortgage	74	75
Chicago and Alton Sinking Fund	—	97
Chicago and Alton 1st mortgage	100	100
Chicago and Alton income	88½	89
Ohio and Mississippi 1st mortgage	93½	97
Ohio and Mississippi consolidated	79	80
Pennsylvania Railroad bonds	98½	98
St. Louis and Iron Mountain bonds	81	81
Milwaukee and St. Paul 1st mortgage eights	101	103
Milwaukee and St. Paul 1st mortgage 7-10	89	89
Milwaukee and St. Paul 1st mortgage	89½	90
Milwaukee and St. Paul I. and Minn. div.	—	85½
Milwaukee and St Paul 2d mortgage	83½	83½
Marietta and Cincinnati 1st mortgage	87	87
Chicago and Milwaukee 1st mortgage	88	90½
Columbus, Chicago and Indiana 1st mort.	76½	75½
Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw, Eastern div.	80½	80½
Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw, Western div.	76	76½

DEBTS, STATE AND CORPORATE, NOW PAYABLE IN COIN.

The following figures exhibit the amount of debt now outstanding of the respective States and upon the prominent speculative railways which, by the terms of the decision, is now payable in coin:—

STATE DEBTS CONTRACTED PRIOR TO 1862.

Pennsylvania	$9,669,000
New York (less sinking fund, about	14,550,000
Louisiana exclusive of Consolidated Bank and Citizens' Bank loans)	3,978,000
Massachusetts	11,898,000
North Carolina	13,116,000
Arkansas	3,451,000
Maine	1,186,000
Vermont	627,000
Ohio	10,114,000
Maryland	6,128,000
New Hampshire	879,000
Indiana, about	1,569,000
Georgia	2,543,000
Iowa	300,000
New Jersey	1,399,000
Missouri	12,753,000
Illinois	5,085,000
Rhode Island	3,000
Michigan (including school fund)	5,182,000
Connecticut	4,000,000
Tennessee	22,446,000
Kentucky	2,885,000
Kansas	157,000
Virginia	23,808,000
South Carolina, about	4,124,000
Alabama	4,175,000

RAILWAY BONDED DEBT.

New York Central, about	$11,250,000
Erie	18,500,000
Harlem	5,000,000
Reading	8,240,000
Michigan Central	6,440,000
Lake Shore	15,570,000
Illinois Central	4,250,000
Cleveland and Pittsburg	3,750,000
Northwestern	12,000,000
Rock Island	1,000,000
St. Paul	16,000,000
Wabash	12,000,000

THE SUB-TREASURY REPORT.

The following shows the results of to-day's business at the Sub-Treasury in this city:—

General balance yesterday	$82,139,053
Gold receipts	663,195
Gold payments	61,017
Gold balance	76,778,795
Currency receipts	497,205
Currency payments	493,548
Currency balance	5,748,387
General balance	82,617,507
Customs	561,000

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Tuesday, Feb. 8—10:15 A. M.

$20000 US 5-20, c, '65, n .. 113¾	40 shs Mar pref 20
44,000 US 5-20, c, '67 114	10 Pac Mail SS Co 41½
1,000 do s3 114	10 do 41
10000 Tenn 6's, n 49½	5 Del & Hud Can .. b c 121
4,000 do 49¼	100 U S Express Co 50½
10000 Va 6's, ex c 62½	100 Wells-Fargo Ex. b c 19½
4000 Va 6's, new 65½	10 Adams Ex .... b c 64½
1000 N Car 6's 44	200 N Y C & H R RR 97¾
2000 N Car 6's, new 25	100 do 97¾
10000 do s30 24½	100 do .... b call 97½
3000 do 25½	100 do 97½
5000 South Car 6's 85	65000 N Y C & H R c 97½
25000 Missouri 6's 91	20000 do 95¾
37000 do 90¾	1100 do 95½
10000 Louisiana 6's 70	10000 do .... b c 96
1000 La 8's, l b 70½	10000 do s60 95½
10000 do 70½	100 Erie RR 25½
25000 do .... b c 70	200 do .... b c 25¼
1000 Conn 6's 98	50 Harlem RR 142½
1000 N Y 7's, b l, reg 108½	200 do 143
5000 Brooklyn 6's, w. l. 95	700 Reading RR 96¾
5000 Erie 1st m 95	100 Mich Central RR 119½
7000 Erie 2d mtg, '79 90	200 L S & M S RR 86½
1000 do 90¼	100 do 86½
5000 Erie 4th mtg 82½	700 do .... b c 84½
1000 Cen Pac RR g bds 95½	110 Panama RR 170
25000 do 95½	20 do 171
7000 do 95½	50 Illinois Central RR .. 140
10000 U Pac RR 1st m 87	200 do 141
15000 do 87	53 Cleve & Pitts 96
5000 Great West 1st, '63 103	500 Chic & N W RR 72½
7000 Great West 2d m 77	300 do 72½
7000 Gal & Chic 1st ex'd 101	300 do .... b call 72½
1000 Cleve & Tol s f bds .. 98	200 Chic & N W pref 89½
1000 M & Es 1st m 101	100 C, C, C & I C RR .b30 74½
1000 do 100¼	100 do 74
10,0 Pitts, FtW & Chi 1st 103	5 N J Central RR 99½
2000 Clev & Pitts 4th m .. 75	300 do 100
1000 Ohio & Miss con bs 80	200 Mil & St Paul RR 73
5000 M & St P 1st 90	100 do 73½
10000 St L I M 1st m bs .. 81½	200 Mil & St P pref 87½
5000 C, C & I C 1st 77	100 Tol, Wab & W 47½
10000 do 78½	900 P, Ft W & C R gtd 90
10000 do s10 76½	150 do 90½
2100 W U Tel 7's, bs 85	400 Alt & Ter H RR 27½
25 shs Metropolitan Bk 145	200 do 27½
18 Bk North America .. 101	100 Chic & Alton 148
20 Bank of Commerce .. 122	200 Chicago & Alt pref 150
10 Tenth Nat Bank 107	100 Ohio & Miss RR 28¾
10 Bank's & Brokers' As 111	100 do 28¾
25 Fourth Nat Bk 102¼	500 do 28½
67 do .... b call 102	200 do 28½
10 Merchan's' Bk 124	114 Del, Lack & W 106
60 Con'al Bk .... b call 98½	19 do .... bet call 105½
100 Manuf & Mer Bk. b c 100	10 N Y & N H RR 133
200 Cumb Coal pf 32½	5 do 133
100 West U Tel 35½	800 Bost, Hart & Erie RR 7½
100 do 34½	200 H & St Jo RR 108½
100 Quick Min 14½	200 C, C & Ind C RR 18½
100 Mar A. Co 10	100 do 18½
800 Mariposa pref 20½	100 Dub & Sioux C RR .. 109
100 do 21	

12 M. and 2:15 o'Clock P. M.

$500 US 5-20, c, '62 .... 114¾	$50000 US 6's, cur'cy 111¾
10000 US 5-20, c, '65, n., c 113½	10000 do 111½
52000 US 5-20, c, '67 .... b3 114	

One o'Clock P. M.

$5000 Tenn 6's, ex c 57	200 shs Erie RR .... b c 25
1000 do 57½	200 Harlem RR 144
5000 Va 6's, ex cou 62½	100 Reading RR 97½
10000 Tenn 6's, n 49½	1000 L S & M S RR 86¾
5000 N C 6's, n 25½	500 do b30 86½
1000 Mo 6's 91	600 do .... b c 86½
5000 do 91½	100 Illinois Cen RR 141½
5000 La 6's, l b 70	100 do 142½
4000 Louisiana 6's 71	100 do s30 142½
9000 Mil & St P 8's, 1st .. 103	400 Clev & Pits RR 97
10000 St L, Jack & C 1st .. 90	100 C & N W RR pfd 89½
20000 Cen P RR g bds 95¾	70 N J Central RR 100½
8000 Great West 2d m 77	100 do 100½
10000 Mor & Es 2d m 93	100 Pitts, F W & C gtd 90½
50000 C, C & Ind C 1st m .. 76½	25 do 90½
100 shs Cumb Coal pf 33½	200 Al & Te H pref 60
200 Mariposa pref 21½	200 Ohio & Miss RR 28½
100 Canton Co 54½	200 do 28¾
100 Pac M SS Co 41¾	100 H & St Jo RR pf 109
100 U S Express 50½	200 Del, Lack & W 105¾
200 do 50	200 Col, C & I C RR 19
100 N Y C & H R RR 97½	200 do 19½
15 do 98½	200 do 19½
100 do 97½	300 do s30 19
40000 N Y C & H R R R c .. 95½	100 Morris & Es RR 86½
40000 do 96	100 St L & I M RR 41

STREET QUOTATIONS.

Half-past Five o'Clock P. M.

West Un Tel	35½ a 35¾	Northwestern	72½ a 72¾
Pacific Mail	41½ a 41¾	Northwestern pf	89½ a 89¾
N Y Central con	97½ a 97¾	Rock Island	118¾ a 119
N Y Cen scrip	96½ a 96¾	St Paul	73½ a 73¾
Erie	25¼ a 25½	St Paul pref	87 a 87½
Reading	97½ a 97¾	Ohio & Miss	29¼ a 29½
Lake Shore	87¼ a 87½	N J Central	100½ a 101

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

TUESDAY, Feb. 8—6 P. M.

ASHES.—Receipts 12 packages. Pot were only moderately sought after, but quite steady in value, closing at $7 25 a $7 50. Pearl were dull and prices were nominal at former figures.

BEESWAX.—The demand was moderately active and prices were steady and firm. There were sales of 20,000 lbs. Western and Southern at 37c. a 39c., at which prices the market closed strong.

BUILDING MATERIALS.—For almost all articles coming under this heading the market was dull, there being but little demand. Prices, however, were generally steady. There was a moderate business doing in Eastern spruce, prices for which were quite steady, ranging at from $18 a $21 50 for common to choice schedules. The sales amounted to about 350,000 feet. Lath were moderately sought after, and steady at $2 50, at which price sales were reported of 50,000. Rosendale cement was steady at $2, with a fair demand. Lime was quiet, but steady, at $1 40 for common and $1 75 for lump. Bricks, though quiet, were quite firm in price. Croton were quoted at $18 a $20; North river, $7 a $9 5; New Jersey, $6 a $7 50, and Philadelphia front, $40 a $42.

CANDLES.—The demand was very light, being only for retail lots. Prices favored buyers, closing at 40c. for sperm, 50c. for patent and 18c. a 23c. for Western and city adamantine.

COCOA was quiet but steady and firm at 13c., gold, for Guayaquil in bond, and 2½c. a 26c. do. for Maracaibo do. No sales were reported.

CORDAGE was quiet, but unchanged. Manila was quoted at 20c. a 21c., Sisal rope at 19½c., Russia tarred, 17c., and Russia bolt rope, 21c.

COTTON.—For this staple the demand was light, except for export, and the offerings being fair the market was heavy, though prices were not quotably lower. There were disposed of 1,516 bales, of which 1,196 were for export, 144 for spinning and 4 on speculation. The business in future deliveries was only moderate, but prices were without change of consequence. The sales were as follows:—250 bales, basis low middling, for February, at 24⅛c.; 800 do., for April, at 24¼c. a 24⅜c.; 200 do. for April, 300 do. for May, and 100 do. for June, on private terms. We quote:—

	Uplands and Florida.	Mobile and Memphis.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	22¼	22½	22¾	23
Good ordinary	23¼	23½	23¾	24
Low middling	24⅛	24¼	24½	24¾
Middling	25⅛	25⅜	25½	26
Good middling	25	26¼	26½	27

COPPER.—For ingot the market was dull, there being but little demand, but prices were quite steady. The sales were 50,000 lbs. at 21c.

COFFEE.—The market for Rio was quiet, and we heard of no sales of moment, though prices continued to rule steady and firm. For other descriptions the market was dull, but unchanged. We quote:—Rio, ordinary cargoes, 14½c. a 14¾c.; fair do., 15c. a 15¼c.; good do., 16c. a 16½c.; prime do., 17c. a 17½c.; extremes for lots, 14½c. a 18c.; Java, 21½c. a 23½c.; Singapore, 19c. a 20c.; Ceylon, 17½c. a 19½c.; Maracaibo, 17½c. a 20c.; Laguayra, 16½c. a 18½c.; Jamaica, 15c. a 17c.; Manila, Costa Rica and Mexican, 14½c. a 19c., and Savanilla, 15c. a 15½c., all gold, duty paid.

COOPERAGE STOCK.—A moderate demand prevailed at steady prices. Sugar shooks, 38 inch heads, were quoted at $3 a $3 10, sugar shooks, 36 do., $2 40 a $2 80; molasses do., 32 do., $2 65 a $2 75; rum do., $5 25 a $5 50; box do., $50; pipe do., $6 50 a $7. Hoops, 14 feet, $45 a $50, and hoops 12 feet, $40 a $43.

DYEWOODS.—The market was quiet, the firmness of holders restricting business. St. Domingo and Jamaica logwood were quoted at $15 a $15, gold. Cuba fustic, $30, do.; other kinds do., $17 a $30, do. Camwood, $150, do., and west coast Lima wood, $60, currency.

FISH.—The market for all kinds was very quiet, but prices were without change of consequence. Dry cod were very slow of sale, the demand being light, but full prices prevailed. About 250 quintals were sold at $7 50 for George's and $5 75 for bank. Mackerel were firm, with sales of 200 bbls. at $28 50 for No. 1 shore, $16 for No. 2 do., $9 for No. 3 do., $27 for No. 1 bay, $15 50 for No. 2 do., and $10 a $10 50 for No. 3 do. Smoked herring were quiet, and we heard of no sales; the last sales were made at 37c. for scaled and 27c. for No. 1. Of barrel herring there were small lots sold within the range of $4 50 a $7. Dutch herring were generally held at $1 30, at which price buyers were indisposed to operate to any extent.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts, 1,870 bbls. flour, 1,333 do. and 1,797 bags corn meal, 360 bushels wheat, 4,700 do. corn, 1,236 do. oats, 5,105 do. barley and 1,210 do. malt. The flour market was still dull and nominal, with very little disposition to buy at prevailing quotations. The sales were only about 4,500 bbls. Southern flour was dull, but unchanged; sales 250 bbls. Rye flour was dull and heavy at our quotations. The sales were only 250 bbls. Corn meal was dull, and prices were heavy and nominal. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$4 25 a $4 85
Superfine State	4 85 a 5 00
Extra State	5 25 a 5 50
Choice do	6 00 a 6 50
Superfine Western	4 85 a 5 10
Extra do	5 00 a 5 55
Extra Minnesota	5 25 a 6 00
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	5 25 a 5 75
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	5 75 a 6 50
St. Louis low extra	5 50 a 6 00
St. Louis straight extra	6 00 a 6 50
St. Louis choice double extra	7 00 a 7 50
St. Louis choice family	7 50 a 9 00
Southern choice and family	7 00 a 10 00
Southern superfine and extra	5 00 a 7 00
Rye flour	4 00 a 4 75
Corn meal, city	4 75 a —
Corn meal, Jersey	4 55 a 4 65
Corn meal, Brandywine	4 90 a —

—Wheat was dull and nominal. The sales were about 30,000 bushels, at $1 16 for No. 2 Oswego spring delivered; $1 25 a $1 27½ for amber winter; $1 37 a $1 55 for white Michigan, and $1 40 for do. Genesee. For No. 1 spring $1 21 was bid and refused. Corn was dull and nominal, at $1 04 a $1 07 for old mixed. The sales were confined to about 15,000 bushels, at 87c. a 90c. for new mixed Western 97c. a 98c. for Jersey and $1 for yellow Southern. Oats were quiet, but prices firm. Sales, 12,000 bushels at 56c. a 58c. for Western delivered, 59c. for white Ohio and 61c. a 62c. for State. Rye was dull and nominal, at 75c. a 85c. for Western, and 90c. a 95c. for State. Barley was dull and nominal, at 85c. a 90c. for two rowed State and $1 for four-rowed State. Barley malt, 6,000 bushels two-rowed State to arrive, were sold at 97½c.

FREIGHTS.—The market was still very quiet, but higher rates were demanded in some cases. For vessels for charter there was but little demand; rates were still heavy. The engagements were:—To Antwerp, 600 bales cotton at ⅝c.; to Bremen, per steamer, 250 bales cotton at 1½c.; 150 bbls. tallow at 1s. 6d.; 160 hhds. tobacco at 27s. 6d.; 50 hhds. bark at 25s., 30 cases tobacco at 17s. 6d., and 25 bbls. olive oil at 5s.; to Glasgow, per steamer, 7,500 bushels wheat at 8½d.; to Liverpool, per steamer, 250 boxes bacon at 20s., 330 tons bone dust at 15s., 500 tierces lard at 15s. a 20s., and 12,000 bushels wheat on steamer's account. The charters were:—A North German bark to a direct port on the Continent, between Havre and Hamburg, with 2,591 bbls. petroleum at 4s. A bark from Philadelphia to Cork, for orders, with 2,500 bbls. do., understood at 5s. 9d., and 5s. 3d. if direct. A bark to the Continent with 4,700 bbls. crude petroleum, and a Swedish brig to Gibraltar for orders, with 1,570 bbls. do., on private terms.

GUNNIES were quiet and no sales were reported. Bags were reported at 17½c. a 18c., and cloth 2½c. a 18.

HEMP.—We heard of no further sales. Manila was quoted at 14½c. gold; jute, 5½c. a 6½c., gold; Sisal, 10½c. do., and Tampico, 7½c. do., in bond. 3,250 bales jute butts were sold at 3½c.

HOPS were slow of sale, but the market was steady, especially for the better grades. The new sales made were at prices ranging from 10c. to 28c. for common to choice.

HIDES.—The market was dull, but prices were steady at our quotations. We quote:—Buenos Ayres, 23 a 27 lbs., 23½c. a 23½c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 20 a 23 lbs., 23½c. a 23½c.; Montevideo, 21 a 23 lbs., 22c. a 23½c.; Corrientes, 21 a 23 lbs., 21½c. a 21½c.; Rio Grande, 20 a 22 lbs., 22½c. a 23½c.; Orinoco, 21 a 25 lbs., 21c. a 21½c.; California, 22 a 25 lbs., 20c. a 20½c.; Central American trimmed, 19 a 21 lbs., 19c. a 19½c.; Central American not trimmed, 18 a 21 lbs., 18c. a 18½c. Stock at date, 27,300 hides; stock last year at same date, 21,700.

IRON.—The market for Scotch pig was dull, the demand being very light, but prices were unchanged, holders demanding $33 50 a $38 for Eglinton and $37 50 a $38 for Gartsherrie. American was dull and nominal at $34 a $35 for No. 1 and $33 a $34 for No. 2; no sales were reported. 120 old T rails were sold on private terms. Refined bar was dull and nominal at $82 50, while new rails were quiet at our last quotations, viz.:—English, $53, gold, and American, $75 a $80, currency.

LEATHER.—For hemlock there prevailed a fair demand at steady prices, the inquiry being almost entirely from manufacturers. Oak was steady with a good demand. We quote:—Hemlock—Buenos Ayres, heavy, 30c. a 31c. per lb.; do. middle, 30c. a 31c.; do. light, 29c. a 30c.; California, heavy, 28c. a 29c.; do. middle, 29c. a 29½c.; do. light, 29c. a 30c.; Orinoco, &c., heavy, 27c. a 29c.; do. middle, 28c. a 29c.; do. light, 28c. a 29c.; good damaged, all kinds and weights, 25c. a 27½c.; poor damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c. a 23c.; in the rough, 35c. a 37c. Oak—Slaughter, heavy, 38c. a 45c.; do. middle, 33c. a 41c.; do. light, 38c. a 40c.; cropped, heavy, 38c. a 42c.; do. middle, 38c. a 44c.; do. light, 40c. a 44c.; in the rough, heavy, 38c. a 44c.; do. middle, 35c. a 42c.; do. light, 38c. a 44c.; bellies, 21c. a 23c.

LEAD.—The market was dull and we heard of no sales of moment. Ordinary foreign was quoted at $63, gold.

MOLASSES.—The market for this article was still dull, the demand being confined to small lots to supply the present wants of the trade, and with holders generally anxious to realize, prices were heavy and nominal at our quotations. The stock of almost all kinds is large and accumulating. We quote:—New Orleans, 65c. a 75c.; old Cuba, centrifugal and mixed, 25c. a 28c.; old Cuba clayed, 25c. a 28c.; new do., 38c. a 40c.; old Cuba muscovado, 30c. a 40c.; new do., 40c. a 48c.; old Porto Rico, 45c. a 65c., and Barbados, 42c. a 48c.

NAVAL STORES.—The market for spirits turpentine was dull, there being no demand except for retail lots, but prices remained steady and firm, closing at 43½c. a 44½c. for merchantable and shipping lots, with some holders demanding as high as 50c. for the latter. The sales were 100 bbls., in lots, at 43½c. a 49½c. Rosin—Good strained was held at $2 25, with $2 20 bid, while No. 1 and No. 2 were moderately dealt in at about previous prices. The sales were 1,500 bbls. strained at $2 25, 550 do. No. 2 at $2 30 a $2 45, 1,800 do. No. 1 at $3 12½ and 450 do. good No. 1 and pale at $3 75 a $4 50. We quote:—Strained, $2 17½ a $2 25; No. 2, $2 30 a $2 50; No. 1, $2 75 a $4; pale, $4 25 a $5; extra do. and window glass, $5 25 a $6. Of tar we heard of no sales. Wilmington was quoted at $3 50 a $4.

OILS.—Linseed was firm at 93c. a 95c. in casks and bbls., with a moderate demand from the trade. Olive was steady at $1 45, at which price there were a few small sales. Menhaden was quoted at 65c. a 68c., with small sales at these prices. Cotton seed was selling at 60c. for crude and 67c. for yellow; the sales were about 450 bbls. Of lard oil there were small sales prime winter at $1 35 a $1 40. Western distilled red was quoted at 80c. a 82c.; Bank, 75c.; Straits, 78c.; crude whale (Northern), 85c.; bleached winter whale, 90c.; crude sperm $1 55 a $1 60; bleached and unbleached winter do., $1 70 a $1 75. The sales of fish oil during the past week were as follows:—100 bbls. crude sperm, 300 do., both at $1 50; 330 do., on private terms; 400 do., Southern whale, and 400 do., humpback, part at 70c.

PETROLEUM.—The market for crude in bulk was dull, there being scarcely any demand, but prices were more steady, closing at 16¼c. a 16½c., with some holders demanding 16¾c.; no sales were reported. Crude in barrels was offered at 16½c. No sales were made public. Naphtha was dull and obtainable at 11c.; the sales were unimportant. There was no business of consequence transacted in refined, which was heavy at yesterday's closing price, viz., 30¾c.; there were no sales reported. Jobbing lots were selling moderately at 32c. a 33c., the latter price for prime white. In Philadelphia the market was inactive and heavy at 24½c., at which price the offerings were fair. We heard of no sales. A sale of 4,000 bbls. crude in bulk, to be delivered between Petroleum Centre and Titusville within the next seventy-two days, was made at $4 50, seller's option.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts, 1,270 bbls. pork, 1,624 bbls. and tierces beef, 1,200 packages cut meats, 1,408 do. and 84 kegs lard. With fair offerings the market for pork was heavy, and prices were again a trifle lower. There was an increased business transacted, however, especially for future delivery. The sales were 1,500 bbls. at $25 50 a $26 25, including a lot of 1,000 bbls. new mess at $25 50, check to-morrow, and the balance in lots at $26 50 a $26 25 for new mess and $23 50 a $24 for prime mess. For future delivery there were sold about 3,500 bbls. new mess for February and March at $25 37½ a $25 75, chiefly at $25 50 a $25 75. Dressed hogs were dull and quoted at 11½c. a 11¾c. for Western and 11¾c. a 12c. for city. Beef was steady, with sales of 200 bbls. at $10 a $14 for plain mess and $11 a $17 for extra do.; also 50 tierces within the range of $25 a $28 for prime mess, and $27 a $31 for India do. Of beef hams, which were quite steady in value, there were sold 50 bbls. at $28 a $30 for Texas, and $31 a $33 for Western. Bacon was dull, and no sales were reported; prices were nominal at former quotations. For cut meats the market was dull, and prices for most kinds favored buyers. The sales were 150 pkgs. (mostly pickled hams), at 10½c. for dry salted shoulders, and 14c. to 14¾c. for pickled hams. Lard was slow of sale, there being scarcely any demand, and prices were heavy and lower. The sales were only about 150 pkgs., at 15c. a 15⅞c. for common to choice.

RICE was quiet, but quite steady in value; sales 90 casks, at 6c. a 7¼c. for common to choice. Rangoon was dull and nominal.

STEARINE was slow of sale, there being scarcely any demand, and prices were lower. Prime was obtainable at 15c.

SEEDS.—Linseed continued in active demand and higher prices were current at the close, when there were no sellers below $2 25, gold, duty paid. The sales, in addition to those published in our last issue, were 15,000 bags, all on the spot, on private terms, but probably within the range of $2 20 a $2 22½. Grass were dull, but unchanged; clover was quoted at 13c. a 13½c., timothy at $4 50 a $4 75 and rough flax at $2 25 a $2 30.

SKINS.—For goat the market was quiet, but prices were steady. Sales 100 bales Mexican, 8 do. Texas, 10 do. Curacoa and 9 do. Rio Hache on private terms. Deer were in moderate demand at steady prices. Sales 600 pounds Honduras, 5,000 do. Mexican and 3,000 do. Para on private terms. We quote:—Goat—Tampico, 50c. a 52½c. per lb., gold; Matamoras, 50c. a 52½c.; Vera Cruz, a 50c.; Buenos Ayres, 45c. a 50c., currency; Payta, 46c. a 48c.; Curacoa, 45c. a 48c.; Cape, 40c. a 45c. Deer—Honduras, 40c. per lb., gold; Vera Cruz, 41c.; Central American, trimmed, 40c.; do. not trimmed, 35c. a 40c.; Sisal, 42c.; Angostura, 31c.; Para, 47c.

SHOT.—Drop was quoted at 8½c. and buck at 8¾c., with a moderate demand.

SOAP.—Castile was dull, but unchanged. The sales were confined to small lots at 12½c. a 13c.

SPELTER.—Silesian was dull and nominal at 6c., gold, for ordinary. We heard of no important sales.

SPERMACETI.—Refined was steady at 36c. a 36½c. We heard of no sales beyond those previously reported.

SUGAR.—The market for raw was only moderately active, business being checked to some extent by the inclemency of the weather, but prices were very firm at yesterday's quotations. The sales were 750 hhds. (chiefly to refiners), part at 9⅝c. a 10c. for Cuba, and 720 boxes at 10½c. a 10⅝c. Refined was slow of sale, but the stock being light holders were firm in their views, demanding full prices for all kinds. Hard was quoted at 14½c. a 14⅝c., soft white 13¼c. a 13⅝c., extra C 13c. a 13⅛c., and yellow 12¼c. a 12¾c. We quote:—

Cuba—Interior to common refining, per lb	9½ a 9¾
Fair refining	10 a —
Good refining	10⅛ a —
Fair to good grocery	10⅜ a 10⅝
Prime to choice grocery	10⅞ a 11⅛
Centrifugal, hhds. and boxes	9½ a 10
Molasses, hhds. and boxes	9 a 10
Melado	5¼ a 8
Havana—Boxes Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9	9½ a 10¼
Do., 10 to 12	10½ a 10¾
Do., 13 to 15	11¼ a 11½
Do., 16 to 18	12⅛ a 12¼
Do., 19 to 20	13¼ a 13½
Do., white	12 a 13½
Porto Rico—Refining grades	9¾ a 10⅛
Grocery grades	10⅜ a 11

TALLOW.—The demand was very light, but prices were unchanged. About 25,000 lbs. were sold at 9⅝c. a 10⅛c. for country to prime city.

TIN.—Pig was dull and nominal at 31c., gold, for straits, 32c. a 32½c., do., for banca and 29¼c., gold, for English. No sales of moment were reported. Plates were dull and nominal at the following quotations:—I. C. charcoal, $8 a $8 37½, gold; I. C. coke, $6 75 a $7 37½, do.; coke terne, $6, do., and charcoal, do., $7 50 a $8 do.

TOBACCO.—For Kentucky the market was dull, there being scarcely any demand, but prices were without change; sales 160 hhds., at 9c. a 13c. Other kinds were dull, but steady, at our quotations. We quote:—

OLD CROP.

Kentucky.	—Light.—	—Heavy.—
Good lugs	8½c. a 9c.	9c. a 9½c.
Common leaf	9½c. a 10¼c.	10c. a 10¾c.
Medium leaf	10½c. a 11½c.	11c. a 11½c.
Good leaf	11½c. a 12½c.	11½c. a 12½c.
Fine leaf	12½c. a 13c.	12½c. a 13½c.
Selections	13½c. a 14c.	13½c. a 14½c.

WOOL.—There is a fair business doing in fleeces, the market for which exhibits considerable firmness. The demand is still chiefly for the fine grades, which are only in moderate supply and held by some parties at prices 1c. a 2c. above those prevailing. Pulled wool is still very active, the demand being principally speculative, and higher prices were demanded. The stock is comparatively light, and it is generally thought that higher prices will soon be paid. California continues to sell freely and is held with considerable firmness. Texas and Mexican are in fair request and firm, while foreign, though quiet, is quite steady in value. The sales were 130,000 lbs. fleece at 43½c. a 55c., including 75,000 X and XX and above Ohio at 50c. a 55c., 30,000 State at 43½c. a 46c., 15,000 X and XX Michigan at 45½c. a 47c., 10,000 No. 1 and below Ohio, part at 43c.; 2,000 unwashed on private terms; also 225,000 lbs. pulled, at 26c. a 20c. for No. 1, 34c. a 35c. for lambs, 38½c. a 46c. for extra and 41c. a 47c. for super; 60,000 lbs. Texas, at 20c. a 25c., chiefly at 21c. a 22c.; 150,000 lbs. Mexican, at 17½c. a 18½c.; 5,000 do. Cape at 32c., and 30,000 lbs. California, at 22c. a 24½c. for lambs, 22c. a 28c. for low to good spring clip, 30c. a 31c. for fine do. and 19c. a 23c. for low to good fall clip; 200 bales sheep skins were sold on private terms.

WHALEBONE.—We heard of no sales of consequence. Old Arctic was held at 87c., gold, with 85c. bid. Last sales of new were made at 82c., gold.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 353 bbls. The demand was moderately active and prices were steady at former quotations. There were sold 375 bbls. at 98½c. a 99c., tax paid.

THE BEWITCHING BROKERS

Woodhull, Claflin & Co. in Office—Mrs. Claflin Resolved to "Stick"—An Interesting Conversation — She Can "Play a Lone Hand" for a Year.

The rampant "bulls" and "bears" of Wall street being greatly disturbed by the advent of the lovely female brokers, Mrs. Woodhull & Claflin, and the interest of the public being excited by the doings of the beautiful stock jobbers at No. 44 Broad street, anything new and true respecting the operations of the charmers of the "street" is eagerly read. With the view of informing the anxious by actual observation and personal inquiry how far the fair firm had progressed in their bold undertaking a HERALD reporter again presented himself before the handsome Mrs. Claflin in her office yesterday, apologized for his intrusion in the realms of female finance and explained very nervously, but as firmly as possible, the object of his visit. A wary Ethiopian stationed as a scout on the outskirts of the *sanctum sanctorum* uttered a shrill challenge as the reporter approached the financial presence, but the cheery voice of Mrs. Claflin raised in welcome and assurance of safety sent the sable urchin howling to his crib.

Mrs. Claflin explained that Mrs. Woodhull was absent at the Hoffman House attending to private business, and then commenced a long and eloquent argument in favor of woman's financial rights which was perfectly overwhelming and unanswerable.

Basking in the sunshine of that beaming face, run through and through by those bewitching eyes, confounded and confused, the fortunate scribe could do nothing but smile and listen. Getting the better of his overweening bashfulness, however, he humbly apologized for his umbrella. There is music that

—— can create
A soul under the ribs of death.

But Mrs. Claflin's eloquent tongue, glistening eyes and beaming smile caused the snow-laden and frosted umbrella of the reporter to shed tears of snow water and sympathy upon the carpet.

In answer to the very few timid questions tremblingly put by the reporter Mrs. Claflin threw her toga about her finely-rounded shoulders and "gave vent to her feelings" in an eloquent, persuasive, unanswerable, invincible, bewildering and beautiful speech. She could not see, she said, why women should not have the privilege of making money as well as men. For herself she could afford to live without further efforts; but being independent in spirit, and not wishing to "eat the bread of idleness," she had determined to come down among the business men and make money in a fair, legitimate way. People might talk about the oddity of the thing, but she did not care. She was going to "fight it out on this line if it took all summer" (a charming smile ushered in the "summer"), and would ask no favors. The press might aid her, of course; but then she would not ask any indulgence. The HERALD had behaved towards the firm in a fair, manly and upright manner, for which they were grateful.

"What do you think, sir?" asked Mrs. Claflin, as the reporter and his snow-clad umbrella continued to melt; "what do you think? My worst foes in this matter are my own sex. They say all sorts of things of me. But do I mind them? No. I believe it to be more worthy on my part to come down here and make money—I love money for the good I can do with it—than to dawdle about at parties and balls smiling and smirking at the ridiculous jackanapes who frequent these places and are incapable of doing anything greater or better than illustrating their tailor. I refuse to make myself a slave to fashion and repudiate the pretensions of society. We have not commenced business yet; we are not prepared, but shortly will be. What has been done hitherto has been on private account. I have a good deal of business on hand, but not of the firm. This is better than bothering about fashions. Ladies have asked me why it is that with my beauty and so-and-so I could not get on without coming down here, but I invariably tell them that my good looks are not worth a cent, that up to this time my personal attractions have not brought in any great return."

REPORTER (imploringly)—Pray don't pretend to depreciate your stock.

MRS. CLAFLIN—"Well, here I am and here we are, at all events. Commodore Vanderbilt is my friend, but I will not say anything more concerning that matter. Failure has been predicted for us; but this I will say, that I am able myself to keep this place going for a year without a cent of profit, and I will if necessary. We have no fear of failure, but are confident of victory. We did not come here to make thousands, but millions of dollars, and we intend to do it. Some of the papers have said that we have been treated badly since we came here, but that is not true. We have been treated with the utmost courtesy and politeness by the bankers and brokers, and are thankful for it. The only annoyance we had to encounter—and that was not much—was from little bootblacks who ran in to ask us if we would have our boots blacked. We haven't formally opened yet but we shall do so shortly, and then we expect to have the pleasure of seeing all our friends."

After a few further observations the conversation was concluded, and the reporters having shaken out his dripping umbrella, chasseed out of the office into Broad street and mingled among the gruff-voiced bulls and bears of that pandemoniac thoroughfare.

UP THE HUDSON.

A Winter Trip of the Steamer Connecticut.

[From the Albany Argus, Feb. 5.]

Our correspondent, who arrived last night by the New York, Albany and Troy steamer Connecticut, writes:—The noble steamer left New York Thursday evening at twelve o'clock, under the command of Captain L. W. Burns, having on board a number of passengers and a heavy cargo of freight, and pushed her way through all the difficulties caused by the immense sheets of ice until she arrived at Hudson. She had on board the president of the company, Commodore J. W. Hancox. The ostensible object of the Commodore in coming with the Connecticut was to observe the state of the river as well as to see the exploits of the steamer through the ice; and as he had been one of the first who had ever attempted to navigate the Hudson in the winter months, he might satisfy himself as to the utility of continuing these trips. From the start, he, in conjunction with Captain Burns, kept a sharp lookout relative to the movements of the noble vessel, and, when at Hudson, he had made up his mind to send the freight by cars, and tried to have the railroad company carry it at the moderate price which he himself charged; but his offer was peremptorily refused. He said, "I'll take the boat to Albany," and to his credit be it spoken, she and passengers arrived safely here last evening. The transmission of freight and passengers at moderate charges is a great boon from New York at the present time.

As the Connecticut cut her way through the ice from Hudson to Albany, she was gazed at by crowds from the shore, and cheering and waving of handkerchiefs followed. This, the 4th of February, 1870, will be remembered with gratitude by the people of the different cities and towns she passed, and particularly by the people of Albany.

AGES OF NEW YORK STATE SENATORS.—The ages of the several members of the State Senate at Albany are given as follows:—Banks, 35; Blood, 49; Bowen, 38; Bradley, 38; Bond, 45; Cauldwell, 35; Chapman, 37; Creamer, 37; Eldwood, 50; Frost, 51; Genet, 41; Graham, 50; Hardenburgh, 47; Harpending, 53; Hubbard, 47; Kennedy, 47; Lewis, 44; Lord, 43; Minier, 50; Morgan, 53; Murphy, 53; C. F. Norton, 48; M. Norton, 31; Parker, 38; Pierce, 39; Sanford, 33; Scott, 38; Thayer, 47; Tweed, 47; Winslow, 34; Wood, 50; Woodin, 45. This gives an average of forty-four and a half years, showing the Senate to be in its very prime.

A HABEAS CORPUS WAR.

Judge McCunn Sends Stacom, of the Tombs, to Tracy, of Ludlow.

Warden Stacom Refuses to Obey an Order of Judge McCunn — His Superiors Sustain Him—The Judge Commands His Arrest — He is Taken to Ludlow Street Jail—The Issue Expected To-Day.

Not only a very interesting, but also a very important case was being developed yesterday in the Superior Court, before Judge McCunn, and will be further ventilated before Judge Ingraham, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, this morning.

It is a habeas corpus case, in consequence of which the keeper of the City Prison, Mr. John Stacom, got imprisoned himself. There can be no doubt that Judge McCunn has exceeded his authority, although he has that much on his side that the person to whom the writ of habeas corpus is issued is bound to obey it and cannot judge of its force and efficacy himself. At any rate since this affair has created some attention among the general public it will not be without interest to read

WHAT THE LAWYER HAS TO SAY.

It breaks out afresh every year, after an interregnum, when some judge undertakes to put the bit in his mouth. About three years ago a person sentenced to Blackwell's Island was brought up before Judge Russell on habeas corpus. So numerous had become these writs in respect to persons convicted that the then District Attorney and the present Mayor, A. Oakey Hall, advised the Commissioners of Charity and Correction not to produce the body, but to make a return stating the conviction and that it was a final conviction. The abuse consisted in this:—Parties would apply to certain judges although they knew that the writ of habeas corpus must be dismissed when it came up for hearing, but at the expense of the county it brought down the body of the man or the woman from prison for a short airing; they had a sail down the river, and a ride free to court, and saw their friends, and sometimes got a little dinner, and sometimes ran away. The then District Attorney, A. Oakey Hall, gave this advice because the statute was peremptory that no court should issue a writ of habeas corpus when it would appear by the petition that he was detained by virtue of the final process of a court, and that if, of course, the return showed this, the judge was immediately without jurisdiction, and that it was an unnecessary, and to some extent a dangerous piece of formality to produce the body in connection with the return. In the case alluded to Judge Russel, however, attached the warden of the Penitentiary, Mr. Joseph Kean, for contempt in not producing the body; wherefore Mr. Kean sued out a writ of habeas corpus before Judge Ingraham, and that Judge discharged him, holding that Judge Russel was wrong. This *legalico politico* quarrel is fresh in the minds of our legal and political readers.

The General Term of the Supreme Court, in the Stephen H. Branch libel case against John Anderson, distinctly held that a discharge of Branch, after habeas corpus by Judge Clerke, was illegal, and that Judge afterwards admitted that it was an inadvertancy. The reason is that when a man has been tried by a court there is another remedy to inquire into the legality of his detention, which is by certiorari to the General Sessions from the Special Sessions or by certiorari to the full bench at General Term; and if the question is a grave one, and the detention probably wrong, the judges will see pending the appeal that the prisoner loses no rights. It would be a manifest hardship to the people to have to try this case all over again in a helter-skelter manner, without the records being able to be produced at the Judge's chambers on the habeas corpus. In the present case the Commissioners are pursuing precisely the course before Judge McCunn that they pursued before Judge Russel.

The present District Attorney, also a vigilant and faithful officer, furthers the course of his predecessor, and insists that persons who have been convicted before a court of record, and duly sentenced, shall have the errors, if there be any, corrected in due course of law, by appeal under the provisions of the statute, and that all the judges, not only four-fifths of them, who do so out of full knowledge and good judgment, shall obey the law, which peremptorily forbids them to issue, and, by implication, to bear any writ of habeas corpus when the application or the return shows that the prisoner is detained by virtue of a final judgment.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE COURT.

John Hefferman was convicted in the Court of Special Sessions on Saturday last for assault and battery committed upon the person of Jeanie Collins, and was sentenced to ten days' imprisonment in the City Prison and to pay a fine of twenty-five dollars, and stand committed until paid. His attorney applied to Judge McCunn for a writ of habeas corpus, obtained it, and had it served on the officers of the City Prison. Under the instructions referred to above the warden, Mr. John Stacom, made the following return:—

I, John Stacom, warden of the City Prison, in the city of New York, do return that I received the annexed writ of habeas corpus at 10:30 A. M., February 7, 1870. I return that the within named John Hefferman is in the custody of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, by me as their warden of City Prison, and is here under a final commitment of sentence, a true copy of which is here annexed. But I respectfully decline to produce the body because of such final commitment without by advice of the board, unless attached.
Respectfully submitted.
NEW YORK, Feb. 7, 1870.

Judge McCunn did not accept this return as satisfactory—indeed, he was somewhat angry about it—and immediately ordered an attachment to issue against Mr. Stacom for contempt of court, giving Mr. Stacom time until yesterday morning at eleven o'clock to produce the prisoner or purge himself of his contempt. The prisoner not being produced yesterday morning—as Mr. Stacom could not do so under orders—Judge McCunn issued an attachment against Mr. Stacom, with an order to have him detained until he produces the prisoner. Under this attachment the prisoner was arrested and conveyed to Ludlow Street Jail, where he is now confined. The proceedings in court—how all this happened—will be seen from the following account:—

When the above return of the warden, Mr. Stacom, was read and some objections were made District Attorney Garvin produced the official records of the Court of Special Sessions, showing that the prisoner had been duly convicted and was now held under that conviction. He also referred to the statute, which provides that in such cases the District Attorney shall be entitled to two days' notice of a hearing on the return to the writ; the statute also prohibits the issuing of a writ of habeas corpus by any judge while the Court of Oyer and Terminer was in session, unless the writ be made returnable before that court, it being section twenty-seven, on page 1,050 in the third volume of the Revised Statutes.

WHAT JUDGE M'CUNN SAYS.

After hearing the argument Judge McCunn freely expressed himself that he would not give any opinion on the merits of the case. He only insisted that a writ issued out of his court, bearing his signature, should be obeyed. The keeper of a prison was not a judge. The man to whom the writ was directed had no right to judge of its force or validity. All he had to do was to obey it. And he (Judge McCunn) would use the whole power of the court to have the writs issued out of his court enforced to the extent of the law. He, says the Judge, may be wrong, but then his action must be reviewed by a higher court and not by the warden of a prison, who has merely to obey what the court orders, and who is amenable to nobody, if he acts under the mandate of the court. The Judge refused to hear any argument. He said that unless the prisoner were in court he would not listen to anything, since obedience to the writ was the first thing to be had.

A WRIT OF ATTACHMENT.

Mr. Stacom, nor his prisoner, John Hefferman, being forthcoming, a writ of attachment, as for a criminal contempt, was issued against Mr. Stacom, the Warden of the Tombs. Just as Deputy Sheriff Patrick Hanbury, about noon yesterday, proceeded to arrest Mr. John Stacom, at the Tombs, he was served with a writ of habeas corpus, which ordered him to produce the body of John Stacom before Justice Ingraham at half-past ten o'clock to-day. The writ was issued by Judge Cardozo, and will be obeyed.

MR. STACOM AT THE LUDLOW STREET JAIL.

Mr. John Stacom felt himself quite comfortable at the Ludlow Street Jail. Being an equal of the principal officer there of course he was treated as such, and he had nothing to complain of but that he was not allowed to leave the building. Otherwise he had everything that his heart could wish, and, despite the inconvenience of being debarred from going on the street, he was as happy as man could be. But he was very non-communicative. He said that he had no personal interest in the fight. It was merely a contest to test the power of certain courts, and he, being selected as the person over whose head the courts were to fight it out, he had no objection and nothing to say. He only obeyed orders, and if his obedience to orders gave rise to lawsuits his superiors must answer for it.

JUDGE M'CUNN'S DECISION.

The following is the decision of Judge McCunn in the case, as written out by himself, omitting the merely introductory part of it:—

In this matter the prisoner is not produced according to the command of the writ; but, on the contrary, the person in whose custody he is expressly refuses to produce the prisoner. Nor is due service of the writ denied; nor is the only excuse allowed by law for the non-production of the prisoner urged by the jailer. Hence I have no alternative, under the express and imperative provisions of the statute, but "forthwith to issue an attachment" against the person so defying the mandate of the writ of habeas corpus. And I direct that such attachment do issue. The learned District Attorney proposes to reargue in support of the legality of the prisoner's detention, and perhaps he may show enough to require that "the prisoner should be remanded into custody." But in the face of an avowed disobedience of the writ, in view of the fact that it is the prisoner's right that all argument as to the legality of his detention should take place in his presence, and especially in consideration that if I decided against the legality of the prisoner's detention the writ would be imperative to effect his release—but not having been brought within the power of the Court—I refuse to hear any argument on the subject of the legality of the detention until the prisoner be produced in obedience to the exigency of the writ.

THE MASSACHUSETTS ICE CROP.—The prospects for a good average crop of ice at the present time are reported to be hopeful, though it will require a week of cold weather to make the yield in this vicinity anything like a large one. The thickness of the ice on Fresh pond is from five to six inches. On the other ponds in the vicinity from six to eight inches, and on the ponds to the north from nine to twelve inches. On these latter ponds only, however, has the work of cutting commenced. The ice men say there will be no danger of the supply in Massachusetts falling short.—*Boston Traveller, Feb. 7.*

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

APPELL—NORRIS.—By the Rev. Dr. Deems, Church of the Strangers, Captain ALFRED APPELL, of the United States Internal Revenue Bureau, to Mrs. ALICE AMELIA NORRIS, daughter of Thomas Morrell, Esq., 572 Fifth avenue.

Paris and London papers please copy.

HIGGINS—WATKINS.—On Thursday, February 3, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. E. H. Chapin, R. LACEY HIGGINS, M. D., of South Norwalk, Conn., to MARY E., daughter of James Y. Watkins, Esq., of this city.

WALSH—TRAYNOR.—On Sunday, February 6, at the Church of St. Mary's Immaculate Conception, by Rev. John R. McDonald, WILLIAM D. WALSH to MARIA M. V. TRAYNOR, both of Brooklyn (E. D.), L. I.

Died.

BELL.—On Monday, February 7, SUSAN ELIZABETH, wife of Edwin Q. Bell, aged 34 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, No. 965 Second avenue, this (Wednesday) morning, at half-past eleven o'clock. The remains will be taken to Charleston, S. C., for interment.

BEVERIDGE.—On Monday, February 7, ISABELLA CURRIE, widow of John Beveridge, of Newburg, aged 75 years.

A service will be held at the residence of her son-in-law, Henry D. Noyes, M. D., 73 Madison avenue, this (Wednesday) morning, at nine o'clock. The funeral services at Newburg, same day, at half-past one, P. M., where the remains will be taken for burial.

BRUSH.—At Nyack, N. Y., on Monday, February 7, JAMES E. BRUSH, son of the late Joshua Brush, in the 45th year of his age.

Funeral from the residence of his mother, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. Carriages will be in attendance at Piermont to meet the nine A. M. train from Chambers street, on Northern Railroad of New Jersey.

COOPER.—In this city, on Monday, February 7, EDWARD B. COOPER, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Annunciation, West Fourteenth street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at half-past three o'clock.

DAZIAN.—On Monday evening, February 7, GEORGE DAZIAN, aged 52 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 52 Cannon street, this (Wednesday) morning, at nine o'clock.

DOODY.—On Monday, February 7, MICHAEL DOODY, City Marshal, a native of the county of Cork, Ireland, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also his brothers Dennis and Patrick, are invited to attend the funeral. The remains will be taken from his late residence, 23 Oak street, this (Wednesday) morning, at ten o'clock, to St. James' church, James street, where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated for the repose of his soul, thence at half-past one o'clock P. M. to Calvary Cemetery.

California papers please copy.

DOHERTY.—At his residence, Partition street, near Van Brunt, South Brooklyn, on Monday, February 7, JOHN DOHERTY, a native of county Leitrim, Ireland, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from the Church of the Visitation, Ewen and Van Brunt streets, South Brooklyn.

GREEN.—On Monday, February 7, MATTHEW DAVIS GREEN, in the 55th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from Trinity church, on Thursday afternoon. The hour will be published in to-morrow's papers.

GREEN.—At her late residence, 163 East Twenty-seventh street, SARAH GREEN, widow of Captain James Green.

Funeral on Thursday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, from the Church of the Transfiguration, Twenty-ninth street, between Fifth and Madison avenues.

HANNA.—On Monday, February 7, ELLEN HANNA, daughter of John and Catharine Hanna, aged 1 year, 6 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 16 Hubert street.

HARTT.—On Tuesday morning, February 8, MARY E. HARTT, daughter of Patrick and Mary Ellen Hartt, aged 3 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 294 East Twentieth street.

HELMS.—At Hudson City, N. J., on Tuesday, February 8, EMMA JESENIE HELMS, aged 1 year, 4 months and 2 days.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Montgomery avenue, below Franklin and Golden streets, on Thursday afternoon, at one o'clock, thence to Greenwood Cemetery.

HERRING.—On Tuesday, February 8, WILLIAM A. HERRING, Jr., aged 2 years and 3 months, son of William A. and Elizabeth A. Herring.

The funeral takes place, from the residence of his parents, 130th street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, on Friday morning, at ten o'clock.

HERMANN.—On Tuesday afternoon, February 8, at a quarter to three o'clock, Mrs. ROSE HERMANN formerly Miss Hope, of Liverpool, England, aged 32 years.

Her friends will please attend the funeral, which will take place from her late residence, No. 365 Pearl street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

JOHNSTON.—At Sing Sing, on Sunday evening, February 6, FANNIE A., wife of the late John L. Johnston and daughter of the late George Sherwood, in the 30th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from St. Paul's church, Sing Sing, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock. Express trains leave Thirtieth street at half-past ten A. M.

JORDAN.—On Tuesday, February 8, WILLIAM DOUGLASS, only child of Thomas P. and Isabel D. Jordan, aged 4 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather, Joseph C. Forbes, No. 3 West Baltic street, Brooklyn.

LAWRENCE.—At Fordham, on Tuesday, February 8, BENJAMIN H., only son of Benjamin H. and Adeline Lawrence, aged 2 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Reformed church, Fordham, on Thursday afternoon, at one o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance at the depot to meet the 11:30 A. M. Harlem train from Twenty-sixth street.

MURPHY.—On Tuesday, February 8, HENRY MURPHY, aged 42 years, 6 months and 10 days.

His remains will be taken from his late residence, No. 1,162 Broadway, to Middletown, Conn., for interment, on Friday morning, at eight o'clock.

PILGRIM.—On Monday, February 7, MORRIS E. PILGRIM, in the 22d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 108 Columbia street, on Thursday afternoon, at one o'clock.

RODGERS.—On Monday, February 7, of paralysis, PATRICK RODGERS, a native of Lowtherstown, county Fermanagh, Ireland, in the 45th year of his age.

The friends of the family and those of his brother, Edward, and his nephew, Jacob Gallagher, are requested to attend the funeral, from St. Mary's church, corner of Remsen and Leonard streets, Brooklyn, E. D., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, without further notice.

RUSS.—On Sunday, February 6, after a short illness, MRS. LOUISA RUSS, widow of Horace P. Russ and daughter of the late Francis Blancard.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from St. Ann's church, West Eighteenth street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock precisely.

SCHEFFMEYER.—On Monday, February 7, MARY ANN SCHEFFMEYER, aged 1 year, 11 months and 18 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, 184 Hudson street, this (Wednesday) morning, at ten o'clock.

SMITH.—Mrs. ELIZA SMITH, widow of William C. Smith and only daughter of George and Eliza Manning, 539 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn.

The friends of the family and the members of Long Island Lodge, F. and A. M., are requested to attend the funeral, at St. Mary's church, Clayton avenue, Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, at one o'clock.

STEWART.—On Tuesday evening, at half-past eight o'clock, KATE TIER, wife of James Stewart.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 315 East Fifty-third street, on Thursday afternoon, at one o'clock.

STOKES.—On Monday, February 7, of consumption, STEPHEN STOKES, aged 35 years.

Although his body is under hatches his soul has gone aloft.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Munn Lodge, No. 190 F. and A. M., and the New Jersey and New York, and Sandy Hook pilots are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Rev. Dr. Wells' Presbyterian church, corner of South Third and Fifth streets, Brooklyn, E. D., to-day (Wednesday.)

MASONIC.—The members of Munn Lodge, No. 190, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to meet at their room on Wednesday, the 9th instant, at twelve o'clock for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to the remains of Brother Stephen Stokes.

By order of JOHN F. SCHLICHTING, M.

SULLIVAN.—On Tuesday, morning, February 8, at four o'clock, JOHN O. SULLIVAN.

Funeral notice to-morrow.

WALLACE.—On Tuesday February 8, CLARISSA ELLA, eldest daughter of George H. and Clarissa Wallace, aged 11 years and 10 months.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WALTER.—At Hoboken, on Monday, February 7, of consumption, ELIZABETH WALTER, aged 26 years.

The funeral will take place this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from her late residence, No. 22 Third street, Hoboken, N. J.

Halifax papers please copy.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Democratic Caucus on the Bill to Abolish the Court of Special Sessions.

THE BILL AGREED TO.

Mr. Norton's Substitute for the Excise Bill in the Senate.

ALBANY, Feb. 8, 1870.

A caucus of democratic Senators and Assemblymen was held to-night in Senator Norton's room at the Delavan House, with reference to the repeal of the act creating the Court of Special Sessions, which will probably be introduced in the Assembly and Senate to-morrow, and will receive more favor than many of its enemies count upon. There were present at the caucus Senators Creamer, Genet, Norton and Bradley, and Assemblymen Kiernan, Cavanaugh, Murphy, Cooke, Plunkett, Frear, Fields, Bergen, Campbell, Carey, Hennessy, Blair and Nachtman. Colonel M. C. Murphy presided; L. D. Kiernan acted as secretary. Tweed was not present, nor the Speaker.

A motion was made by Mr. Kiernan that each member of the caucus should be bound by the action of the majority, whereupon Senator Bradley and Assemblymen Cavanaugh and Frear withdrew. Mr. Cavanaugh stated that he withdrew on account of the intimate personal relations existing between himself and Judge Dowling. Senator Bradley did not wish to be bound by any action which would interfere with the interests of his friends, and Mr. Frear was silent as to his course. Kiernan said that he did not like to pledge himself to his future course on the presentation of the bill. In so far as it interfered with the interests of Judge Bixby, but would go with the majority. When the roll was called the only member voting in the negative was Tom Fields.

The responsibility of presenting the repeal bill in the Assembly was knocked about among the members of the caucus like a shuttlecock. Everybody seeming to aspire to the honor or otherwise, as the case may be. It is said some of them did not want the honor. The probability is that the glory will fall to the chairman, the gallant colonel himself.

A caucus will be held to-morrow night to decide upon a name for Police Commissioner in Bosworth's place. Sheppard Knapp will probably be the man. For Regent of the University Francis Kiernan, William Cassidy and Dr. Henry J. Anderson are mentioned. Horatio Seymour and Charles O'Conor are also spoken of.

Meeting of the State Homœopathic Society.

ALBANY, Feb. 8, 1870.

The State Homœopathic Society met at the City Hall to-day. The President, in his address, stated that there were about 809 homœopathic practitioners in the State, and he thought the several medical colleges were sending out nearly 100 annually. The supply does not equal the demand. He recommended the establishment of an insane asylum where the patients shall be treated with homœopathic remedies. No public business was transacted. The annual address was delivered in the Assembly Chamber this evening, after which the society was entertained at the Delavan House by the Albany county society.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Feb. 8, 1870.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BANKS—Incorporating the American Commercial Association of New York.

BILL PASSED.

To alter the commissioners' map of Brooklyn.

REPORTS.

By Mr. HARDENBURGH—To abolish the Contracting Board and the system of repairing canals by contract; also relative to the Canal Department.

THE METROPOLITAN EXCISE LAW.

The bill to repeal the Metropolitan Excise law was then taken up in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. M. NORTON offered a substitute for the bill applying to the whole State, creating a board of excise in each city, village and town. In the villages the President of the village and three members of the trustees are annually designated, and in the towns the Supervisor and the Justices of the Peace shall constitute the board. In the cities the Mayor and Board of Aldermen shall appoint three Commissioners of Excise, at a salary not exceeding $2,500 per annum. The license fee in cities shall be fixed in the discretion of the board at a sum not less than thirty dollars nor more than $150; licenses to be granted on the written application of the applicant. No license shall be required to sell liquors in quantities over five gallons not to be used on the premises. The license shall not authorize sales on Sundays nor election days, except as to hotels entertaining travelers, nor prevent the sale of lager beer on Sundays in places not exposed to public view. Intoxication shall be punishable with fine and imprisonment.

Mr. THAYER wished to know whether the substitute was the one that had been agreed upon in democratic caucus.

Mr. M. NORTON replied that he was not obliged to answer that question; suffice it to say the bill was satisfactory to him.

After some discussion progress was reported and the substitute ordered to be printed.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Senate in committee disposed of the following bills:—Amending the Capital Police act—progress reported; the Canal Appropriation bill—ordered to third reading; amending the general Manufacturing act—ordered to third reading; amending the Revised Statutes conferring authority on surrogates to appoint guardians for minor children—progress reported; amending the Metropolitan Excise law—progress reported; to settle and determine the claim of the State against Westchester county for arrears of State taxes and to provide for payment of the same—ordered to third reading; authorizing the construction of a railroad in 125th and other streets and avenues in New York—ordered to third reading.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Feb. 8, 1870.

On motion of Mr. M. C. MURPHY the Military Code bill was ordered to a third reading.

On motion of Mr. JACOBS the consideration of the Appropriation bill was postponed until this evening.

SUPERINTENDENT OF ONONDAGA SALT SPRINGS.

The House disposed of the following bills in committee:—To abolish the office of superintendent and deputy superintendent of the Onondaga Salt Springs and appoint a commissioner and deputy commissioner.

Mr. ALVORD moved to strike out the first section of the bill.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN sustained the motion, urging the democracy to wait until the terms of the present officers had expired.

Mr. JACOBS thought the time to take action was now, as gentlemen said the republicans would soon be in power again.

Mr. Alvord's motion was rejected and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

PROTECTION OF WORKINGMEN FROM INJURY.

The bill to amend the act protecting the life and limb of persons engaged in mining, engineering and other occupations was then considered. Much debate ensued on the bill, Messrs. White, Bergen, Hennessy and Graham insisting upon its necessity and justice, and Messrs. Alvord, Littlejohn and others opposing it.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN held that this was a bill calculated to do more damage to the workingmen than anything else that could be conceived of. It was calculated to lessen building and manufacturing enterprises. No man would be found to engage in an enterprise with this law—inflicting fine and imprisonment on him if an accident occurs—staring him in the face. This law would react against the interests of every laboring man in the State. He said this in behalf of the workingmen, whose interest he had always had deeply at heart.

Mr. GRAHAM, who had offered the amendment providing punishment, fine or imprisonment, withdrew the imprisonment portion.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN said that removed a great portion of the objection to the bill.

Mr. ALVORD insisted that the bill was in behalf of the skilled and wealthy contractor, who could give bonds, which a poor workman could not. He warned the workingmen to beware of the snare contained in this bill.

Mr. WHITE replied that it was right that skilled workmen should have charge of the work instead of unskilled ones. It was right for all reasons. He felt none of the alarm expressed here. Let the act be passed, and if it had the effect of diminishing work or operated otherwise injuriously it could be repealed next year.

All the amendments inserted by the Judiciary Committee rendering the bill less stringent were stricken out, and the bill was then ordered to a third reading.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The bill to enable the American and Foreign Bible Society to consolidate with the Baptist Publication Society was ordered to a third reading.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL

was made a special order for to-morrow morning, at half-past nine o'clock, instead of this evening.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By the SPEAKER—Relative to jurors in the Criminal Law Court of New York.

By Mr. FIELDS—Amending the act relative to improving the streets of New York.

By Mr. CLARK—Authorizing the Brooklyn Common Council to establish and maintain public baths.

Adjourned until half-past nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

A showman at Omaha exhibits one of his eyes, preserved in a bottle, which he tells the audience "was gouged out in a free fight in the early days of this yere town."

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Important Order to Retired Officers—They Are at Liberty to Enter Into Any Business They May Select—No Authority from the Government Needed—All on Duty for the Government Relieved.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8, 1870.

The following general order was promulgated from the Headquarters of the Army to-day:—

One—Under the provisions of the act approved January 21, 1870, General Orders No. 9, all retired officers who have been assigned to duty will be considered as relieved from such assignment on the 21st inst., and will proceed to such homes as they may elect.

Two—Retired officers, detailed as professors at colleges under the act of July 28, 1866, section 26, will be considered as relieved from the detail; but they are at liberty to remain at the colleges, if they desire, under any private arrangement with the authorities thereof.

Three—It is understood that retired officers may enter upon any private business; that they have a right to change their place of residence or travel at their own pleasure, without further authority, except to leave the United States to go beyond the sea (paragraph 183, Regulations of 1863), and that unless specially exempted they should report their address monthly to the Adjutant General.

Four—In thus performing a duty which the law imposes the Secretary of War and General of the Army take occasion to express their regret that, in the natural course of things, the long continuance of most faithful devotion to duty on the part of the officers concerned must at last terminate. Doubtless, in most, if not in all cases, a respite from unceasing toil and responsibility will be grateful, if not necessary, coming, as it does, in this involuntary form and without a possibility of implied reproach. The best wishes of the government for their future comfort and happiness follow these veterans and those who have preceded them in retirement from all service to the homes of their choice.

By command of General SHERMAN.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant General.

Assignments of Officers of the General Staff.

Under instructions from the President of the United States the following assignments are made of officers of the general staff:—

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Brigadier General J. C. Kelton to be relieved from duty in the Adjutant General's office, and to be ordered to report to the General commanding the Division of the Pacific on the completion of the special orders under which he is now acting; Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Brigadier General Robert Williams, relieved from duty in the Adjutant General' office April 1, and then report for duty to the General commanding the Department of Virginia; Major and Brevet Major General William D. Whipple, relieved on arrival of Brevet Brigadier General Kelton at headquarters of the Division of the Pacific, and to report in person for duty in the Adjutant General's office at Washington; Major and Brevet Brigadier Samuel Breck, relieved from duty in the Adjutant General's office and report on or before July 1 to the General commanding the Department of Missouri for duty; Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel George K. Leet to report in person without delay to the General commanding the Department of the Cumberland for duty; Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel James P. Martin to be relieved on arrival of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Leet at headquarters, Department of the Cumberland, and report in person for duty in the Adjutant General's office at Washington.

BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE.

Major Thomas F. Barr, Judge Advocate, relieved from duty in bureau April 1, and then to report in person to the General commanding the Department of the East; Major H. P. Curtis, Judge Advocate, relieved from duty in bureau April 1, and then report in person to the General commanding the Department of the Platte; Major D. G. Swaim, Judge Advocate, to report in person April 1 to the General commanding the Department of the Missouri.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Colonel and Brevet Major General Robert Allen, Assistant Quartermaster General, relied from duty in the Division of the Pacific, and ordered to report in person for duty in the Quartermaster General's office; Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Brigadier General M. S. Miller, Deputy Quartermaster General, relieved from duty in the Fifth Military District and report in person to the General Commanding the Department of the Lakes for duty in Detroit; Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Brigadier General J. C. McFerran, Department Quartermaster General, relieved from duty in Washington by April 1, and to report for duty to the General Commanding the Division of the South.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Major General R. O. Tyler, Deputy Quartermaster General, relieved from duty in the Division of the Missouri by April 1, and then to report in person for duty to the General Commanding the Division of the Pacific to relieve Brevet Major General Allen.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Brigadier General J. A. Ekin, Deputy Quartermaster General, to be relieved from duty in the Quartermaster General's office, April 1, and then to report in person to the General Commanding the Fifth Military District for duty in Texas.

Major and Brevet Brigadier General Tredwell Moore, quartermaster, to report in person to the General Commanding the Department of the East for assignment to a post.

Major and Brevet Brigadier General J. D. Bingham, quartermaster, relieved from duty in the Department of the Lakes by April 1, then to report in person to the Quartermaster General for duty.

Major and Brevet Brigadier General A. J. Perry, quartermaster, relieved from duty in the Quartermaster General's office, April 1, and then to report in person to the General Commanding the Department of the Platte for duty; Major and Brevet Brigadier General J. J. Dana, quartermaster, relieved from duty in the Quartermaster General's office on or before July 1, and then to report to the General Commanding the Department of the Lakes for assignment; Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel M. J. Luddington, quartermaster, relieved from duty in the Department of Missouri temporarily by Captain G. W. Bradley, April 1, and then to report in person to the Quartermaster General for duty; Captain and Brevet Brigadier General William Myers, relieved from duty in the Department of the Lakes by April 1, and then to report in person to the Quartermaster General for duty; Captain Daniel G. Thomas, military storekeeper, to be relieved from duty in Washington on or before July 1, and then to report to the General Commanding the Department of the Dacotah for assignment.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Colonel and Brevet Brigadier General C. L. Kilburn, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, transferred from New York to Philadelphia, the headquarters of the Military Division of the Atlantic, to be relieved as Chief Commissary of the Department of the East by Major and Brevet Brigadier General W. W. Burns, Commissary of Subsistence, who will accordingly report to the Department Commander without delay; Major and Brevet Colonel Beekman Du Barry, Commissary of Subsistence, relieved from duty in the Commissary General's office on arrival of Brevet Major McClure, and then report in person to the General Commanding the Department of Missouri for assignment; Major and Brevet Brigadier General George Bell, Commissary of Subsistence, to break up the Subsistence depot in Washington on or before July 1, and then report in person to the General commanding the Department of Virginia for assignment; Captain and Brevet Major William H. Nash, Commissary of Subsistence, to break up the Subsistence Department at Cincinnati, Ohio, on or before April 30, and then report in person to the General commanding the Department of Missouri, to relieve Captain and Brevet Major Charles McClure, Commissary of Subsistence in New Mexico; Brevet Major McClure then to report in person for duty to the Commissary General of Subsistence at Washington; Brevet Brigadier General E. G. Beckwith, major Second artillery, will be relieved from duty in the office of the Commissary General on or before July 1, and proceed to join his regiment.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Charles Sutherland, Assistant Medical Purveyor, relieved from duty in Washington on or before July 1 and will then proceed to New Orleans to take charge of the medical purveying depot there.

Surgeon B. Morris, brevet colonel, to be relieved from duty as attending surgeon in Washington April 1 and will report to the General commanding the Department of Dacotah for assignment.

Surgeon C. C. Gray, brevet lieutenant colonel, to be relieved from duty in the Department of Dacotah and to report April 1 to relieve Surgeon Norris, the attending surgeon in Washington.

Assistant Surgeon J. S. Billings, brevet lieutenant colonel, to be relieved from duty in the Surgeon General's office on or before July 1, and then to report in person to the General commanding the Department of the Platte for assignment.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel J. B. M. Potter, to be relieved from duty in the city of Washington and report to the General commanding the Department of the Missouri for duty in New Mexico.

Major Justus Steinberger, to be relieved from duty in the Department of the East April 1, and then report in person to the General commanding the Department of Dacotah for duty. Major William B. Rochester, to be relieved from duty in New Mexico on or before June 15, and then repair without delay to Washington to relieve Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Potter. Major J. L. Hodge, relieved from duty in Washington on or before July 1, and then report for duty to the General commanding the Department of Louisiana. Major V. C. Hanna, relieved from duty in the Department of Dacota, as soon after the arrival of Major Steinberg as practicable, and then report in person to the General commanding the Department of the Lakes for duty. Major Brantz Mayer relieved from duty in the Department of the East May 1, and then to report in person to the General commandin the Department of Columbia for duty. The office of paymaster in Baltimore to be thereinafter discontinued; Major E. H. Brooke relieved from duty in the Paymaster General's office on or before July 1, and then report in person to the General commanding the Department of Missouri for duty. Major J. R. Mears relieved from duty in the Department of Columbia as soon as practicable after arrival of Major Mayer, and then report in person to the General commanding the Department of the Cumberland for duty.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Brigadier and Brevet Major General A. A. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers, is assigned as a member of the Lighthouse Board, in place of Brigadier and Brevet Major General Delafield, retired, to take effect February 20.

Colonel and Brevet Major General J. G. Barnard, in addition to his present duties, is assigned to duty as a member of the Lighthouse Board, in place of Brevet Brigadier General Bache, retired, to take effect February 20.

Colonel J. N. Macomb, upon being relieved by Brevet Brigadier General Reynolds, is to take the station at Rock Island City, Ill., assuming charge of the duties now in the hands of Brevet Major General Warren, and unfinished at the time of his relief.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Brigadier General J. C. Woodruff is to proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., and relieve Brevet Brigadier General Bache, retired, of his duties and responsibilities in connection with the Fourth Lighthouse district, by February 20, and to become the engineer of that district.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel J. D. Kurtz, upon being relieved of the charge of the construction of the defences of Baltimore, Md., and Washington, D. C., by Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Craighill, to proceed to Philadelphia and relieve Lieutenant Colonel Stewart, in charge of the construction of the defences of Philadelphia and the harbor and river improvements on Delaware Bay and river. Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Brigadier General Wm. T. Reynolds, upon being relieved from the charge of the survey of the Northern and Northwestern lakes by Brevet Major General Warren and of his present duties under the Lighthouse Board by Brevet Brigadier General Poe, to take station at St. Louis, Mo., and relieve Colonel Macomb from his present duties. Lieutenant Colonel C. S. Stewart, upon being relieved by Brevet Colonel Kurtz, to proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and take the duties now held by Major Elliot. Major and Brevet Major General G. K. Warren, when he shall have completed certain maps and reports he is now preparing, and not later than April 1, to turn over his remaining duties temporarily to Senior Assistant Brevet Major Benyard, then proceed to Detroit, Mich., and relieve Brevet Brigadier General R. Reynolds, in charge of the survey of Northern and Northwestern lakes; Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel William P. Craighill to proceed to Old Point Comfort to relieve Brevet Brigadier General Brewerton, retired, of the construction of Forts Monroe and Wool, by February 20. In addition Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Craighill will, as soon as relieved from duties in office of Chief of Engineers, not later than April 1, relieve Brevet Colonel Kurtz of the charge of construction of defences of Washington and Baltimore, and fix his office in Baltimore, Md.; Major and Brevet Colonel J. B. Wheeler to turn over at once to Brevet Colonel Merrill his duties and responsibilities in connection with harbor improvements of Chicago and Michigan City, to turn over his remaining duties to Captain Cuyler, who will receive them temporarily, and proceed to Washington, D. C., and report for duty in the office of Chief of Engineers; Major and Brevet Brigadier General O. M. Poe, on being relieved by Major Elliot, in his duties as engineer secretary of the Lighthouse Board, to proceed to Detroit, Mich., and take charge of the engineer service of the Eleventh Light House district and relieve the officer in charge thereof of works of river and harbor improvements on Lake Huron and St. Marys river; Major and Brevet Colonel D. C. Houston on May 1 to turn over his present duties to Captain Holgate, who will receive them temporarily, and then to proceed to Milwaukee and assume charge of river and harbor works with which Brevet Colonel Wheeler is at present charged on Lakes Michigan and Superior, excepting the harbors of Chicago and Michigan City; Major Geo. H. Elliott at once to turn over his present duties to Brevet Colonel Meadell, who will receive them temporarily, and then to proceed immediately to Washington, D. C., and report for duty as engineer secretary of the Light House Board; Major and Brevet Colonel William E. Merrill, in addition to his present duties, at once to relieve Brevet Colonel Wheeler, in charge of the improvement of the harbors of Chicago and Michigan City; Brevet Colonel Merrill's station to continue at Chicago, Ill.; Captain and Brevet Major William J. Twining to proceed at once to Charleston, S. C., for duty, under the Lighthouse Board, as engineer of the Sixth Light House district; Captain and Brevet Major William B. King, when he has completed certain special duty upon which he is now engaged not later than June 1, proceed to Willett's Point, New York, and report to Brevet Brigadier General Abbot for duty at that post with the battalion of engineers; Captain and Brevet Major General A. H. Burnham, on arrival of Brevet Major King, at Willett's Point, New York, to proceed to Washington, D. C., and report for duty in the office of the Chief of Engineers; Captain D. P. Heap to proceed to St. Paul, Minn., and report to the General commanding the Department of the Lakes for duty. First Lieutenant A. M. Miller to proceed, not later than April 1, to Milwaukee, Wis., and report for duty to the officer in charge of harbor improvements on Lakes Michigan and Superior; First Lieutenant A. N. Lee, to proceed to Detroit, Mich., and report for duty to the officer in charge of the Survey of the Northern and Northwestern Lakes; Colonel and Brevet Major General T. J. Cram (retired) to turn over before February 20, to Major McFarland, who will receive them temporarily, the duties and responsibilities connected with all the works of improvement of the rivers and harbors now in General Cram's charge.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant General.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

PORTLAND, Feb. 8, 1870.

The Peabody funeral fleet is breaking up. The United States steamer Benicia sailed to-day for Portsmouth, N. H., and the Plymouth will follow to-morrow. The monitors Terror and Miantonomoh will leave here in a few days.

The British iron-clad Monarch, Captain Commerell, has received orders to sail for Portsmouth, England, direct, and will leave here on Saturday or Sunday next without going to Boston or to New York.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8, 1870.

Lieutenant Henry C. Nichols is detached from duty at League Island and ordered to the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Francis T. Gilbert is detached from the Dacotah and ordered to settle accounts.

First Assistant Engineer Clark Fisher is detached from the Yantic and awaits orders.

Passed Assistant Paymaster H. Trumbull is detached from duty in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing and ordered to the St Marys on the 1st of March.

Ensign Daniel Delehanty is detached from the Delaware, and Ensign James D. Adams from the Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., and ordered to the St. Marys.

Captain N. B. Harrison, late Commandant of Midshipmen at the Annapolis Naval Academy, arrived here to-day in the Phlox, Chief Engineer Bothwick, and left this evening for Philadelphia to put the Congress in commission to-morrow. The Congress has been assigned as the flagship of the southern division of the North Atlantic squadron, Commodore Green, headquarters at Key West.

THE BALL SEASON.

The Twenty-Second Regiment Reception.

Following in the train of so many brilliant receptions, and that too on a night bitter and relentless in its blinding fury, it would not have been surprising—rather, indeed, was it the general expectation—that the ball given under the auspices of the Twenty-second regiment would be robbed of those splendid social attributes that might otherwise characterize it. Since, however, the reunion was marked by every element that could possibly contribute to complete success, it is but fair to surmise that the popularity of the regiment stands unrivalled, while it points clearly to the suspicion that *les militaires* are and will ever be "Love's young dream." Despite the most counteracting influences, courageously defying the bellowing storm and angry whizzing of vicious flakes, the Academy of Music stood the grand receptable of beauty and chivalry—a throng of dashing young soldiers that would willingly rush to the field as did the heroes of Waterloo from the revelry at Belgium's capital. And talking about dreams, the visions were not by any means confined to the youngest of the fair ones present. For weeks, to say the least of it dear mammas were thinking too. Good dames did almost weep, but the stern controlling power of the family ne'er winced nor shed a tear. Sweet Matrimony, thou comely matron, how hard thou art, to snatch the eldest, marriageable child from fond and doting mother! Adamantine hearts would melt with delight at such a glorious array as last night shone like one huge diamond, shimmering in its splendor, gorgeous, with its myriads of variegated rays and feasting the eye with pleasure. Truly it was a bright and merry scene, such as the fancy is wont to conjure up, and seldom indeed has the harmony of color been more beautifully illustrated. Toilets! It would be a task of difficulty to describe them, as it would be invidious to make selections, nearly every single one being attractive for its costliness, taste, beauty of finish, elegance, chasteness and general charming appearance. Most assuredly did the reigning belles in force assemble, comprising as they did the *élite* and fashion of the metropolis, standing by the colors of the Twenty-second, so famous for their brilliant *fetes*. And now a word about the men themselves; and as the occasion was a peaceful one, a glance at their handsome uniforms is in order. Graceful, dressy, yet suitable and appropriate, perhaps a prettier raiment was never donned by soldier; and to the credit of the regiment be it said, the turnout last night was in thorough keeping with the usual spirited display of its members. But those were not the only uniforms that contributed to the harmonious spectacle, there being representatives from nearly every regiment in the city. In fine, the display was a brilliant one, eminently sociable, and a thousand hearts beat happily.

It was past ten o'clock before the dazzling throng had congregated, and when it did and when the military committee commenced their lengthened series of courtesies, their troubles and self-sacrificing patience, and when the graceful floor managers began their labors of love, their inquisitions for vacant lots, their smiling though earnest glances, their acknowledgments and hearty words of welcome, and when with "voluptuous swell" sweet music sounded the glorious tocsin for the dance, arresting the progress of some happy conversation, leaving uncompleted engagements for coming waltzes or modest quadrille—then, even then, had the Twenty-second covered itself with glory. To be sure, the night was boisterous, and imparted to visitors as they emerged from carriages a rude and icy shiver. But what of that? Once within the welcome doors the pleasure was tenfold. It should be here mentioned that prior to the opening of the ball Captain Dennis, of the Providence Light Infantry, surrounded by the members of his company, presented the Twenty-second regiment with a beautifully engrossed set of resolutions expressive of sincere thanks for the hospitality extended to the light infantry on the occasion of their visit to New York in October last. Colonel Porter, in behalf of the Twenty-second, responded in a brief and happy speech. But the ball—and what more can be said than that it was a brilliant success, unsurpassed, as it was, in its magnificence by any similar event of the season. At eleven o'clock the Academy, every box of which was thronged with beauty and fashion, looked as it rarely has done. A flood of golden light added lustre, if possible, to the assemblage on the floor, showing in bold relief two warriors encased in armor, in the centre of trio of stacked arms, behind which, in the distance, was a charming scene of Oriental splendor. The glittering attendance included, as already mentioned, the *elite* of the city, merchants, army and navy officers of all grades, professional gentlemen, to say nothing of the hosts of military friends from all quarters, at once testifying the friendship with which the Twenty-second regiment is universally regarded. There were present in the early portion of the evening Major General Kiddoo, U.S.A.; General Woodward, General Butterfield, General Burnside, U. S. A.; General Dakin, General Wallen, General Reeves, and General McDowell, U. S. A.; Colonel Goodrich, Colonel Funk, Third division; Captain Camp, U. S. A.; Colonel Heath, Colonel Homiston, Lieutenant Colonel Fay, Lieutenant Gulick, Major Kent, Major Bissell, Captain Hoggins, Lieutenant Colonel J. T. Camp, Majors Brown, McGrath, Adjutant Harding, Captains Vose, Ranald, Tate, Styles, Besson, Lieutenant Laird, together with the other officers of the regiment, the British Consul, Sir E. M. Archibald, the French and Russian Consuls, &c. A lengthened programme of dancing was gone through with uninterrupted harmony, terminating after three o'clock, leaving a subject of pleasant recollection in the minds of those who participated in the event.

Societe Culinaire Philanthropique.

It is said that in the time of Pompey an extravagant young gentleman entertained his friends, the beverage *par excellence* being pearls dissolved in vinegar. Since that period matters have taken a turn, and to the French cooks may the better change be largely attributed, since they can produce something more wholesome and palatable with a much less valuable commodity. Moreover the melody of Homer's verse can hardly reconcile us to the culinary arrangements of his countrymen so vividly described in his flowing hexameters, nor can the beauty of the Ionian dialect give a charm to the process of preparing the pork for the feast of Penelope's suitors. The French cooks, who, some people imagine, can make a presentable dish from paving stones and oyster shells, are masters of the day, and the science to which they have brought the art of cooking fully demonstrates the fallacy of the old maxim that people can easily find out what is best for them. It is not great things, but trifles, that make up the sum of human happiness, a fact that has already been too frequently proved to need argument. Now the French cooks of New York gave their annual ball last night at Irving Hall, an event, doubtless, of mighty import to epicures, but one, by the way, that will bring hope and comfort to many widows and orphans as the affair is gotten up for the benefit of the relatives of deceased members of this benevolent association. It was one of the merriest and prettiest events of the season, besides affording the chief cooks of the principal hotels of the city an opportunity for the display of their artistic merits. It is needless to state, therefore, that rivalry added zest to the culinary display, a finer one than which has never appeared on table. The most finished and brilliantly executed designs, including landscapes, palaces, monuments, battle fields, giens—in fact, works of sterling art, composed of the most delicious edibles and adorned with beautiful trimmings of confectionery, rendered the supper room a scene truly delightful to behold. To make invidious selections would be unreasonable, as scarcely a piece presented but had its peculiar attraction. Epicures were there by the score, their eyes twinkling as they gloated on the prospect of a spoliation. The supper was a magnificent affair and received from all unbounded approbation as well as a substantial recognition of its worth. There were present during the evening Messrs. Warren Leland, Burrows, L. Delmonico, Hawk, Cranston, in fact, nearly all the hotel proprietors of any note, smiling with gratification at the handiwork of their right-hand men. The ball itself was exceedingly pleasant, marked as it was by all that politeness, taste, elegance, attention and sprightliness so characteristic of the French. The committee of arrangements consisted of Messrs. Franz, Helle, Wurth, Peyroux; the reception committee of Messrs. Ragot, Lesourd, Hughes, Ranboffer, Drelch, Torrilhon, Mehit, J. Ludin, Duverney and G. Torrilhon, who, with floor manager Cherot, were untiring in their exertions to render the ball a gratifying success.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB THEATRE—MARIA DE ROHAN.—Nothing less than such a deserving object as the benefit of the "Samaritan Home for the Aged" and the earnestness and personal endeavors of a persistent, popular artist like Ronconi could ever tempt such a goodly audience of the *bon ton* to the *bijou* opera house of the leaguers on a night like last evening. Mr. Ronconi's exertions to make this entertainment a success were not in vain, to judge from the brilliant assemblage of beauty and fashion that witnessed the performance. The opera was the "Maria de Rohan" of Donizetti, of the plot of which we gave a synopsis before in the HERALD. The cast was as follows:—

Maria de Rohan	Mrs. Philip A. Gulager
Armando de Gondi	Signorina Antonietta Ronconi
Riccardo, Count of Chalais	Signor G. Boy
Enrico, Duke of Chevreuse	Signor Giorgio Ronconi
The Viscount of Suze	—
De Fiesque	Mons. Jules Chalier
Aubry, Secretary to Chalais	Signor E. Marzo
A servant to Chevreuse	—

The opera was composed expressly for Signor Ronconi in 1842, and at its first production it created quite a furor. The story is a sad, tragic one, such as might be expected from those days when Richelieu was more than king in France, and Donizetti has told it in the sweetest music that ever emanated from his fertile brain. The melodies, choruses and ensembles in it are of a nature which must long linger on the ear, and the most intense dramatic passion breathes in every measure. Few of Ronconi's admirers in this city, who have only seen him in his comic *rôles*, are aware of the depth of feeling and outbursts of passion which he can communicate to a tragic *rôle*. Those who saw him last night must have been surprised and delighted. Yet there is a still greater tragic *rôle* in which we saw him years ago, Rigoletto, which made a deep impression on every one in the audience. As the unfortunate jester he is grand, and no one has ever yet rivalled him in the same *rôle*. Why does he not give at least one representation of this opera, the best that ever Verdi wrote? Mrs. Gulager made a very favorable impression in the title *rôle* of last night's opera by her singing, and Miss Ronconi looked charming in the dress of the frail Abbe. The chorus was small, but well trained, and the orchestra, conducted by Maretzek, was all that might be desired. In the last act, when Chevreuse is impelled through frantic jealousy to kill his friend, Chalais, Ronconi displayed all the fire and passion of a great tragedian in both voice and acting. The *finale* of each act was sung with all the fervor such grand music demanded, and the orchestration colored the effective singing in the most complete manner. Altogether the performance was one which unhappily is too rarely seen and heard nowadays in Italian opera, and was well worthy of the noble object for which it was designed.

Musical and Theatrical Notes.

Herrmann is prestidigitating in San Francisco.

Laura Keene is showing the Washingtonians what "Christmas Eve" looks likes.

The Chapman Sisters are still burlesquing in Charleston.

Lucille Western does "Leah" this week in the Porkopolis.

Jefferson took "Rip Van Winkle" to Mobile last Wednesday.

Solon Shingle Owens has taken his "arple sars" to Galveston.

Edwin Forrest "Richelieus" this evening in Cleveland.

The French theatre was closed last evening on account of the sudden indisposition of the tenor, notice of which was sent to the managers too late in the afternoon for them to procure a substitute. We are assured, however, that the second performance of "Geneviève de Brabant" will be given this evening.

The sprightly Lotta makes "Fire Fly" in New Orleans all this week.

Edwin Adams personates the melancholy Narcisse to-night in Philadelphia.

Fanny B. Price shows the frigid Louisvilleans the beauties of "Foul Play" all this week.

Kate Reignolds has reached Evansville, Ind., in company with "Nobody's Daughter."

Leffingwell-Romeo is exhibiting his "Gushing Clorinda" to the appreciative Memphiseans.

The pious Chicagoans will be charmed with "Der Freischutz" three nights this week. Glorious news!

Maggie Mitchell shakes her "Little Barefoot" at the sooty Pittsburgers to-night.

The Lydia Thompson blondes will caper nimbly in "Sinbad" all this week for the good Indianapolitans.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Labor Reform Political Movement—Failure in the Temperance Movement.

CONCORD, Feb. 8, 1870.

The labor reform party are to open their campaign in New Hampshire next Tuesday by a speech at Concord from S. Flint, their candidate for Governor. On Friday they will issue a campaign paper of 15,600 copies, edited by J. H. Goodale, to be followed by another. They claim at least 80,000 votes in the State. If they get them, it will defeat an election of Governor by the people and throw it in the Legislature, where Governor Stevens will undoubtedly be re-elected. They also claim they can elect a sufficient number of their candidates to the Legislature to defeat an election of a United States Senator next June, relying on the adherence to their favorites of the republican members. Their State and local tickets will be independent of old parties. Neither of the other parties have announced public speakers, while Mr. Flint will occupy the field until the election.

The temperance party has but little prominence at the present time.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Feb. 8—5 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¼ for money and 92⅜ for the account. American securities closed quiet and steady. United States five-twenty bonds, 1862, 87; 1865, old, 86¾; 1867, 86¾; ten-forties, 84⅞; Erie Railway shares, 19¾; Illinois Centrals, 103¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 27.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, Feb. 8.—United States five-twenty bonds closed firm and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 8—Evening.—The cotton market closed firmer, but not quotably higher. Middling uplands, 11½d.; middling Orleans, 11¾d. a 11⅞d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales. The shipments of cotton from Bombay to this port for the week ending the 5th instant, have been 18,000 bales.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—HAVRE, Feb. 8.—Cotton opened quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 8—Evening.—The receipts of wheat at this port for the past three days have been 12,500 quarters, of which 10,000 are American. The closing prices are:—Wheat, 8s. 10d. a 8s. 11d. per cental for California white, and 8s. 3d. a 8s. 4d. for red winter. Corn, 26s. 3d. per quarter for European.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 8—Evening.—Pork declining. Lard, 72s. per cwt. Bacon, 57s. per cwt. for new Cumberland cut.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 8—4 P. M.—Refined petroleum 1s. 11d. per gallon.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Feb. 8—5 P. M.—Tallow firmer, but unchanged. Sperm oil firmer. Sugar, 39s. per cwt. for No. 12 Dutch standard, on the spot, and 25s. per cwt. for do., afloat. Calcutta linseed, 55s. 6d. Linseed cakes, £9 5s. a £9 10s. per ton for thin oblong for feeding. Common rosin quiet. Refined petroleum firm and unchanged.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, Feb. 8.—Petroleum closed with a declining tendency; standard white, 58½f.

OLD NO. 7.

Reunion of the George T. Trimble Association.

A gathering of kindred spirits—spirits actuated by a love of good cheer, generous and genial men, who had been boys together in days "lang syne"—was held at the St. James Hotel last evening. The occasion was the annual reunion of the George T. Trimble Association of the Ninth class of Old Public School No. 7, and a more pleasing reunion—one fraught with all the enjoyment that lively dispositions, natural wit and grateful memories of the past can give, it may safely be said was never held. At the head of the table was Mr. John W. Greaton, a gentleman great on scientific and gastronomic problems, flanked on one side by Mr. J. T. Adams, one of the trustees of the Old Public School Society, and on the other side by Congressman Cleveland, from New Jersey, an old "sevener," and Mr. James A. Lucas, President of the Ninth Class Association of Old No. 14, who managed to look as philosophical and patriarchal as an "old boy" and the father of Ninth Class Association could be expected to. Around the board were many men who have won themselves names and stations of enviable eminence in mercantile, political and professional life. "The Slote family," Chief Kelso, Marshal Tooker, "Prince Arthur" Bassett, the Earle brothers, Andrew J. Garvey, Joshua Cooley, Harvey Woods, Samuel D. Allison, Oscar (!!) Purdy and half a century or more of others as well known as representative men and "jolly good fellows." There was a really splendid dinner, enlivened with speeches, songs, schoolboy choruses, sparkling wit, rapid repartee, laughter *ad lib.* and all the other accessories that could tend to place the evening among the happiest in the lives of all who were present.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	7 02	Moon sets...morn	1 13
Sun sets	5 27	High water..morn	2 11

Weather Along the Coast.

FEBRUARY 8—9 A. M.

Port.	Wind.	Weather.	Thermometer.
Port Hastings	—	Clear	25 above
Halifax	NW	Clear	8 above
Portland	NNW	Cloudy	20 above
Boston	SE	Cloudy	33 above
New York	NE	Snowing	32 above
Philadelphia	NE	Snowing	31 above
Wilmington, Del	NE	Snowing	26 above
Mobile	NW	Clear	42 above
Key West	NW	Cloudy	67 above
Havana	N	Cloudy	72 above

PORT OF NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 8, 1870.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

Steamer.	Sails	Destination.	Office.
Nebraska	Feb 9	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Atalanta	Feb 12	London	55 Broadway.
Iowa	Feb 12	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Wash'tn	Feb 12	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Pennsylvania	Feb 12	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
Rhein	Feb 12	Bremen, &c	68 Broad street.
Manhattan	Feb 16	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Anglia	Feb 16	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Helvetia	Feb 19	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
City of Baltim're	Feb 19	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Donau	Feb 19	Bremen, &c	68 Broad street.
City of New York	Feb 22	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Celia	Feb 26	London	55 Broadway.
Columbia	Feb 26	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Europa	March 5	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green

CLEARED.

Steamship Etna (Br), Lockhead, Liverpool via Halifax—J G Dale.

Steamship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah—Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston—H R Morgan & Co.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond—Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Neptune, Baker, Boston—W P Clyde.

Bark Bertha (NG), Schwartz, Rotterdam—Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Templar, Bartlett, Cadiz—Lunt Bros.

Bark Wallace, Adams, Buenos Ayres—S L Merchant & Co.

Schr Curtis Tilton, Hughes, Santa Cruz, Cuba—Overton & Hawkins.

Schr Annie Seymour (Br), Newbold, Bermuda—Jones & Lough.

Schr L Q C Wishart, Mason, Savannah—Bentley, Miller & Thomas.

Schr Mary Mankin, Tyler, Brunswick, Ga—Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr Gen Torbert, Shepard, Philadelphia.

Schr Mary Stow, Rankin, Philadelphia—J W McKee.

Schr Hamburg, Sanborn, Elizabethport—Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr Antecedent, Pendleton, Providence—H W Jackson & Co.

Schr Richmond, Cobb, Providence—H W Jackson & Co.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Victor, Gates, New Orleans Jan 30, with mdse and passengers, to C H Mallory & Co. Experienced heavy NE gales up to Hatteras.

Steamship Mariposa, Kemble, New Orleans Jan 30, with mdse and passengers, to H B Cromwell & Co. Experienced a very strong gale nearly the entire passage; hove to south of Hatteras 31 hours.

Steamship San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah Feb 5, with mdse and passengers, to W R Garrison. Had heavy NE gales the entire passage; Feb 7, 10 AM, 45 miles north of Hatteras, passed steamship Tillie, hence for Galveston. The S J has on board the body of the late Lieutenant General Sir Charles Windham, KCB, commander of troops in British North America.

Steamship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston Feb 5, with mdse and passengers, to H R Morgan & Co.

Steamship Saratoga, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Bark Uman (Swe), Schwensen, Marseilles, 69 days, with mdse, to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann. Had strong NE gales on the coast and had a pilot on board 3 days. (The U is anchored in the lower bay.)

Schr Nellie Potter, Gaskell, Washington, NC, 7 days, with cotton and naval stores, to W K Hinman. (Is anchored in the lower bay.)

The steamship Sherman, arrived 7th inst, reports having experienced a severe gale from NE on the 4th, 5th and 6th inst; Feb 6, lat 35 50, lon 75, fell in with brig Mary Jane Williams, bound to Philadelphia, with colors union down, and who desired a supply of provisions, which was furnished; same time, saw Spanish frigate Setalda, from Havana for New York, hove to.

RETURNED—Brig E Miller (Br), Gove, hence for Sierra Leone, WCA, having while at anchor off the point of Sandy Hook been run into by schr Emblyn (Br), hence for Queenstown, carrying away the brig's foretopmast, maintopmast, cathead, stem and chafing sides badly. The Emblyn was cut down almost to the water's edge; she returned and anchored in the lower bay. The brig was towed up to the city by the Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Company's steamtug Rescue. The Emblyn will probably come up as soon as the weather moderates, to repair damages.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Ashland, Crowell, Boston for New York, with mdse, to W P Clyde.

Brig Alina, Hendrickson, Stonington for New York.

BOUND EAST.

The following vessels are at anchor in Flushing Bay, bound East:—

Bark Juan F Pearson, for Portland.
Schr George, for Portland.
Schr Henry Castoff, for Boston.
Schr Sawa, for Providence.
Schr William Fisher, for Providence.

BELOW.

Bark Louisa Poll (NG), Wannacher, from Taganrog via Constantinople, Nov 2, with wool, to Munzinger & Fizzippio. (Received pilot from boat Abm Leggett, No 4, 6th inst, in lat 39, lon 73 50.)

Brig Manson, Gilkey, from Guantanamo for New York. (Was spoken 7th inst, in lat 39, lon 73 50, by pilot boat Abm Leggett, No 4.)

SAILED.

Steamships Etna, Liverpool via Halifax; Cimbria, Hamburg; Leo, Savannah; Jas Adger, Charleston; Niagara, Richmond, &c (and all were detained in the lower bay in consequence of the prevailing storm).

Wind at sunset NE.

Shipping Notes.

Owing to the severe NE gale and snow storm of yesterday there were no arrivals of sailing vessels via Sandy Hook. Our yachts report a gale of unusual violence outside and the weather very thick, and should there be any vessels in the vicinity of the coast they will be obliged to haul off.

Marine Disasters.

BARK WARREN ORDWAY, from Havana for Baltimore, put into Charleston 5th inst leaky.

SCHR NORA, from Matanzas, at Charleston 4th inst, experienced heavy weather on the passage, sprung spars, split sails and sustained other injury.

SCHR E & L MARTS, from Savannah for Boston, returned to Savannah 7th inst, with loss of mainsail and boat in a terrific gale.

SCHR GEO LAMPHEAR, from Georges Banks for New York, at New London 5th inst, reports had heavy weather, during which lost anchor and 50 fathoms cable.

SCHR FROLIC, from New Bedford for Holmes' Hole, went ashore 5th inst at Wood's Hole. Would probably come off next day at high water.

SCHR LOOCHOO was launched from the marine railway 7th inst and will reload her cargo for Boston.

Miscellaneous.

We are under obligations to purser J P Garniss, of the steamship Champion, from Charleston, for favors.

STEAMER ONTARIO was sold at Boston on the 3d inst for $250,000, to satisfy the claims of bondholders. The ship was purchased by J W Balch and Nathan Crowell.

BARK R B WALKER, from Matanzas for New York, put into Fortress Monroe AM of 8th inst through stress of weather.

Notice to Mariners.

MEDITERRANEAN—PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.

The following directions, resulting from a recent survey, for the Boghaz and Marabut passages into Alexandria harbor have been drawn up by Captain G S Nares, of H M S Newport:—

[All bearings are magnetic. Variation 6 degrees Westerly in 1869.]

The Boghaz, or Central Pass, is the deepest through the reef; it commands 25 feet, the narrow channel of 25 feet being only 30 feet wide.

Bound through the Central Pass from the westward, keep the Pharos Tower well of Black Rock until the Bubeirch beacon is just open on the east side of El Kot beacon, bearing S 64 E (SE by E ¾ E); steer in with those marks open until the El Fara beacon is in line with the west beacon, bearing S 19 W (S by W ¾ W); then hard aport to bring the north beacon (a low stone tower with a dome top) in line with the knob on the east end of the Black Horn mark on the coast, bearing S 26 E (SSE ¾ E), which leads through the deepest water between El Fara and El Kot Shoals to the striped green and white buoy in fairway of the pass is not less than 25 feet of water.

Bound from the anchorage seaward through the Central Pass, steer for the green and white striped buoy at the entrance, and when the north beacon is in line with the knob on the east end of the Black Horn mark on the coast, bearing S 26 E (SSE ¾ E), steer with those marks on until the lighthouse on Eunostos Point is in line with Abubakar Islet, bearing N 62 E (NE by E ¾ E), then hard astarboard and steer out with the Bubierch beacon just open on the east side of El Kot beacon, bearing S 64 E (S by E ¾ E). When Pharos Tower is well open of Black Rock the vessel will be clear of all dangers.

The Marabut Pass is 8 cables wide, and is marked by a stone beacon erected on the hills southward of Fort Marsa-el-kanat and a long white horn mark in front of it.

In beating through the pass, keep the beacon shut in behind the horn mark, which will give not less than 18 feet water. The beacon brought ¼ of the distance from the east towards the west knob of the horn mark, bearing SSE, will lead through the channel in not less than 23 feet water.

MEDITERRANEAN—SARDINIA—ALTERATION IN THE LIGHT ON CAPE CACCIA.

HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE, ADMIRALTY,
LONDON, Jan 11, 1870.

The Italian government has given notice that from the 20th day of December, 1869, the following alteration would be made in the light on Cape Caccia, west coast of Sardinia:—

The fixed and flashing white light would be changed to a fixed white light, showing a red flash every 4 minutes.

GREECE—RE-EXHIBITION OF LIGHT AT MISSOLONGHI.

With reference to Notice to Mariners, dated Dec 10, 1869, respecting the temporary discontinuance of the light at Saint Saviours, Missolonghi, the Greek government has given notice that the light is re-exhibited.

SPAIN—RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF HORMIGA GRANDE LIGHT.

With reference to Notice to Mariners, dated Dec 10, 1869, respecting the temporary discontinuance of the light on Hormiga Grande Islet, the Spanish government has given notice that the light is re-exhibited.

By command of their Lordships,
GEO. HENRY RICHARDS, Hydrographer.

Whalemen.

Bark John Dawson, Wicks, of NB, was at Zanzibar Nov 28, with 1000 bbls sp oil. Bound home.

Ship Europa, Nye, of NB, arrived at Hobart Town Nov 19 (and sailed 30th to cruise), oil not reported.

Spoken.

Bark Griffin, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, Feb 7, lat 39 10, lon 73 50 (by pilot boat Abm Leggett, No 4).

Brig Hattie Eaton, from Anguilla for Boston, Feb 6, lat 40 15, lon 73 35 (by pilot boat Jas Avery, No 9).

Brig Ernestine, from Matanzas for Boston, Feb 6, lat 40 15, lon 73 35.

Schr J K Mundell, Howard, from Georges Bank for New York, Feb 4, no lat, &c.

Foreign Ports.

ALGOA BAY, CGH, Dec 14—In port bark George T Kemp, Mayo, from Boston, arrived 12th.

GIBRALTAR, Feb 7—Arrived, brig Veteran, Snow, Philadelphia.

HAVANA, Feb 8—Arrived, steamship Columbia, Van Sice, NYork.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb 7—Arrived, steamships Marathon, Le Messurier, and The Queen, Thompson, NYork for Liverpool (and both proceeded).

ROTTERDAM, Feb 5—Arrived, bark Celeste Clark, Foster, Callao.

SINGAPORE, Dec 21—In port ships Cashmere, Klingman, for Bombay ldg; Cyclone, King, for do; Polly Lewis, Johnson, for Boston ldg.

American Ports.

BOSTON, Feb 7—Arrived, steamship Norman, Nickerson, Philadelphia.

Cleared—Barks W A Farnsworth (Br), Howes, Mauritius; Frances, Kelley, New Orleans; brig J W Spencer, Hopkins, Cientuegos; schrs Hamlet, Green, Savannah; Pinta, Smith, Baltimore; Sarah Louisa, Doane, Hayti.

Sailed—Barks J H Pearson, Charlotte Geddie, H Patterson, E A Cochrane, Chief; brigs R M Heslen, Percy, J W Spencer (latter anchored in the Roads, where she remained at sunset). Ship Margaret, bark Amelia, brigs Novelty, Abby, J H Lane and Ella went to sea from the Roads.

BALTIMORE, Feb 7—Cleared, steamship McClellan, Howes, Boston; barks Templar, Wilson, Pernambuco; Demerara (Br), White, Demarara; brig D C Chapman, Knight, Matanzas; schr Jesse Hart 2d, Pierson, Boston.

Sailed—Bark Delaware; brig Georgie.

CHARLESTON, Feb 8—Arrived, bark Warren Ordway, Havana for Baltimore. In the offing, steamship Manhattan, from NYork; schr R Caldwell, from do.

Sailed—Brigs Apollo, Liverpool; Castilian, Cuba; Croton, do; schrs G B Snow, for a Northern port; W Wilson, NYork; Louisa Crockett, Navassa; P N Torree, Cuba.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb 8—Put in, bark R B Walker, Pettingill, from Matanzas for NYork.

Passed out—Bark Normandy, for Matanzas; brigs Redwing, for Rio Janeiro; R C Wright, for Porto Rico; and a fleet of coasters.

Passed in—Barks Agnes, from Rio Janeiro for Baltimore; Bertha Temple, from Liverpool for do; brig Recho, from Pernambuco for do; schr Willie, from Mayaguez for do.

GALVESTON, Feb 1—Cleared, schr Wm Slater, Watts, NYork.

GEORGETOWN, SC, Jan 30—Arrived, schrs Susan Wright, Mount, NYork; Tennessee, Creed, Charleston; 31st, Mary Lymeburner, do; Ella, Montgomery, do; Fred Spofford, Turner, Savannah.

Cleared Feb 2, schr Ida S Burgess, Crockett, Martinique.

GLOUCESTER, Feb 7—Arrived, schrs Franklin A, Tharlow, Newfoundland for Philadelphia; River Queen, Robinson, do for NYork.

HOLMES' HOLE, Feb 7—Sailed, schrs Chas E Raymond, White Swan, A H Calo, Falco.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb 1—Arrived, ships Bruce, Frazer, Glasgow; Corra Linn, Lamont, Liverpool; bark Moreno, Blanford, do; brig Frieda (NG), Mencke, Rio Janeiro.

3d—Arrived, steamship Bienville, Baker, NYork via Havana; ship Joaquin Serra (Sp), Ysern, Havana; bark Investigator, Carver, Flushing.

Cleared—Brig Lucy W Snow, Hall, Boston; schr Louise Williston, Estebal, Vera Cruz.

4th—Cleared, ship Mary Durkee (Br), Sutherland, Liverpool; bark Alexandro (Sp), Arruzal, Malaga and Barcelona.

6th—Sailed, steamship George Cromwell, Clapp, NYork.

7th—Arrived, steamships Cortes, Nelson, NYork; Mississippi, Henry, do.

Sailed—Steamship United States, Smith, NYork.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Feb 3—Arrived, bark Devonshire, Featherstonhaugh, Demarara. Sailed, steamship C W Lord; ship La Gloire.

NEWPORT, Feb 5, PM—Arrived, schr Karen Happuch, Ellis, Somerset for NYork.

6th—Sailed, schrs Albert Jameson, Candage, Rockland for NYork; Martha, Smith, Providence for do.

NEW LONDON, Feb 5—Arrived, schr Geo Lamphear, Williams, Georges Bank for NYork.

NEW HAVEN, Feb 7—Arrived, schrs Missionary, Whitmore, Virginia; H A Denny, Boardman, Elizabethport.

Cleared—Schr James Young, Wilson, Cuba.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb 7—Arrived, barks Scottish Bride (Br), Allen, NYork; Land o' Cakes (Br), Willis, Bremen via Hampton Roads.

Cleared—Ship Progress (Br), Simons, Antwerp; bark Agir (NG), Wisner, Belfast, I; brigs Jas Davis, Stowers, Cardenas; Maria White, Bryant, Savannah; schrs E A Bartle, Smith, Barbados; Jas Ponder, Hudson, Cardenas; Adelia (Br), Trafton, St John, NB.

8th—Arrived, steamer Hunter, Harding, Providence.

PORTLAND, Feb 6—Cleared, steamship Moravian (Br), Brown, Liverpool.

7th—Arrived, schr J G Craig, Maxwell, Baltimore.

Cleared—Schr Starlight, McIntyre, NYork.

PORTSMOUTH, Feb 5—Arrived in the lower harbor, schr Grand Island, McIntyre, Camden for NYork.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 8—Arrived, bark Henry Adderly (Br), Hartman, Liverpool.

Sailed—Ship Blue Jacket, Simmons, Callao.

SAVANNAH, Feb 4—Cleared, bark Henry Palmer (Br), Brennan, Swansea.

5th—Sailed, schrs J L Molloy, Russell, Jacksonville and NYork; Sophia Godfrey, Godfrey, and Jennie Shepard, Wilbert, do do.

7th—Put back, schr E & L Marts, Marts, for Boston (see Disasters).

8th—Arrived, steamships San Salvador, Nickerson, and Montgomery, Faircloth, NYork.

Cleared—Steamship Virgo, Bulkley, NYork; schr Wapella, Matanzas.

SALEM, Feb 4—Arrived, schrs Alvitia, Strout, Calais for NYork; 6th, Idaho, Davis, Portland via Gloucester for Philadelphia.

Sailed 4th, schr Charles H Price, ———; 6th, Flora A Newcomb, Gorham, Tangier.

SOMERSET, Feb 5—Sailed, schr Karen Happuch, Ellis, NYork.

WILMINGTON, NC, Feb 5—Cleared, schr A T Cranmer, Cranmer, NYork.

WICKFORD, Feb 7—Sailed, schrs J M Bayles, Arnold, and Ontario, Barber, NYork.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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CURES OF DEBILITY, CHRONIC DISEASES WHICH have resisted the treatment of others, Strictures, Fistula, Piles, Diseases of the Blood, by Dr. LARMONT, author of "Paris, London and New York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide." At 212 Broadway, from 10 to 5.

RADICAL CURE, WITHOUT KNIFE, CAUSTIC OR detention from business, for Stricture, Fistula, Piles, Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera, Diseases and Deformities of the Eye, Nose, Face and Person. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., 144 Lexington avenue.

5,000 CASES OF CROUP CURED BY DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. It never fails if used when first taken. Sold by the druggists. 50 cents.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

MORMONISM.

More About the Great Meeting of the Reformers.

Mr. Harrison Explains the Constitution, Which is Adopted Unanimously—Speeches by Godbe and Kelsey—Temporary Officers Chosen—Two Hundred Persons Join the New Movement.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 27, 1870.

At the meeting last Tuesday evening Mr. Harrison made some running comments explanatory of certain sections of the constitution, the text of which has already been published in the HERALD. In making the division of grand stakes, he said (a division which had not hitherto been incorporated in the Church) they had prospectively in view the time when other nations would have their permanent stakes in Zion. At present the highest division of the Mormon Church was a stake, but in the future, after other Territories, States and nations had come in, another name would be required, and thus was provision made for grand stakes of Zion. The extent of stakes and grand stakes would be settled by the Church in council. Concerning the temporal and spiritual department being quite distinct, he said they all knew how hitherto in the Church men had been so encumbered with temporal matters that they had had no time to have a spiritual thought in their minds; some of the best bishops had had their hands so full of tithing, distributing to the poor, or procuring candles for the meeting house, that there was no spiritual development within them, and they were unable to feed the people with the bread of life. The provisions touching the trustees, he said, left only one end of the purse open, and that the one that was turned toward the people. Referring to the ladies' aid committee he said that no one could smooth the dying pillow or minister to the poor and needy so well as woman, and if a bishop should get cross or grumpy a woman might be able to temper him down, and so by mixing a little of bishop with a good deal of woman they could get a tolerably moderated article. As to tithing, he said it was based somewhat on the principle of the United States internal revenue, which allowed a man to have a certain sum not subject to assessment. The object why the heavens had retained the special right to designate the first presidency and the twelve apostles was, he said, because they were to be inspirational men. They were called not so much to preside as to be oracles. Administration would be left more directly to the people. Although it was provided that the people would elect officials, still the "back door would be left open" to admit of revelation. In case the people were not willing to accept a man whom the heavens might appoint the heavens would have to yield, and, as it had been the case for six thousand years, await the concurrence of the people. The quorums of the Seventies would eventually be constituted colleges for the study of the high science of the heavens, and in future times they would consist of the most learned in science and divinity. The chief quorum of the Seventies would be the grand teachers of the priesthood, and to it would come up each of the Seventies in all the world to be instructed in the truths they would travel to disseminate. And the quorums of the Seventies would be organized with reference to localities. Hitherto the custom had been to grab men as soon as they arrived in Utah and stick them in one of the Seventies—taking care that there was an English president and perhaps Danish members—who, however, were soon scattered over the Territory from Cache valley down to Dixie, leaving only a few unfortunate stragglers about headquarters. As to elections, he said the people would probably grow beyond the necessity for voting by ballot. That was another place where they left the "back door open." When humanity should get filled with the spirit of Jesus there would be no fear of men, and many other provisions incorporated now would be unnecessary then. A similar provision to their clause on office seeking would some day, he said, have to be incorporated into the constitution of the United States, because at present there was so much squabbling and grabbing for office that the best blood of the country never mingled in elections; the most impudent and noisy men pushed themselves before the people, while the quiet, unostentatious, but true sons of America remained in the background, unheeded or unknown.

THE CONSTITUTION ADOPTED—KELSEY ON THE BALLOT.

Having concluded reading the constitution and making his running comments, Mr. Harrison moved that the constitution be adopted and the Church of Zion be organized upon it. The suggestion was adopted *viva voce*, one member only, who made objection to the majority required to amend the constitution, raising his voice against it. Mr. Kelsey then observed that one great underlying principle of this new system was that the people should vote by ballot. The masses of the Mormons, he said, did not know the great frauds that had been imposed upon them in their Territorial elections. The present system was not, as it claimed to be, voting by ballot. At elections in the great American republic no man could know how another voted unless he voluntarily revealed it. But in Utah, when a man went to cast his vote he found his name down opposite a serial number, the same number was placed upon his ticket, so that the Church authorities could see how he had voted, and if the way in which he had voted did not please them the mandate was "spot him," "put his name down for a mission." The new movement would set the people free so that they could vote just as they pleased, without being in danger of being "spotted" or "sent off on a mission." The basis of this principle was recognition of divinity in the people. *Vox populi vox Dei* was the sentiment that would protect forever the rights and liberties of the Church of Zion. "Having freed myself from one despotism," concluded Kelsey, "as God lives, and as my soul lives, I will never join another."

GODBE ON THE GLORIES OF THE SYSTEM.

Mr. Godbe gave expression to some solemn sentences, in which he said that he felt himself utterly unable, even if he had any disposition to attempt it, which he had not, to do anything like justice to the august occasion on which they were assembled. No one present could fully grasp its magnitude. The saying concerning the glories of the life to come, that eye hath not seen nor ear heard nor the heart of man conceived the things that God had prepared for his children in that better land, could be very appropriately applied to their present efforts to organize the new Church of Zion. They could not comprehend its magnitude nor grasp one tithe of its results. It was enough for them now to know that the mission was divine; that it was not the work of the few feeble men who were now advocating its principles, but the work of heavenly beings, in whose immortal minds was garnered the accumulated wisdom of unnumbered ages, influenced by Almighty God himself. The time had come for the promulgation of the principles of heavenly Zion on the earth. That was the object for which he and his associates were now laboring and struggling and raising their feeble voices to their brethren in this Valley of Salt Lake. There would ultimately be established on the earth a church which would be a reflection of that pure, perfect system that prevails in the Celestial Kingdom. This would be accomplished just in proportion as our souls enlarged and our capacities increased to comprehend the truth, and as our devotion to that truth became so strong as to reduce our comprehension of it to practical application. Purity, humility and self-abnegation constituted the true spirit of the heavenly Zion, and these sentiments were those that must be cultivated, and the fruits of which must abound before that heavenly Zion could be established among men; but everything had to have a beginning, and this evening's organization was their beginning. The progress of the work was in one sense immaterial. He and his associates had commenced to teach the principles announced, because those principles were divine. That was sufficient now for them. In that sense it was immaterial whether the work progressed rapidly or slowly, whether there were to-night fifty or 500 or 5,000 members present, though he knew that thus far their efforts had been attended with immense success, and evidence had been communicated to them that the minds of the people were being opened by dreams and visions as well as by the intellectual power of the people to appreciate the truths that were presented to them. And he knew that the work was rolling on as fast as he for his part as an individual had the capacity to advance it. "Wherein," inferentially men might ask him, "do you base your sublime faith in the inevitable progress of this work?" "In the certainty," he answered, "that the time will come when Zion shall become the nursing mother of nations, instead of, as she is to-day, the controller of a few. It is based upon the naturalness, simplicity and sublimity of the truths contained in the draft of the constitution that has been presented here to-night. If I should select a single word from our whole vocabulary by which to most fitly epitomize those truths it would be that one word natural. They are adapted to the necessities of the soul just as completely as the pure water from the mountain stream, or the pure wheat when made into bread is adapted to the body. And as such hundreds have received them, thousands and tens of thousands are ready to receive them, soon there will be millions in the United States and in all other quarters of God's footstool. If there is one feeling stronger than another in me it is gratitude to God for this manifestation of His will—the love of God as manifested in all humanity."

HARRISON AND GODBE CHOSEN COUNSELLORS TO THE LEADER.

Mr. Kelsey explained that the reason why the vote on the constitution had not been by ballot was that this was a mixed assembly, many being present who had not joined the movement. The more formal organization and the transaction of business connected with it would soon be consummated at a meeting of members only, composed of those who should have given in their names as members of the movement. "I propose," he said, "that we sustain Brothers Harrison and Godbe as the counsellors to the presidency of the Church of Zion—not as first and second, but as equals. There is no jealousy between them, no wrestling for position, and consequently there is no need for establishing priority. They were called and instructed to show that they were equal, that first and second was not to be known between them, but that they were to be considered, in the language of the heavenly revelation, 'as the two arms of a man.' Hence I move that we sustain them as equal counsellors to the presidency." Harrison and Godbe were then confirmed by a *viva voce* vote of the assembly. "We have not taken this vote by ballot" Mr. Kelsey said, "because we cannot question those two names and organize the Church of Zion."

KELSEY CONFIRMED AS AN APOSTLE.

Mr. Godbe reiterated the announcement that the various "quorums" would be organized according as the proper persons to fill them were appointed. "Only one person," he said, "has thus far been designated by heavenly revelation as a member of the twelve, and he is Eli B. Kelsey. I rise to move that he be accepted by you as one of the quorum of the Twelve." Mr. Kelsey was then unanimously chosen *viva voce*.

LAWRENCE ELECTED TEMPORARY TRUSTEE IN TRUST.

Mr. Godbe suggested the name of Henry W. Lawrence as trustee in trust of the Church of Zion until a permanent trustee should be named and ratified at the General Assembly in April next. Mr. Lawrence, who is universally respected as a sterling man, who was one of the chief stockholders in the co-operative institution, and whom the "orthodox" authorities strove so strongly but so vainly to persuade not to leave the established system, was in a similar manner confirmed as temporary trustee in trust.

MEMBERS OF THE CHURCH OF ZION.

Mr. Harrison then announced that about 200 men and women had "sold their brick" and given in their names as members of the movement. That was, he said, nearly forty times as many as had "sold their brick" when Joseph Smith organized his Church forty years ago next April; and if the new movement should progress in a corresponding ratio they might soon expect to see a measure of advancement of which those adhering to the old system had no conception. The meeting was ended by the benediction.

THE RAILROAD DIFFICULTY IN CENTRAL NEW YORK.

Trains Stopped by a Town Collector—The United States Marshal Resisted.

The telegraph has given us some particulars of an attempt, failure and final success by the collector of the town of Paris, Oneida county, N. Y., to attach the morning passenger and mail train on the Utica, Chenango and Susquehanna Valley Railroad at Clayville, to satisfy an assessment for taxes which the company refused to pay. The Utica *Evening Observer* of the 7th prints the following particulars of the affair:—

Saturday forenoon President Lawrence visited Clayville. There he received assurances that no further attempt would be made to detain trains, and this prediction we chronicled in our issue of Saturday. Saturday evening the following despatch came from Waterville:—

WATERVILLE, N. Y., Feb. 5, 1870.

The train arrived here on time. The collector at Clayville, with from fifty to 100 men armed with clubs, attempted to seize the train, but did not succeed.

It seems that there was a large gathering of men and boys at the depot just before the arrival of the train. Some in the crowd carried clubs, and it is said that the parties acted under the direction of Collector De Graff. Their object, it was evident, was to get possession of the expected train or some part of it. As the cars neared the village conductor Baker was informed of the reception he might expect. The brakes were promptly set on the rear car, and when the train stopped at the depot the tension made the couplings firm and strong. Directly after the train halted, as we learn, a son of Collector De Graff attempted to pull the pin between the baggage and passenger cars. The tension on the couplings was so strong that this could not be effected. A sledge hammer was tried, but the coupling pin would not be dislodged. Other parties threw sticks of wood in front of the wheels, but these obstructions were promptly removed. Presently the signal was given and the train moved off. As we understand it, the only blows given were those bestowed on the coupling pin.

About half-past nine this morning President Lawrence went to Clayville by a special train. He reached that place shortly before the arrival of the regular train. At the depot, awaiting the arrival of the regular run, was a large crowd of men and boys, and it was evident from their conversation and actions, that they intended to go about the business of seizure in earnest. All attempts to reason with them were useless, and as soon as the train arrived the crowd made a demonstration which overpowered the officials in charge. All attempts by President Lawrence and others to release the cars from the irate Parisians failed. They not only seized the regular train due in Utica at eleven o'clock this forenoon, but forcibly levied on the special train which carried Mr. Lawrence to Clayville.

As soon as Mr. Lawrence understood that the Clayville folks intended to hold his special train he procured horses and drove to the city, reaching here about one o'clock this forenoon. He immediately found the president of the Utica and Black River Railroad, Mr. John Thorn, and, securing an engine and a couple of cars, they were started for Clayville. This last train left this city a few minutes before two o'clock this afternoon. Mr. Thorn and several others went up to the scene of the trouble.

It is a question whether the mob at Clayville will permit the cars of the Black River road to take away the passengers they have been holding there for the past five hours.

PARTICULARS OF THE SEIZURE.

The seizure, which we have briefly sketched above, was a proceeding which defied all law, all reason and the best representative of United States authority in this county.

The special train carried to Clayville Deputy United States Marshal Donaldson, two sheriffs, the president of the road, Director Thomas Foster and other prominent officials. When it reached Clayville it was thought best to run by the village on to a switch further south to meet the regular train. This was done, and the president, the Marshal, sheriffs and others left the special and returned to Clayville on the regular run. Nearing the depot a mob of some two hundred men made a rush on the train. Scores of the attacking party carried logs with which to block the wheels of engine and cars. These were piled on the track, while others rushed aboard, set the brakes and drove the coupling pins from the links. It is thought that at least forty men crowded on to each car, some using clubs and others hammering with sledges.

Deputy United States Marshal Donaldson attempted to keep the party from the train, informing them that it was in charge of United States officials, and that no interference should be offered to the passage of the mails. The Marshal was jeered at and finally hooted down.

The officers of the road then told the collector that they would receipt the cars and bind themselves to deliver them at the proper time, when a trial might be called for. De Graff at first seemed inclined to accept these terms, but the solicitation of the mob prevailed and he gave the command "Boys, take possession." The mob then went to work to secure the train, chaining the wheels and making the blockage as impregnable as possible. The officials then proceeded to the point where the special car had been halted, and by backing up at a good rate of speed coupled with the regular train so forcibly as to raise the blockade and start the train towards Utica.

This called out another demonstration. Again the mob rallied and again they obtained possession of the train. Holding the regular run on the main track of course the special train could not return, and some of the officials were obliged to return to the city in carriages.

The railroad authorities offered to give the mob any satisfaction before coming away, but the angry men would make no terms with them.

The demonstration is described to us as one of the most riotous character throughout. The men yelled like maniacs, and the cry, "Ain't this glorious fun?" was echoed from mouth to mouth. This is truly a deplorable condition of things, and the end is not yet.

AN ELEVEN THOUSAND DOLLAR ROBBERY.

Arrest of the Thief—Interesting Particulars.

[From the Boston Traveller, Feb. 7.]

A few days since a man named Shepherd S. Stephens, of Bangor, Me., passed through this section in custody of officers, on the charge of stealing $11,000—$8,500 in currency and $2,500 in Belfast city bonds. It appears from a statement in a Quincy, Ill., paper that about three months ago two gentlemen put up at the Astor House, in New York, direct from Bangor, Me. One of these gentlemen had in his possession the amount above stated. The bonds were entrusted to one of the men by certain parties in Bangor who desired to realize money thereon. The next morning after their arrival the gentleman who had the large amount of money with him stepped out of the room a few moments and told his friend to remain until his return. The friend stayed as he was directed, but while the other was out opened the latter's carpet-bag and quietly placed the money and bonds in his pocket and vamosed. Steps were at once taken to obtain some clew to the thief's whereabouts, but to no purpose, until at last the delinquent wrote home to his family in Bangor. This letter was intercepted and it was discovered that he was in Chicago. Measures were immediately taken to capture him. He was traced to Lyons, Iowa, and thence west, when all trace of him was lost. Finally, the detective having the matter in charge was informed that Stephens had returned to Illinois and could be found at Quincy. It appears that in the meantime Stephens had invested his ready money in some 2,000 acres of Kansas lands. He then went to Quincy, where he had old friends, and appearing to be the same honest and upright man he was known to be some years before, he was cordially welcomed to their hearths and homes. His visit among his friends had reached some three weeks' duration; he made many acquaintances and was altogether very much liked. But his crime found him out at an unexpected moment. The detective who had been on his track arrested him just as he was stepping out of a store in Quincy, and although a little surprised at the *dénouement*, he submitted quietly. No money other than a few dollars was found upon Stephens, but the whole amount of the bonds, $2,500, was discovered in his trunk.

THE SOCIAL EVIL.

A Lady's Opinion as to the Cause and Remedy of the Evil.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7, 1870.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In your paper of this morning I read with a great deal of serious interest an article headed the "Social Evil." Since, in its careful and nice diction, I perceive it is intended to arrest the reflections of all thinking people, I pray you will not consider it a liberty if I beg a portion of your valuable journal for the insertion of this, if you think (after perusal) it will avail anything by doing so. Waiving the more coarse evils, such as "debauchery" and "public depravity," which evils have never come under my notice, I will confine myself exclusively to your remarks on "home influence." You say, "the comprehensive cause of the social evil is the care of children," by which I infer the want of proper care in the education of children or the fatigue which engenders it, in which I most cordially agree with you. There are two great causes, in my opinion (in this city especially), for the very lax state of morality. The one is the boarding houses, in which the female boarders are scarcely anything more than "toys;" and the other cause is the ignorance of ladies generally who occupy private houses in everything appertaining to household matters, economy and all else that really belongs to the true dignity of the mistress of the home. The insane passion for dress, which is for the purpose of obtaining admiration, and which, unfortunately, is here so strongly exhibited in the married woman, must have its influence upon the young and unmarried, and places the mother in their power; hence the utter want of veneration and respect to the parents.

I have visited Europe frequently, and have dwelt in London, Paris, Switzerland and Germany; and on my return to this city, about four years since, shall never forget how shocked I felt at the contrast of the style of dress between the ladies in the above named countries and here. Youth and age here exhibited to my eyes about the same amount of nudity, while innate modesty would have taught the necessity of covering certain portions of the form which are calculated to excite the passions but not the respect of men.

In good society abroad I never saw such an abortion of dress as here, and many times I felt sad as regarded this want of delicacy in costume, and have with many intellectual friends talked over and over again if it were possible we could change it. We saw no way open, as private ladies, except by our condemnation, whenever opportunity served, and this unfortunately would make us enemies, and as by adoption (though English) I am an American, I should regret this, though my advice for a better state of things would be given from the heart, more "in sorrow than in anger." All that I have stated in my letter to you resolved itself into this—that instead of the women of this city turning their attention to the performance of duties devolving upon them as wives and mistresses of their homes, they, ignorant as they are, leave all such to servants, who are still more ignorant, and perceiving the want of knowledge in the ladies whom they are expected to serve, take advantage of this, and assume that of which they know nothing. Hence those who hire them become in the power of the domestics, and this is one of the secrets, too, of "bad servants." The only desire the women seem to aspire to is to gratify the admiration of men, regardless of family ties, connections or position in life."

I trust the time will yet come that woman will feel that the truest existence is made up of virtue, honor and dignity so that on the deathbed, when our Heavenly Father calls, she can say, "Lord, I am ready! I have wronged no man."

TABITHA TRUELOVE.

Another Lady on the Causes and Remedy of the Social Evil.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Having been a daily reader of the HERALD for years I have been more than gratified to watch its constant improvement. The article on "Social Evil" will doubtless prove truth to an unbelieving people and facts for the Legislature, which facts too many of them already know, with "King Kennedy," who, it is said, has them in his power by being aware of the addresses of their chosen ones. No wonder he feels insulted when a daily journal reporter, who manfully does his duty in asking the head of our police for a few facts on the most important subject of the day; no wonder he becomes indignant, fearing something has been discovered. The first step to redeem lost women is to have a complete change made in the Police Department, beginning with the head. I have witnessed in many cases the very men that we look to for order and safety encouraging these poor deluded women in every possible way. The next step would be to have a law whereby working women could at least demand sufficient pay to keep body and soul together. These very men, who lavish thousands for their own sinful lusts, pay a poor woman (perhaps with children to support) the shameful sum of fifty cents per dozen for shirts. With no education, sewing is considered the most respectable way of earning a living. When that fails, what is woman to do? Men are too often put in positions where women would better perform the same duties. The free intelligence office so recently established by our city is already known by many to be an unsafe place for young, comely women. Why not have there employed matronly, pious females, who could advise with the many unprotected who apply there, rather than a number of ill behaved young men, who are ready to meet these very girls at any other place? No; men in office are afraid of each other. One would not dare read the other's record. While such an atmosphere of corruption exists no effectual remedy can be used. Our midnight missions may struggle on and redeem some souls. Let men boldly and conscientiously perform the duty given them in their allotted offices of church and state; let ministers of the Gospel proclaim boldly to their people of the existing sins of fraud, extravagance and licentiousness; let merchants attend more themselves to the giving out of work and paying of their sewing women; let reporters of daily journals follow the example so nobly set for them by publishing truth. Then may this existing, growing evil in our midst be decreased in its number to at least hundreds.

Mrs. MARGARET MOTHERLY.

An Anti-Woman's Rights Old Bachelor on the Social Evil and the Laws of Marriage.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

You are not up to a proper appreciation of the cause and cure of the evil of prostitution you complain of in to-day's paper. The surest way of preventing the evil is to encourage marriages. But our laws are all so framed as to greatly discourage marriages, because they put an intolerable burden on the male sex to support female vanity and love of dress. Men, therefore, do not marry as freely as they would if the disabilities they labor under were removed, and, as a consequence, the evil is encouraged. The laws have stripped the American husband of all his rights and have increased his duties. Do you wonder, then, if men hesitate to put the halter of marriage on their necks? Let a husband attempt to control his wife in regard to her going in or going out, in regard to her expenses or in regard to her performing properly her household affairs, and what is the result? A quarrel, followed by the wife dragging the husband before the courts, where not the first chance is given him of a proper defence. He is compelled to pay her lawyer's expenses, and a weekly payment of alimony, often three-quarters of his income, and often imprisoned. His defence is not heard, or, if heard, not minded in the least by the judge. It seems enough that a wife accuses him to convict him of anything. A wife may keep her property free from liability of her husband's debts; but he is liable for all of her debts. If he refuse her an extravagant silk dress or jewelry all she has to do is to go and get it and have it charged to him. He is compelled to pay. It being so easy for a wife to get what extravagant dress she fancies she ought to have to be equal to Mrs Grundy, around the corner, she yields to the temptation, gets it and lets the husband pay if he can. If so, all right. It keeps him poor all his life. If he cannot he must steal or fail. But the greatest evil is that the display of extravagance by married women spoils the girls that are not married, and they tell you plainly that if you are not ready to support them in great style you must not make any attempt to marry them, and thence it follows that nearly all young men of moderate salary or means are unable to marry. What follows? Prostitution of the male sex to the vile women in the city, which in its turn is speedily followed by prostitution of some at least of the girls who won't marry a man of small means. I tell you make marriage easy and you stop at the source the revenue that keeps up prostitution. You cannot make marriage easy until you put the woman completely under control of the man, and compel her to obey his every lawful wish. Repeal all the laws that put women in their present position of independence from and defiance of their husbands or fathers, and then only will you see prostitution decline and nearly disappear. The married woman's property law should be the first to go; the laws giving alimony and the laws by which a woman can cause the arrest of her husband should be the next. All are a disgrace to our statute book and the cause of our social rottenness.

MORTON MULLYGRUBS.

INDIAN STRATEGY.—A Texas paper relates the following:—The Indian tribes in the territory, it is reported, have passed laws requiring payment of toll on all Texas cattle passing through their country. The Cherokees charge ten cents a head, the Creeks twenty-five cents, and lately the Chickasaws have enacted that fifty cents a head must be paid for all Texas cattle driven through. It is asserted that there is no way to avoid this toll without driving much farther west and running the gauntlet of the savage Comanches. The Indian legislatures seem to have taken lessons from more civilized nations as to the best methods of filling their treasuries. The Indian Territory is not subject to the provisions of the constitution, and its rulers, in fact, have the right to exclude white men from their boundaries. This question, however, may prove as troublesome as that of the railroads, which was the ostensible cause of the late war.

AUSTRALASIA.

The Political Condition—Conclusion of the Daphne Slaver Case—Action Against a United States Consul—Arrival of the United States Steamship Jamestown at Feejee—The British Flying Squadron—New Zealand Affairs.

SYDNEY, Dec. 3, 1869.

Great political agitations are going on here just now, consequent upon the dissolution of Parliament. Many new candidates are in the field, seeking parliamentary honors. The chief cry in the electioneering speeches and addresses is "free trade," and the feeling of the majority of the people is so decidedly in its favor that the advocates for protection are succumbing to the tide of popular opinion, and remain silent upon their favorite topic.

The case of the alleged slaver, Daphne, is now closed, the last feature in it requiring the judgment of the court being the granting of a certificate to Captain Palmer, by which he is protected from all actions and costs for the seizure, detention, &c., to which he would other wise be liable. The Judge, in giving his decision, remarked "that there was not evidence of any description before him to show that the laborers were slaves, or that they were ever used or intended to be disposed of as such."

An important action was decided in the Supreme Court of this city on the 10th November. Some two years ago Mr. Hall, the United States Consul here, was accused by W. L. Booker, British Consul at San Francisco, with issuing fraudulent certificates for labor on the Central Pacific Railroad. This was reported to the British Minister at Washington and also to the government here. In consequence of this report Mr. Hall was requested by his government to refrain from inducing any further emigration. The plaintiff in the above mentioned action was John Kane a fireman, who left this city for San Francisco, in December, 1867, to be employed by the Central Pacific Railroad Company. It appears that on his arrival he did not approve of the work apportioned him, and, after remaining two or three months, he returned here and commenced an action in the Supreme Court, setting forth the pleas of breach of contract and fraud. Damages were laid at £500. The case occupied two days, during which many legal technicalities were used in respect to the responsibility of agents and principals. The jury, after retiring a few minutes, returned with a verdict for the defendant on all issues, and added, in reference to the second issue, "that Mr. Hall had never conceived any fraud much less practised one." Not being satisfied with this decision Kane applied for a new trial on the 1st inst., which was refused, on the ground that the jury were perfectly right in their verdict, it being in harmony with the evidence adduced. The Judge before whom the case was tried remarked that the defendant was justified in his whole proceeding, and deserved the thanks of the working classes rather than their censure.

The United States steamship Jamestown arrived at Feejee October 21, for the purpose of settling disputes between the whites and Feejeeans. Immediately on the receipt of her arrival, two British ships of war were ordered there.

The British flying squadron consisting of six ships, is now in Melbourne and expected to reach here by the 10th instant, and make a stay of fourteen days.

The Maori difficulties in New Zealand will soon terminate; favorable indications are now appearing.

Strenuous efforts are being made to induce the projected monthly line of steamers between here and San Francisco to call at Wellington instead of the Bay of Islands which was first proposed. Both ports are in New Zealand.

MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

She is Interviewed at Her Floridan Plantation by an Excursion Party—Curious Account of Her Domestic Habits and Peculiarities.

[Jacksonville, Fla. (Jan. 31), correspondence of the Nashville Union and American.]

About twelve o'clock a party of about thirty ladies and gentlemen took an excursion on a small steamboat twelve or fifteen miles up the St. Johns. After we had been some time out the captain informed us that Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's plantation lay immediately on the bank of the river, and that the old lady had arrived there but a few days previous for her usual winter sojourn. It was then determined that the excursionists would call upon her, and when the boat arrived opposite her residence a committee of Cincinnati gentlemen called at the house to learn whether it would be agreeable for us to pay our respects to her. She informed the committee that she would be pleased to receive the ladies and gentlemen of the excursion. Accordingly all marched up to the house and were presented to Mrs. Stowe. We were very much disappointed in her appearance. She is scarcely up to the medium height, and has strong masculine features, but greatly lacking in the intelligence she has displayed in her contributions to the literature of the day. Were she placed in a room with a number of ladies selected promiscuously, there is scarcely one in a hundred who would select her as a woman of genius. She appeared diffident and ill at ease in the company of our ladies. Whether she was embarrassed and forgot, or whether it is characteristic of her, she certainly exhibited none of the hospitality with which a lady in the South receives visitors. She left the ladies of our party to get seats as best they could, did not introduce them to her daughters who were present, nor did she offer them a cup of water, nor an orange which hung in profusion on the trees around the door. Her daughters, twin sisters, had nothing to say; indeed, we believe they did not speak to one of the visitors. One of them was engaged on a piece of crochet work, and she plied herself to the work before her as though she were a hired seamstress who had no right to speak. This conduct attracted the attention of both ladies and gentlemen of the party, and it was suggested in extenuation of their want of hospitality that, being the family of a distinguished authoress, they were perhaps subjected to visits from a great many curious and impertinent people, and that they had adopted this method to rid themselves of such boors and bores. One of the party, a mischievous, fun-loving disciple of Blackstone, from Atlanta, states that while one portion of the party were interviewing "the old woman" on the veranda fronting the river, and others were viewing the oranges as they hung temptingly on the trees on either side and in the rear of the house, he made his way to the kitchen to interview the servants. He encountered a rather pretty and witty Irish girl, from whom he learned a good deal in regard to the domestic habits of the Stowe family. In response to an inquiry, she stated that Mrs. Stowe's twin daughters were thirty years old, and that they did not want to marry. Our Atlanta friend said he thought as much from their behavior.

Mrs. Stowe looks to be sixty-five years old, though under fifty-eight having been born June 15, 1812. She wears her hair, which is quite gray, in curls, and was dressed in very plain, unpretending style. She was married in 1836 to the Rev. Professor Calvin Ellis Stowe. Shortly afterwards she commenced her literary career, and in 1851 began the publication in the *National Era*, an anti-slavery paper at Washington, as a serial tale, of her celebrated work entitled "Uncle Tom's Cabin." It attracted so much attention that when completed, in 1852, it was published in book form in Boston, and so great was the demand for it that at least 400,000 copies were sold. The English reprints are estimated to have reached 500,000 copies, and it was rapidly translated into all European and some Asiatic languages, and it was also extensively dramatized. It has been justly said with reference to this book, that "never did an American writer achieve so sudden and great a literary success, or exert a more profound influence upon American politics and society." One of our party, a republican, remarked that our troubles date from the promulgation of this work, and the memory of the "fat, sleek negroes" he lost by the war inspired in him no high respect for Mrs. Stowe. Although she has written two other anti-slavery and a number of literary books none of them are remembered, except her last, which has called forth the denunciation of almost every press in the country. Notwithstanding her abuse and misrepresentation of the people of the South, she is treated by them with the courtesy due to a lady.

It was learned from the gentleman who has charge of the place that Mrs. Stowe owns about ninety acres of land, on which there is a small orange grove. He stated that the trees yield from 2,000 to 3,000 oranges each, and that they sell for five dollars to eight dollars per barrel, averaging 250 to 300 oranges per barrel. The demand for oranges is not so good this season as formerly and prices are lower. It was noticed that Mrs. Stowe's oranges were not so large as those on an adjoining place, but perhaps the larger ones had been gathered and marketed.

A few minutes before the party returned to the boat Professor Stowe made his appearance and was introduced to a few who still lingered at the house. He is a venerable, patriarchal looking man, and made rather a favorable impression upon those who conversed with him. Mrs Stowe stated that she would return to her New England home in May. Her residence on the St. Johns is an unpretending but neat cottage, and it is claimed to have been built upon the spot where the first dwelling was erected in Florida.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE "UNION HOME FOR SOLDIERS' CHILDREN" AND THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

The Union Home and School for Soldiers' Children has been for nine years one of the most praiseworthy and useful charities in the city of New York. Under the wise management of Mrs. Judge Daly, Mrs. Admiral Farragut, Mrs. Hoyt and many other benevolent ladies a very great amount of good has been done. They have about 250 children now and 800 applicants. Since their establishment they have educated and maintained nearly 3,000 soldiers' orphans.

Many difficulties have been encountered—losses of property, unexpected expenses and other ordinary drawbacks, but, hardest of all, coldness and indifference on the part of those who were once loudest with their pledges and promises of assistance. Who does not remember the days when the music of the departing regiments was almost drowned by the shouts and promises of those who remained behind? "Go, my brave fellows! We'll take care of your families while you're gone, we'll reward you when you come back, and if you die for our sakes your widow and little ones shall never come to want. Only go and do our fighting." And how, in a general way, were those promises kept? No better answer can be given than that of one of our merchant princes to the collector sent out by these ladies to get money for clothes and food for these very children. "Not one cent, sir," said he. "Soldiers are played out." But fortunately there were people who remembered and fulfilled their obligations. The institution flourished and grew. They were obliged by increasing numbers to move several times, till now they are preparing the old Field Mansion, on 151st street, to accommodate, if necessary, nearly 1,000 children, and have perfected arrangements by which they receive the assistance of a powerful and well organized body.

The Grand Army of the Republic of the State of New York will, hereafter, have a half voice and representation in the institution.

The names of the Advisory Committee—Judge Daly, alongside of Stewart L. Woodford and General Francis C. Barlow—guarantee a nonpartisan management; as also does the Grand Army of the Republic, whose constitution expressly provides that politics shall not be discussed in any way in any of their posts.

A bill has been introduced at Albany by Mr. John H. White to give them a moderate amount *per capita* for the children they have. We hope this most righteous appropriation will pass.

PETER PATRIOT.

REAL ESTATE MATTERS.

The following were the only public sales of real estate made yesterday:—

NEW YORK CITY PROPERTY—BY MULLER, WILKINS AND CO.	
House and lot, s e corner 2d av and 109th st, 17x66	$4,550
House and lot, s s 112th st, 195 ft w of 3d av, 16.8x100	3,500
4 lots, n s 112th st, 225 ft e of 2d av, 25x100.10, each	1,600
4 lots, n s 111th st, 225 ft e of 2d av, 25x100.10, each	1,5.0
1 lot, s s 84th st, 150 ft e of 5th av, 20x102.2, each	6,875
1 lot adjoining, 20x102.2	6,750
1 lot adjoining, 20x102.2	6,725
3 lots, s s 84th st, 269 ft e of 5th av, 20x102.2, each	6,000
1 lot, s w corner 6th av and 124th st, 50.5x35	5,975

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

New York City.

Rivington st, No 46, 25x75, h and l	$9,500
Same property	500
Pitt st, w s, 100 ft n of Grand st, 25x100, h and l	27,000
Goerck st, No 1, 25x75, h and l	6,150
7th st, n s, 250 ft w of 2d av, 26x74.10	21,000
21st st, s s, 155.3 ft e of 3d av, 20x92	11,800
35th st, s s, 255 ft e of 6th av, 25x98.9, h and l (½ part), deed dated July, 1859	5,000
Same property	2,454
57th st, n s, 250 ft e of 9th av, 50x98.9	9,400
40th st, s s, 160 ft e of 8th av, 20x98.9	13,800
40th st, n s, 192.7 ft w of 2d av, 12.4x98.9	6,0.0
42d st, s s, 175 ft e of 9th av, 25x98.9, h and l	11,000
57th st, s s, 115 ft e of 2d av, 15x100.5, h and l	16,000
61st st, s s, 250 6 ft w of Lexington av, 15 6x100.5	24,0.0
75th st, s s, 148 ft e of av A, 25x102.2	1,600
77th st, s s, 125 ft e of 3d av, 47x102.2, h and 2 lots	36,000
114th st, n s, 565.9 ft w of 3d av, 17.10x100.10, h and l	8,500
Av A, w s, 66 n ft s of 4d st, 19.3x64	Nom.
Same property	17,100
Lexington av, w s, 40.5 ft n of 59th st, 20x65	25,000
1st av and 57th st, n e corner, 50.2x100.5	19,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Bowery, No 332, 5 years, per year	2,650
Nassau st, No 91, one room and closet in basement, 9 years, per year	800
St Mark's place, No 98, 3 years, per year	1,900
8d av, No 5,295, 5 years, per year first 2 years $1,600, remaining 3 years	1,200
Hudson st, No 298, first floor and cellar, 5 years and 5 months, per year	1,500
Oliver st, No 60 } 3 years, per year	1,150
Oak st, No 45½ }	
28th st, n s, 100 ft w of 9th av, 50x98.9, 21 years, per year	500
8th av, No 71, 3 years, per year	2,400
Chambers st, No 117, first floor, basement and sub-basement, 5 years, per year £2,500 for first 3 years, and for remaining 2 years per year	3,000
42d st and 7th av, n w corner, 13 years per year	1,800
12t n st, n s, first house e of 4th av, 3 years and 3 months, per year	540

Kings County.

BROOKLYN.

Atlantic st, n s, 405 ft e of Powers st, 90x20	9,000
Baltic st, n e s, 505.6 ft w of Albany av, 196.6x51.9x250x51.9x51.5	1,500
Canal st, n s, 3 6 ft w of Columbia st, 25x100	1,500
Chestnut st, s e s, 167.1 ft s w of Wyckoff av, 100x25	225
Chestnut st, s e s, 192.1 ft w of Wyckoff av, 100x25	225
Clove st, w s, 3.0.4 ft n of Vernon av, 100.1x226x1.6x219 }	
Clove st, w s, 400.5 ft n of Vernon av, 100.1x219x100x212 }	4,375
Clinton st, e s, 320 ft n of Vernon av, 100x300 }	
Clinton st, e s, 460 ft n of Vernon av, 100x300 }	
Graham st, e s, 725 ft n of Myrtle av, 25x83.8x25x83.9, one-third share	430
Same property, two-third share	800
Lindsey st, n s, 456.3 ft w of Tompkins av, 18.9x100	3 5.0
Johnson st, s s, 300 ft e of Union av, 100x50	6,000
Leap st, n w s, 100 ft n e of Marcy av, 100x22	1,100
Quincy st, n s, 265 ft e of Franklin av, 20x100	2,000
South Oxford st, e s, 77.10 ft s of DeKalb av, 91.8x22	28,000
Taylor st, s s, 80 ft e of Wythe av, 100x20	7,100
Wyckoff st, s s, 5.0 ft e of Bond st, 4.x100 }	
Wyckoff st, s s, 400 ft e of Bond st, 20x100 }	16,500
Winthrop st, n s, 355.7 ft e of Flatbush av, 272x100	7,000
North 2d st, e s, 150 ft e of 8th st, 100x25	1,100
North 2d st, e s, 171.6 ft e of 5th st, 100x73	3.0
3d st, n s, 127 ft s e of 5th av, 90x20	17,000
2d and North 12th sts, westerly corner, 100x150, half sh	4,000
29th st, s w s, 150 ft n w of 6th av, 124.9x100.11x50	Nom.
Atlantic av, n s, 50 ft e of Rochester av, 56x93 7	3.2.0
Classon av, e s, 79 ft s of Degraw st, 20x100	5,000
Evergreen av and Conselyea st, s e corner, 100x25	4,500
Flushing av, s s, 277 ft w of Broadway, 100x20	5,500
Jamaica plank road, n e s Broadway, Evergreen Cemetery, 95x136.7x146.1	2,420
Lafayette av, s s, 250 ft e of Hall st, 175x100	1,8.0
Montrose av, n s, 25 ft e Leonard st, 100x25	1,300
Myrtle av, n s (No 155), 48.6 ft w of Prince st, 100x18.2	10,000
Same property	10,000
Washington av, w s, 199.7 ft s of Park av, 100x20	7,000
5th av, n w s, 25 ft n e of 18th st, 25x100	55,00
The entire property of the Brooklyn and Flatbush and Coney Island Railroad Company	100,000

Westchester County.

RYE.

3d av, w s, 60 ft n of Boston road, 30x135	2,000

OSSINING.

Howell st, e s, lot 7 on map of C Spruce's property, 40x220	450

New Jersey.

NEWARK.

Kinney and Prince sts, n n corner, 25x78	2,000
Washington st, e s, 323 ft w of Hill st, 41.8x120	6,600
New York av, 154 ft w of Amity st, 52x100	1,100
Clinton av, n s, adjoining T Adams' place, 25x150	4,000
Broad st, n s, 1.4 ft n of Hill st, 22x100	13.1.0
Barclay st, 160 ft s of Waverley place, 25x193	2,500
Mulberry st, w s, 21x82.11	3,0.0
New York av, n s, 161 ft e of Amity st, 25x100	1,100
Norfolk st, w s, 225 ft s of Bank st, 25x95	2,200
Mechanics st, n s, 80 ft e of Broad st, 18.8x63	12,500
Astor st, e s, 175 ft s e of Brunswick st, 21.8x85.1	5,500
Belleville av, n e cor Crane st, 25x101	2,500

MONTCLAIR.

Cottage place, 100 ft n of Union st, 45x157	562

ORANGE.

Monroe st, s s, 155 ft of Bell st, 50x167	900

EAST ORANGE.

Glenwood av, s s, 265 ft e of Springdal st, 132.4x339	8,000

CLINTON.

Bruen av, e s, 181 ft s of Springfield av, 50x131	280

BELLEVILLE.

Union av, e s, adjoining W Dean's place, 52x161	250

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

28 WEST 49TH ST.—AS COOK AND TO ASSIST with the washing and ironing; a good cook and baker; can come well recommended from present employer.

161 CHRYSTIE ST.—A GERMAN WOMAN AS FRENCH cook in an English or American family, without washing and ironing; speaks French and a little English. Best references.

241 EAST 29TH ST.—TWO GIRLS (GERMANS); ONE as cook; no objection to assist with the washing; the other as chambermaid and to do sewing; good city reference given.

279 ELIZABETH ST., BETWEEN BLEECKER AND Houston sts.—A young woman as cook and to assist in washing and ironing in a respectable private family; best city reference. Call for two days.

317 WEST 25TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, IN REAR.—A respectable young girl as cook and do washing and ironing; will do general housework in a nice family; good city reference from her last place.

326 WEST 42D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook and to do plain washing; best city reference.

340 26TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTABLE girl as cook, washer and ironer; would do general housework in a nice family; good city reference from her last place.

355 WEST 26TH ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG girls; one as plain cook and to assist in washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress and to assist with washing and ironing; have good references.

370 7TH AV., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as first rate cook; is thoroughly experienced; no objections to assist at washing and ironing; will be found trustworthy; first class city reference.

382 3D AV., FIRST FLOOR, IN THE REAR.—A respectable woman as cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing. Call for two days.

450 WEST 18TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs., in the store.—A respectable young girl as plain cook and to assist at washing and ironing in a private family; best city reference.

Chambermaids, &c.

35 NORFOLK ST., FOURTH FLOOR.—A RESPECTable Protestant woman to do chamberwork and fine washing, or general housework, in a small family. Best reference.

51 GOERCK ST.—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT girl, 15 years old, to do light chamberwork or wait on table in a private family, good city reference.

134 WEST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS., first floor, front.—A young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to do plain sewing. Good reference from last place.

150 WEST 28TH ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID; CAN DO fine washing or sewing; best city reference.

158 WEST 53D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing, or as waitress; Americans preferred; city reference.

178 7TH AV., BETWEEN 20TH AND 21ST STS.—A competent young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family, a good home preferred to high wages.

206 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A RESPECTable girl as chambermaid and waitress, best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

206 WEST 25TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A GERMAN girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing; would assist in fine ironing. Call at present employer's as above.

208 WEST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A respectable girl as plain cook, washer and ironer for a small family; or to do housework. City reference from her last place.

261 WEST 33D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress; has city reference; is willing and obliging.

224 WEST 38TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT.—A young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid or to assist in general housework; is willing and obliging and fond of children. Call for two days.

236 WEST 55TH ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITress, or to take care of grown children. Apply at present employer's.

268 7TH AV., BETWEEN 25TH AND 26TH STS.—A young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; would assist with the washing; reference if required.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids, &c.

292 HICKS ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress and to make herself generally useful; best city reference. Call for two days.

309 EAST 11TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference.

358 9TH AV., BETWEEN 30TH AND 31ST STS.—A young girl as chambermaid and to take care of children.

428 2D AV., BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.—A young girl as chambermaid and to take care of children or to do plain sewing and take care of children; good reference from last place. Call for two days.

523 6TH ST., ROOM 16.—A GERMAN GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in washing and ironing.

865 2D AV., BETWEEN 46TH AND 47TH STS., SECond floor, front room.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; has good recommendation; willing and obliging. Call for two days, after 10 o'clock.

A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID AND seamstress; good reference. Address X. Y., box 296 Herald office.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

1ST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM, 349 EAST 12TH ST.—Fashionable dress and cloakmaking; Winter and Spring Suits, $5, upwards; Wrappers, $2 a $2 50; also children's and misses' garments made to order; patterns and fashion plates, cutting and basting. Call or address.

32 EAST 23D ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS SEAMstress; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would assist with chamberwork. Can be seen at her last employer's.

213 WEST 27TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER requires a few more engagements by the day or week in private families. Call or address.

225 WEST 26TH ST.—A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, by the day or week; understands all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit for children.

244 EAST 30TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A seamstress would like to have work from a few more families; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; will go out by the day or take work home. Can be seen at any time.

492 7TH AV., IN THE REAR.—AS SEAMSTRESS; would assist with chamberwork; understands dressmaking, trimming, shirtmaking, and all kinds of family sewing; would go out by the day at reasonable terms; several years' city reference as to honesty and capability. Can be seen for one week.

529 3D AV., BETWEEN 37TH AND 38TH STS.—A competent dressmaker that works by the day; cutting and fitting.

554 6TH AV.—A DRESSMAKER WISHES MORE engagements in private family, with her own machine; best reference; wages moderate.

General Housework, &c.

36 1ST ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN, LATELY LANDED, to do general housework.

157 WEST 27TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTable girl to do housework for a small family; is a good washer and ironer; willing and obliging; good reference. Call for two days.

229 WEST HOUSTON ST.—A STRONG, ACTIVE young girl to do general housework; is willing to make herself generally useful in any capacity; city reference if required.

796 WASHINGTON ST., BETWEEN JANE AND Horatio sts.—A young girl, in a private family, to do plain housework or take care of children.

1,401 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 52D ST., FIRST floor.—A German girl to do housework or take care of children in a small private family.

Housekeepers, &c.

45 ELIZABETH ST.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS housekeeper in a boarding house or private family; has good references. Address M. E.

67 4TH ST., WILLIAMSBURG.—AN AMERICAN widow of experience, as housekeeper in a private family; is capable of taking entire charge and willing to make herself useful; first class reference given. Can be seen at her present employer's. Call on or address M. D.

99 CHRISTOPHER ST.—A NEW ENGLAND LADY AS housekeeper; willing to do any part of the work except washing and ironing; widower's family preferred. Call or address.

A YOUNG WIDOW, EDUCATED AND REFINED, DEsires a position as housekeeper to a widower or club of gentlemen. Address, with particulars, Mrs. C. D. E., Post office, New York.

HOUSEKEEPING.—A MIDDLE AGED WIDOW LADY desires a situation as housekeeper, for which she is fully capable, or as an assistant in the education of children. Address box 3,643 Post office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN LADY OF MIDDLE age desires such a situation, or as companion to an invalid; would make herself very useful; the best references. Address P. H. BROWER, Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, BY an American lady, of education and refinement, capable of giving lessons in French, Spanish, English and Music; the family of a widower with children requiring instruction preferred, best reference given and required. Address H. H. B., Herald office.

Nurses, &c.

56 WEST 31TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A young girl as nurse. Can be seen between 9 and 12 o'clock.

70 UNION PLACE, BETWEEN 13TH AND 19TH STS., in 5th av.—A lady is desirous of finding a good place for a faithful, honest and trustworthy woman as nurse and seamstress or to wait on a lady; no objection to travel; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth.

145 EAST 32D ST., BETWEEN 3D AND LEXINGTON avs.—A respectable middle-aged woman as nurse; can take care of a babe from its birth. Best city reference.

150 WEST 25TH ST.—AS NURSE, TO TAKE CHARGE of a baby and do plain sewing; would make herself generally useful; best city reference.

161 6TH AV.—AS MONTHLY NURSE; FIRST CLASS city references.

184 1ST AV.—A YOUNG MARRIED PROTESTANT woman as wet nurse.

198 ELM ST.—A RESPECTABLE [illegible] YOUNG GIRL, 17 years of age, to [illegible] and children or do up stairs work.

222 WEST 36TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A young woman as wet nurse.

250 10TH AV., BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.—A respectable girl as children's nurse or would wait on an invalid lady; understands either thoroughly; is a good plain sewer; best reference if required. Can be seen to-day (Wednesday). Ring the bell.

310 WEST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as nurse and chambermaid or would do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing; good city reference. Call for two days.

514 EAST 13TH ST., BETWEEN AVS. A AND B, lager beer saloon.—A very healthy girl, 19 years of age, with milk three weeks old, as wet nurse. Inquire for two days.

739 6TH AV., NEAR 42D ST.—AN AMERICAN GIRL as nurse; is willing to assist with chamberwork.

Laundresses, &c.

5 WEST 15TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS., IN the rear.—A respectable colored woman to wash. Call for two days.

83 WEST HOUSTON ST., ENTRANCE IN [illegible] LAURENS st., up stairs.—A young woman who does washing for gentlemen would like more customers; best references.

133 WEST 33D ST., REAR, FIRST FLOOR.—A REspectable widow woman wishes families' washing at her own home; understands French fluting and shirt polishing in first class style. Call or address.

216 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as first class laundress; understands all its branches; good reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days.

241 EAST 29TH ST.—A GIRL AS EXCELLENT laundress; can do fluting; good city reference.

406 EAST 40TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AV. AND av. A.—A respectable woman to do a few gentlemen's or families' washing at her own house; understands fluting; good city reference.

Waitresses, &c.

308 WEST 39TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST class waitress in a private family; willing to assist with chamberwork; best city reference.

Miscellaneous.

67 WORTH ST.—TWO YOUNG LADIES IN A school; one to instruct young children in English and French; the other music; highest references given.

A LADY OF EDUCATION AND REFINEMENT WISHES a situation as governess or travelling companion; can give the best references. Address Mrs. N. M. N., Washington, D. C.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A HOME IN A PRIVATE family; will make herself generally useful if treated as one of the family; can produce good references. Address M. N. O., box 125 Herald office.

A LADY WHO HAS EARNED THE HIGHEST TESTImonials of ability and tact in imparting knowledge will enter into (strictly confidential) arrangements for giving private lessons in the English branches to persons whose early education has been neglected. Address INSTRUCTION, box 60 Herald Branch office, Brooklyn.

A YOUNG LADY, ACCUSTOMED TO TEACHING, wishes to obtain a situation as companion, daily or resident governess, to teach the English branches, French grammatically, drawing and rudiments of music; would not object to assist with sewing; references exchanged. Address or call on Miss M., 34 Charles st.

A YOUNG LADY, OF SOME EXPERIENCE, DESIRES a few more pupils in instrumental and vocal music; young children preferred. Pupils may rely upon receiving patient care, and great attention will be paid to the formation of correct habits. Excellent references. Please send address to Miss R., box 227 Herald office.

A COMPANIONABLE AMERICAN LADY, AN ORphan, and considered a good reader, also capable of superintending a household, would like to meet with a party or an elderly couple or standing who wish some one to relieve them from care. Those wishing the attention and services of the above may address, stating where they can be seen, MARIE, station G. Good reference; city home immaterial.

A POSITION DESIRED—BY A LADY, AS GOVERNESS or as governess and housekeeper; a family of a widower preferred; no objection to going West. Address box 159 Post office, Herkimer, N. Y.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A POSITION as governess in an American family; she is capable of teaching French, English and music. Address Miss M. H., Roslyn, Staten Island.

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HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A YOUNG GIRL WANTED—ABOUT 16 YEARS OF age, to take care of a child and assist in general housework. Apply between 12 and 1 o'clock at 265 West 56th st.

A GIRL WANTED—ABOUT 15 OR 16 YEARS OLD, TO assist in the light housework of a small private family and also in the care of a baby; an orphan preferred. Call at 1,094 Myrtle av., near Marcy, Brooklyn.

A COMPETENT NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS WANTed—One who understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; Scotch or German preferred. Apply at 48 West 27th st., Wednesday and Thursday.

JUTE SPINNERS.—TWO FIRST CLASS HANDS WANTed; wages $8 per week. Address box 462 Post office, Paterson, N. J.

OPERATORS WANTED—ON WHEELER & WILSON'S machines; also good hands to work on Swiss muslin, at JAMES McCREERY & CO.'S, corner Broadway and 11th st.

OPERATORS WANTED—ON SEWING MACHINES, ACcustomed to make children's outfits and braid; work given out. None but first class hands need apply to L. DAVIES, at J. Neuberger's, 195 Church st.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—WE ARE NOW PREpared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer:—To such as are not well satisfied we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of The People's Literary Companion, one of the largest and best family newspapers published, all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Me.

TO DRESSMAKERS.—WANTED, A COMPETENT lady to superintend a well established, first class dressmaking department. Apply to Mr. JOHN POLLOCK, at E. S. Jaffray & Co.'s, 350 Broadway.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, TO DO CHAMBERWORK and waiting. Apply at 425 West 21st st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, IN a small family, at 453 West 24th st.

WANTED—A COOK, WHO IS COMPETENT AND UNderstands her business thoroughly. Call at 11 East 12th st.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY ACCUSTOMED TO CUT ties. Only those with the best reference need apply to JOHN M. DAVIES & CO., 384 and 386 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, A FIRST class Protestant cook, white or colored; best city reference required. Call at No. 7 West 29th st.

WANTED—A GOOD NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS; ONE accustomed to raising an infant by the bottle; best references required. Apply at once at 311 West 48th st.

WANTED—500 ILLUSION AND MECHLIN BONNET frame makers; also the old hands are requested to call immediately, at P. KELLY & CO.'S, 363 Canal st.

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY WOMAN TO COOK, wash and iron; also a little girl as waitress. Apply at 352 West 50th st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO CHAMBERWORK AND waiting; must have good city reference. Apply at 165 West 16th st.

WANTED—A WOMAN WHO UNDERSTANDS SOME kind of light manufacturing business and would like to keep house. Address, with some particulars, D. E., Herald office.

WANTED—IN A FAMILY OF TWO, A GERMAN GIRL who understands fine washing and knows something of waiting. Call before 1 o'clock at No. 9 West 47th st., for two days.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED NECKTIE HANDS. ONLY those understanding all kinds of ties need apply at 9th st. entrance. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN GOING WEST, A Protestant lady as housekeeper, either American or German; a widow preferred. Address S. P. LEROY, box 108 Herald office, stating when and where an interview can be had.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE, STEADY AND SOBER woman, 25 to 35 years old, as child's nurse and seamstress; must have experience and first class references; to such a good home is offered; American, English, Swedish or French preferred. Apply at No. 3 Garden st., Brooklyn Heights.

100 STRAW AND FANCY BRAID SEWERS wanted. Apply to Mr. HOPKINS, 12 Crosby st., third floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

104 WEST 40TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS GERMAN servant, and useful for chambermaid or waitress. City reference.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED farmer or farmer and gardener; Scotch, married, without a family. Address FARMER, 201 Fulton st., in the seed store, New York.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS WORK.—IS ABLE, EDUcated and experienced; will engage low if hard work, faithfulness and perseverance will insure him more ultimately. Address PROGRESS, Herald office.

A F. AND A. M., IN GOOD STANDING, WANTS A SITuation in some light business, with a brother Mason; writes a good hand and not afraid of work. Address F. AND A. M., Herald office.

A SMART, SOBER, THOROUGH MAN OF BUSINESS requires a situation as steward, &c., in a hotel or restaurant. Address A. L. H., 31 Hubert st.

SITUATION WANTED—ATTENDING BAR OR IN AN office. Could loan his employer or give a security of $200 on a good situation. Address BUSINESS, 244 East 50th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN OF 15 years, experienced in business in the city; willing and good reference; understands fire insurance thoroughly. Address A. H. Z., box 4,258 Post office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED 26, A SITUAtion as land steward; understands farming, gardening and dairy management; also implements, machinery, surveying, &c.; good reference; not afraid to work. Address J. H., Herald office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A SITUATION AS CLERK in a wholesale store; best city reference; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address C., 45 Lexington av.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER WANTED.—ONE WHO writes a good hand, is correct, active and has some knowledge of bookkeeping by double entry. Address, stating references and salary expected, E. B. L., box 255 Post office, New York.

A THOROUGH AND RELIABLE BOOKKEEPER, OF 15 years' experience, wants employment in this city; can produce testimonials and references of the highest character. Address SHANNON, MILLER & CRANE, 46 Maiden lane.

A YOUNG MAN WANTED—IN A REAL ESTATE business; must be active, intelligent, of good address and reside in the city; one having some knowledge of the business preferred. Address REAL ESTATE, box 5,440 Post office.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—FOR THE CITY RETAIL trade. An American, thoroughly competent, may apply at 423 4th av.

GROCERY DEALERS AND OTHERS.—THE ADVERtiser desires employment as clerk; can keep books; accurate in figures, affable in manners; experienced, competent and energetic; loan employer $100 security against character; accept employment or part ownership in real estate business; $75 a month expected. Address BERKLEY, Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, THOroughly acquainted with the grocery and tea trade; best city reference given. Address W. D., box 195 Herald office.

SALESMAN WANTED—IN A TAILORS' TRIMMINGS jobbing house; one acquainted with the retail clothing and tailoring trade. Address, with references, stating salary expected and where last employed, box 152 Herald office.

TO WHOLESALE GROCERS AND LIQUOR DEALERS.—A travelling salesman well acquainted with the trade in Connecticut and Massachusetts, and who can command a good trade, would like an engagement with a first class house; salary moderate. For an interview and reference address TRAVELLER, Herald office.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE MAN AS OUTDOOR salesman and traveller for manufacturing business. Address, with references, BRUSHES, Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF PRACTICAL EXperience, who can influence consignments, a situation in a produce commission house; can give best city reference. Address O. B., Herald office.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR BUSINESS.—A SALESMAN having a large and well established trade in the South and Southwest desires to make an engagement with a first class house. Address R. M. F., box 2,713 Post office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, 18 OR 20 YEARS OF AGE, as assistant bookkeeper in a book and stationery store; one having some knowledge of the business preferred. Address, with references, box 4,960 Post office.

WANTED—A GERMAN, NORWEGIAN OR SWEDISH apothecary, willing to go to Havana; must be competent and speak English; the want of Spanish no objection. For particulars address, with references, M. U., box 2,851 Post office.

WANTED—FOR A COAL OFFICE; ONE WHO THOroughly understands the business and can control some trade preferred. Address, stating salary wanted, experience, &c., COAL, station E, New York.

WANTED—A RAPID BILL CLERK IN A HOSIERY house; must be a good penman and come well recommended. Salary $50 per month. Address B. O., box 185 Herald office.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN CONNECTED FOR THE past five years as partner in a large commercial business seeks a responsible position in a corporation. Social position, connection and influence at command. Salary moderate. Address A. G., box 128 Herald office.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN OF GOOD ADDRESS, thorough reliability and acquaintance with city wholesale trade, can find a profitable commission engagement by addressing, with references, EFFINGHAM, box 194 Herald office.

WANTED—IN A RETAIL BOOT AND SHOE STORE, a first class salesman for the ladies' department; none unless thoroughly conversant with the trade and every way competent to regulate and take charge of stock need apply for one week to H. O'NEILL, 1,187 and 1,189 Broadway, corner of 28th st.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A COMPETENT FLORIST AND GARDENER, MARried, without children, wants a situation on a gentleman's private place. Best recommendations. Address S. E. G., East Chester Post office, Westchester county, N. Y.

A YOUNG MAN (PROTESTANT) WANTS EMPLOYment as gardener, &c., or gardener, groom, driver, &c.; 12 years' experience. Good reference. Call on or address GARDENER, 346 1st av., second floor.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE man not afraid of work; understands his business; has best references from last employer. Address COACHMAN, box 122 Herald office.

A MIDDLE AGED SCOTCHMAN WANTS A SITUAtion as coachman or groom; thoroughly understands his business; refers to first class city families. Address D. M. K., 142 West 40th st.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man, a Protestant; understands the care of greenhouse and graperies and can give the recommendations as to his capability; none but such need apply. Call on or address GARDENER, 116 West 27th st., stating particulars.

ANY FAMILY REQUIRING THE SERVICES OF AN experienced and faithful German gardener, with a small family, may address G, No. 9 John street, Young & Elliot's seed store, or inquire at his present employer's, Wm. H. Fogg, 359 5th av. Office 32 Burling slip.

COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A SINGLE man who thoroughly understands his business; well recommended. Call on or address J. C., 448 6th av., in the harness store.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST class man; will go to any part of the country where a good, permanent situation may offer; good city reference. Address M. B., 105 East 41st st., private stables.

COACHMAN AND GROOM'S SITUATION WANTED—By a single Englishman; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; is a careful city driver; sober and obliging; best city reference. Address C., box 200 Herald office.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTIcal married man; first class references; five years in last place. Address J. H. G., care of B. K. Bliss, 41 Park row.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND PLAIN gardener, by a single young man; good city and country reference. Address W. C., box 149 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN GARDENer; single man; experienced in all branches of horticulture. Address F. SCHWANZ, Union Hill, Post office, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST CLASS GERman gardener; single man. Address J. SEILBERGER, care of McAzger's Hotel, Roundout, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL GARdener in all its branches; is fully competent in forcing and rearing grapes, hot and cold; all varieties of flowers, plants, shrubs, fruits and vegetables and all charges connected with the business. Address present employer, THOS. A. MEINELL, 17 Whitehall st. Will be found well recommended.

WANTED—A YOUNG, ENERGETIC, FIRST CLASS American or Scotch farmer, without children, to work and manage a good farm; if married his wife must be a farmer's daughter, a good butter maker and housekeeper; he must practically understand the growing and management of all kinds of stock, grain, fruit and vegetables and making post, rail and other fences; satisfactory reference as to capability and moral character required. Address, with particulars, age, experience, &c., D. S. MANNERS, Jersey City, N. J.

121 WEST 24TH ST.—A YOUNG COLORED MAN would like a situation as coachman; understands the care of horses; two years' reference from last place.

THE TRADES.

A FIRST CLASS BAKER FOR GENERAL WORK, AND a saleswoman; must have ability and character. Call at 45½ Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D., 8 A. M. and 5 P. M.

AN EXPERIENCED LANDSCAPE GARDENER AND engineer of rural improvements desires an engagement. Address for three days LANDSCAPE GARDENER, box 147 Herald office.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN WANTED—WHO thoroughly understands making maps from engineer's field notes and profiles. Only competent men need address A. STEINACKER, Mamaroneck Post office, box 35, Westchester county, N. Y.

PROOF READER WANTED.—MUST BE FIRST CLASS; permanent situation. Address READER, Herald office.

TO LITHOGRAPHERS.—WANTED, A GOOD ARTIST, to make plates for several small chromes. Apply to ROBERT MAYER & CO., 64 John st.

TO TAILORS.—WANTED—A FIRST CLASS PANTAloon maker, who can furnish good references, can find good and steady work by addressing SHEPARD & HARRIS, New London, Conn.

WANTED—A PRINTER, WHO ALSO UNDERSTANDS stereotyping; permanent situation and good wages. Address OLIVER CROOK & CO., Dayton, Ohio.

WANTED—A MAN TO WORK ON MACHINE FOR folding shirt fronts. Only those thoroughly acquainted and experienced need address H. B. D., Herald Branch office, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FOREMAN, OR TO TAKE charge of building and repairing, by an energetic, competent man; 15 years' experience; best reference. Address COMPETENT, Herald office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE OUVRIERE FRANCAISE, CONNAISSANT PARfaitement la couture, robes, lingerie, modes, &c., desire de l'ouvrage, soit chez elle soit a la journee, dans des familles. S'adresser au 113 Bleecker st., a Mme. LOUISE RAMU.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A FIRST CLASS FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House on East Fourteenth street, will be sold cheap if applied for immediately. ISAAC HONIG, 25 Pine street.

A.—FRONTING CENTRAL PARK, LARGE DWELLING for sale low or to lease; large Dwellings in Madison avenue, Forty-second and Fifty-seventh streets. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A.—EIGHT FULL LOTS NORTH SIDE 12D STREET, between First avenue and avenue A, sewered and graded; no rock; superior location; price low; easy terms. W. MYER, owner, No. 9 Warren street, room No. 7.

A.—FOR SALE, THE NEW FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP brown stone House, 173 Seventy-first street, between Third and Fourth avenues. Apply to owner at 530 Bowery, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

A.—FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS HOUSE ON FIFteenth street, opposite Stuyvesant square. Others very desirably located. HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

CHEAP—GRAMERCY PARK, WELL BUILT CORNER Dwelling, four story, basement and sub-cellar, 28x60, lot 112 feet; terms easy. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

FOR SALE—NOS. 83, 85 AND 87 CLINTON PLACE, north side, about 200 feet west of Fifth avenue; three four story handsome brick Houses (together 74 feet by half the block); rented last year for $9,700. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., corner Pine and Nassau streets.

FOR SALE—FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE and Lot 414 East Fiftieth street, Beekman Hill; possession immediately. Inquire of the owner, 119 Walker street.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—110 WAVERLEY place; three story and attic; lot 24x97; price $16,000. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine street.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN, ON LEXINGTON AVENUE, three story high stoop brown stone; on East Fifty-eighth street, three story high stoop brick, 20x45x100; $12,000; East Sixty-second street, three story brick, $8,000. McLEAN & MELROSE, 1,052 Third avenue.

FOR SALE—TWO BROWN STONE HIGH STOOP Houses on Seventy-ninth street, near Third avenue. All improvements. Sold separately. Very low. M. H. TOPPING, Attorney, No. 7 Murray street.

FOR SALE—ON EAST FORTY-FIFTH STREET, A three story and basement high stoop House, in good order, size 16.5x50x100; modern improvements; price $13,500. POTTER BROTHERS, No. 5½ Pine street.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF GROUND, WITHIN 100 FEET of the New York Life Insurance Company, new building, and on the same block; fronting on Elm street, with an L on Catharine lane; a very desirable building site. Address G. A. REES, 170 William street.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, SOUTHEAST CORNER of Broome and Elm streets; lot 117x26¾ feet. Inquire in the store of the building.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, IF PURCHASED IMMEDIATELY, the elegant new four story brown stone House No. 38 East Forty-ninth street, near Madison avenue. GRADY & FOX, 129 Broadway, corner Cedar street.

HOUSES FOR SALE BY M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street, Real Estate Broker.

An extra size four story brown stone corner House, on Stuyvesant square, for sale at a great bargain and on terms to suit.

$25,000 for a brown stone House, in Thirty-eighth street, near Park avenue; also another House on the same street, for $20,000, between Park and Lexington avenues.

$23,500.—A handsome brown stone House, in Thirty-sixth street, near Park avenue, for sale on easy terms.

$17,000.—Three story high stoop House, in Thirty-ninth street, near Lexington avenue, for sale or to let on favorable terms.

Also several splendid first class Houses on Thirtieth, Thirty-eighth, Forty-second, Fifty-first, Fifty-second and Fifty-sixth streets, on the Fifth avenue blocks, both east and west.

LEXINGTON AVENUE—THREE STORY HIGH STOOP basement stone House, all improvements, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets; also, a fine residence one hour from City Hall. For permits, A. M. PENTZ, 43 Pine street, or J. W. UNDERHILL, 169 South street.

MADISON AVENUE, MURRAY HILL.—ELEGANT corner House, 4 story high stoop brown stone, with new, beautiful Furniture, $56,000. Others on Lexington, Park, Madison and 5th avenues, $20,000 to $200,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

THIRD AVENUE, BETWEEN FIFTY-THIRD AND Fifty-fourth streets, east side.—Two five story brick Buildings, with five stores and basements, for sale; lot 33 feet wide of both by 100; price for each $21,750; renting now, for both, $4,400; terms very easy. Call on the owner, 192 Seventh avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.

WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF PURCHASERS TO several desirable first class Houses on Madison avenue; cheap for cash. HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

$17,000 FOR A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP House on Lexington avenue, lower part; in splendid order. Possession April 1. BELLAMY & STRATTON, No. 5½ Pine street.

$17,500.—NEAT, SMALL, WELL LOCATED FURnished Dwelling, Twenty-seventh street, near Lexington avenue; Twenty-fifth street, near Seventh avenue, small unfurnished Dwelling, $15,500 only. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

West Side.

A NEAT THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN STONE House on Forty-eighth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, will be sold, with the Furniture, at a very low price. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, 25 Pine street.

A BROWN STONE MEDIUM-SIZED FURNISHED Dwelling, $22,500 only; terms easy; Forty-second street, adjoining junction of Broadway with Seventh avenue. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A BEAUTIFUL FOUR STORY BROWN STONE ENGlish basement House, in Thirty-eighth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, for sale very reasonably, as the owner has no further use for it. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

A FIRST CLASS HIGH STOOP DWELLING, JUST west of Fifth avenue, Thirty-fifth street; 22x60, lot 100; only $33,500. Terms easy. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A.—FOR SALE—FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HIGH stoop Dwelling, desirably located, West Thirty-third street; $30,000. WASHINGTON & CONNER, 229 Broadway, corner Barclay street, room 19.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

West Side.

A PLOT OF GROUND—86X160 FEET, FRONTING ON Jane street and West Twelfth street, between Washington and West streets, covered with a strong three story brick Building, with deep cellars, for sale; immediate possession; with other large and small plots in this city. E. L. & H. T. BURNHAM, 609 Hudson street.

CITY LOTS FOR SALE BY M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street, Real Estate Broker.

Four splendid Lots, excavated, with sewer connections made, on Fifty-second street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, for sale on easy terms.

Choice Plots on Eighth, St. Nicholas and Tenth avenues—All free from rock and on grade, and with but little encumbrance, in exchange for improved property.

Two choice Lots within one hundred feet of Madison avenue, south of Fifty-third street, with improvements, now renting for $1,600, for sale cheap.

Factory and Stable Lots on both east and west side, below the Park.

Fifth avenue Lots, singly or in plots, with corners, both below and opposite the Park.

FOR SALE—THREE STORY, BASEMENT, BRICK; ALL improvements; 18 feet 9 inches, 48 feet deep; lot 100 feet; price $9,500, $4,000 cash. Inquire of the owner at 350 West Thirty-second street.

FOR SALE—THE LOTS 407 AND 409 WEST THIRTY-ninth street, 50x100, with Factory Buildings front and rear. Price $17,000. Inquire in the drug store 439 Ninth av.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP PHILAdelphia brick House 516 Seventh avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets; in perfect order. For particulars inquire of owner, W. A. LEGGETT, 205 Front street.

FOR SALE.—PARTIES DESIROUS OF OBTAINING A great bargain in a cheap and desirably located Dwelling apply to HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine street.

FOR SALE—A VARIETY OF ELEGANT HOUSES, well located; also a number of desirable Lots at reasonable rates. HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine street.

FOR SALE—THE MOST DESIRABLE CORNER PLOT on the west side, 100x125, all ready for cellar beams, Fifty-seventh street and Ninth avenue, within one block of Grand Circle and entrance to the Park; this is a neighborhood where property must necessarily improve very rapidly; price reasonable; terms to suit. N. B.—A responsible builder can secure this corner without cash until improved. Call on owner, F. MARTIN, 416 West Fifty-first street.

FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH.—HIGH STOOP, MARble front House, 21 feet wide, Thirty-first street, near Grand Hotel; newly and magnificently furnished, rosewood piano, rosewood furniture, lace curtains, &c. Apply, between 12 M. and 1 P. M., to M. W. HAZELTINE, Attorney at Law, 57 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND FIVE LOTS, ON EAST river, entrance foot of Eighty-fourth street; desirable as a residence or investment. MURPHY & TOLER, 56 Exchange place.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON 147TH STREET, WITH WATER front, 225 feet from the Boulevard (new line), now being completed, making this a first class investment. Address G. A. REES, 170 William street.

FOR SALE—ON EIGHTY-THIRD STREET, 200 FEET east of Boulevard, House and three Lots, filled in with brick, and all modern improvements; carriage house. Inquire of C. KRUSE, Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth street, Boulevard.

FOR SALE.—FOUR LOTS ON NINETY-NINTH STREET, between Grand Boulevard and Riverside park, elegantly located, will be sold at a bargain. DYE & CURTISS, 508 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS BROWN STONE HOUSE (English basement), built in the best manner, on Thirty-seventh street, just west of Broadway; will sell for $22,500. Possession at once. DYE & CURTISS, 508 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—UPON CENTRAL PARK, Fifth avenue and Eighty-sixth street, five four story brown stone front Houses. Would be rented upon favorable terms to good tenants. Apply to E. N. TAILER, Jr., 101 Franklin street.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT, 82 Franklin street. Also Leasehold Property, corner of Hudson and Morton streets; 447, 449 and 451 Hudson and 73 and 75 Morton street; 18 years to run. Inquire of C. WESTERVELT, Executor, 319 Thirty-second street, or GEORGE D. SUTTON, 70 Wall street.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, ON LIBERAL terms, the four story high basement brown stone House, with extension and bay window, with all modern improvements, 43 West Twenty-second street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. For particulars inquire of LEVI COOK, 50 Wall street.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR STORY HIGH stoop brown stone House on Twenty-seventh street, near Broadway, with Furniture, as per catalogue. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine street.

FOR SALE—ON WEST FORTY-SECOND STREET, A four story and basement high stoop House; size, 16.8x50x98.9; terms easy; price $18,000. POTTER BROTHERS, No. 5½ Pine street.

FOR SALE—A FIVE STORY BUILDING ON WEST side of Broadway, near Madison square; terms easy. Inquire of W. H. GIBSON, 853 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 25 CHARLton street, three story brick high stoop; all modern improvements, 25x45x100. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A GOOD, SUBSTANTIAL FOUR story brown stone House, 22 feet wide, in Fifty-fourth street, near Madison avenue. GRADY & FOX, 128 Broadway, corner of Cedar street.

JAMES R. EDWARDS, Real Estate Broker, 277 West Twenty-third street.

Property for sale or exchange, in city or country. Houses to rent, furnished and unfurnished. Estates taken in charge. Parties desiring to sell or to rent are solicited to enter a description of their property on my books.

No charge made unless property is sold or rented.

No commissions expected or accepted from tenants.

The business of this office (established nearly eleven years), in all its branches and details, will be conducted as heretofore, with an earnest purpose to merit and insure the respect and confidence of the public.

JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

PROPERTY NO. 13 CLINTON PLACE (EIGHTH street), close to Broadway, for sale; a bargain; paying 14 per cent. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine street.

6TH AVENUE.—SEVERAL PIECES OF GOOD IMproved Property between Forty-second and Fifty-fourth streets, very desirable for investment, at reasonable figures. WATERLOW & CO., 885 Sixth avenue, corner Fiftieth st.

8TH STREET (CLINTON PLACE), QUITE NEAR Broadway, a desirable Property, 25x60x100, complete order, for sale cheap, paying 14 per cent. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

26TH STREET, BETWEEN SIXTH AND SEVENTH avenues.—A three story high stoop brown stone front; a good investment. Apply to WILLIAM SINCLAIR, JR., No. 5 Pine street.

Miscellaneous.

AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE, IN GOOD LOCATION, for sale—No cash required, and a further loan made if desired. Particulars with WILLIAM SINCLAIR, JR., No. 3 Pine street.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE; SUITABLE FOR a ladies' or gentlemen's boarding house; lease, good will, &c., cheap to a cash customer. Apply at No. 61 Grand street.

FOR SALE—NEW BRICK TWO STORY HIGH STOOP Houses, in 112th street; all improvements; price $7,000; terms easy. Apply on premises or to JOHN SHIRLEY, 65 Wall street.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

5th av., near 32d st.—4 stories, stone, 25 feet.

5th avenue, near 45th st.—New and attractive, with and without dining room extension.

5th av., near 28th st.—Beautiful basement house.
Madison av., corner.—Well built, 3 rooms deep.
Madison av.—Elegant corner house, with stable.
Madison av., near 38th st.—First class, with library extension.
West 10th st., near 5th av.—2 stories and attic, fine order.
12th st., near 5th av.—Large house and lot of extra depth.
15th st., near 5th av.—First class house and stable.
West 18th st., near 5th av.—5 stories, basement; fine order.
20th st., near Broadway.—Stone; full width.
West 23th st., near 5th av.—Extra wide and elegant residence.
West 23d st., near 6th av.—4 stories, brown stone.
West 27th st., near Broadway.—4 stories, 25x55x98.9.
Apply personally or by mail, to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

232 EAST 18TH ST., 3 STORY H. S. BRICK, 22x163.
239 East 18th st., 3 story h. s. brown stone, 25x100.
225 East 18th st., 3 story h. s. brick, 25x92.
45 Third av., corner 10th st., 3 story store, 22x70.
385 Broome, 174½ and 175 Mulberry, 25.3x92.
22 Henry, 2½ story h. s. brick, 20x50.
East 61st st., between 1st and 2d avs., factory, 100x100.5.
405 Broome, near Laurens, 3 story brick, 21x33.
234 Canal to 6 Vestry, 3 story store, 23x60.
Apply to A. TUSKA, owner, 209 Canal street.
If not sold by March 1 will be let to present tenants.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BROOKLYN DWELLING HOUSES FOR SALE.
Hamilton st., three story, E. b. brick............ $8,000
Corner South 3d and 8th sts., three story h. s. brick.... 11,000
Union st., two story h. s. brick..................... 6,500
TRAVER & ESLER, 58 Liberty street.

CHEAP.—FOR SALE, IN CUMBERLAND STREET, opposite Washington Park, two five story first class brown stone Houses; this beautiful park contains 30 acres in the centre of the city of Brooklyn; price $20,000 and are cheap at $25,000; also two three story and basement brown stone, corner of Claremont and near Green avenue, $15,500; terms easy. J. B. JACKSON, builder, on premises.

FOR SALE—FIVE NEAT THREE STORY BASEMENT and sub-cellar stone front Houses, 20x40x100, fitted up with six washbasins, three washtubs, bath, heaters, gas fixtures, black walnut stairs and all the improvements; well built; terms easy; price low; immediate possession. Apply to F. C. VROOMAN, on the premises, Gates avenue, near Marcy avenue.

FOR SALE—A NEW YORK STEAM FLOUR MILL.—A good opportunity to secure a most desirable Mill Property, situated on Atlantic docks, Brooklyn, near Hamilton ferry, with water front and great advantages for receiving and delivering property. It has five run of stone for wheat and two for middlings and regrinding; the entire machinery of the most approved description and in complete running order; the mill possesses unsurpassed facilities for manufacturing high grade family as well as bakers' and shipping flour, having a well established trade for its various brands, which are well known in the leading markets; will be sold on accommodating terms. For price and further particulars apply to E. L. PEROT & CO., No. 4 Atlantic docks, Brooklyn, L. I.

FOR SALE—FINE CORNER PROPERTY, 75X100, WITH a two story and basement Dwelling, 22x36; all improvements; most desirable location, near three lines of cars; 25 minutes from ferries; price $11,000. This is very cheap. MARCUS R. LAING, 42 John street.

LIVINGSTON STREET, NEAR HAMILTON PLACE.—Two and a half story frame House in elegant order and containing every convenience; location first class; price $9,000. MASON & WALTON, 141 Broadway.

LOTS IN SOUTH BROOKLYN, NEAR HAMILTON AVEnue and ferry, to lease or for sale. Apply to WILLIAM S. LEDYARD, 61 Beekman street, corner of Gold.

STEAM POWER.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, PROPERTY, 55x100, 198 and 200, Water street, Brooklyn; steam engine, three large boilers, pumps and shafting; at a great sacrifice. For further particulars inquire of JOHN A. LOCKWOOD, 87 Walker street.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

For Sale.

ORANGE MOUNTAIN.—ELEGANT RESIDENCE, ALL modern conveniences, gas, stables, outbuildings, adjoining Messrs. Hecker, Marcy & McClellan. Sale low; terms easy; will exchange. HAMILTON WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau street, corner Pine.

To Let or Lease.

TO LET—IN HUDSON CITY, N. J., DOUBLE HOUSE, 12 rooms; six lots in garden and stable; rent $800 per annum. JOHN JUST, 1,227 Broadway, corner of 30th st.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

ALL WANTING FARMS.—9,000 ACRES, GOOD SOIL, mild climate; 34 miles south of Philadelphia; price only $25 per acre; also improved Farms. The place is growing more rapidly than most any other place in the United States; thousands are settling. Address C. K. LANDES, Vineland, N. J.

A FARM OF 41 ACRES LAND FOR SALE AT VALley Stream, L. I.—Dwelling House and outhouses; one mile from the South Side depot. For information call on PETER FERAN, 93 Roosevelt street, New York.

AT SAYVILLE, SOUTHSIDE RAILROAD, LONG Island—Two story Cottage House, Barn and 1½ acres for $3,200. M. A. RULAND & CO., No. 5 Beekman street, New York.

AT KINGSBRIDGE, ONE HOUR FROM WALL street—Elegant Residence, 18 city lots, water front, high ground, stables, fruit, shade, $16,000; immediate possession. H. E. KLUGH, No. 6 Wall street.

A FLOURING AND SAW MILL AT MILFORD, DEL., on a never failing water power, will be sold at a sacrifice. JOHN S. PIERCE, 106 Broadway, corner Pine street.

AT NEW BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK.—TO RENT, three delightfully located brick Villas; one furnished, adapted for winter and summer; stables, fruit and vegetable gardens, gas and all modern improvements; 35 minutes from Wall street. Mr. HAMILTON, 25½ Broadway.

A DESIRABLE AND CHEAP HOUSE AT YONKERS, with Lot, $7,000. Farms and Country Residences for sale and exchange. HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

COUNTRY PROPERTY FOR SALE BY M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street. Real Estate Broker.

$10,000.—A Farm of nearly 100 acres, in Westchester, on Harlem Railroad, within an hour's ride of the city, in exchange for a small House in Brooklyn.

Several choice Villa Plots, near the depot at Montrose, on Morris and Essex Railway, for sale or to exchange.

Long Branch Villa Sites, in plots of from 4 to 18 acres; also improved Property, both for sale and exchange.

FOR SALE—AT NEW ROCHELLE, A COTTAGE House and Ground, on Centre street, desirable for a residence, for $9,000. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine street.

FOR SALE—PLOT OF GROUND CONTAINING 19 City Lots, village of Tarrytown, near depot and river; sure and safe investment; easy terms. TRAVER & ESLER, 58 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, ON THE SOUTH side of Long Island, a small Farm of 17 acres, House, Barn and Outbuildings; situated at the village of Moriches. For particulars address GEO. N. TERRY, United States Hotel, New York.

FOR SALE—NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND; TEN minutes walk from Sailors' Snug Harbor landing; a fine large House containing eleven bedrooms with all modern conveniences, barn and other outbuildings, with three to five acres of land, as purchaser may wish. Apply to WM. A. COLLINS, 33 Pine street.

FOR SALE—THE FINEST COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN Plainfield, near John Taylor Johnson's summer residence; house 40 feet square; gas and water; grounds beautiful; will be sold low. Photograph, &c., at 253 Broadway, Sunlight Carburetter office.

FOR SALE—TENAFLY, NORTHERN RAILROAD, OF New Jersey—Country Seat of 10 acres; modern house, 14 rooms, and abundant closets; extensive outbuildings and farmer's cottage, garden and fruit trees; three acres in lawn; more land if desired. PHELPS, FALLON & CO., 135 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE FARM OF 80 ACRES, near Darien, Conn.; good house and outbuildings; fine orchard; stone fences; price $8,000; a great bargain. Other cheap and eligibly located Country Residences for sale and exchange. HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

FOR SALE—AT NARRAGANSET PIER, RHODE Island, the Hadwen Place, substantial and commodious boarding house; 46 rooms, mainly furnished; good barn, cottage, laundry and other outbuildings, bathing houses on beach, five acres good, level land; fine view of beach and ocean. Apply to HAZARD, APTHORP & CO., 110 Broadway, New York, and Post Building, Boston.

HOUSE FOR SALE—AT ROSELLE, N. J., ONE HOUR from New York City Hall; twenty trains daily; house two story and Mansard roof, 40x40; lot 100x200; house complete in every respect, range, furnace, stationary tubs, marble mantels, hard wood floor in hall and kitchen. Additional Lots can be had to make the lot 300x230, or 1½ acre. A. M. PENTZ, 43 Pine street or JOHN W. UNDERHILL, 169 South street.

TWO TWENTY FOOT HOUSES IN RAHWAY, ELEVEN rooms each; modern improvements; carriage house, $10,000; one will rent for enough to pay interest on both. Several Houses to rent. J. TAYLOR, 59 Cedar street.

TO SELL OR LEASE CHEAP—ONE FOUR STORY brick Mill, 30x56; also one frame Mill, 28x40, two stories; both good water power, together with two Dwelling Houses. Address box 218 Post office, Peekskill, N. Y.

TO LET—AT RYE, FURNISHED HOUSE; FINE GARden, choice fruits; everything in splendid order; will let for the summer or entire year. Address box 387 Brooklyn Post office.

TO LET—A HOUSE WITH TEN ROOMS; GOOD STAbles and one acre of ground, in the town of Westchester, one mile from Fordham or Williamsbridge depot; a desirable home for a city family. JOSEPH MORRISON, Williamsbridge depot, or ROBERT WILKINSON, Register's Office, White Plains.

TO LET, AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—A FINE FURNISHED Residence, with all modern improvements, gas, water, &c.; surrounded with fine grounds with choice fruit; within three minutes of depot. Apply on the premises, corner Rahway avenue and Cherry street, or to H. AITKIN, 50 Wall st.

85 ACRE FARM—WELL STOCKED WITH FINE buildings and fruit, near New Brunswick; will exchange for city property at fair price. E. M. MASON, No. 1 Centre street.

$4,000.—FOR SALE, NEAR UTICA, A FARM OF 83 acres, with stock, crops and farming utensils, or will exchange for city Property. J. H. PIRREN, corner of Allen and Broome streets.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

A.—WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE AND LOT IN THIS city in exchange for two full Lots in Sixty-fourth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues; sewered and graded; no rock; no money required. W. MYER, owner, No. 9 Warren street, room No. 7.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A DELIGHTFULLY situated Cottage, with stable, half an acre of ground, improvements, &c., one hour from New York, on Long Island; only $3,500 down, balance on mortgage; will sell Furniture if desired. Call on or address L., 41 Park row, room No. 6.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—EVERGREEN PLACE, on the Hudson, opposite Henry Ward Beecher's home, from 10 to 50 acres; best of land; house with 18 rooms and all necessary outbuildings. For further particulars call on the subscriber, A. W. SHEPARD, 14 New street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW YORK OR Brooklyn Property—A large, handsome, modern Dwelling; gas, bath, range, &c.; fine outbuildings and about 75 acres of land; delightfully located on Long Island, with water front, near the Sound; choice fruit in abundance, fine fishing, gunning, &c. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

SALE OR EXCHANGE—BY PORTER & LYMAN, 59 Liberty street, within 30 miles of New York.. Farm of 55 acres to exchange for tenement; 50 Acres to exchange for Brooklyn property; 7 acres for sale for $1,600, half cash; 18 Acres, $4,000, part cash; 60 Acres, $4,000, part cash; 60 Acres, $5,000, $1,600 down; 270 Acres, Dutchess county, to exchange for city property; Hotel in Ballston, near Saratoga, for city or Brooklyn property. Farms are all improved—buildings, orchards, &c.

THE OWNER OF A LARGE PROPERTY ON BROADway, down town, would exchange for Lots, well located, near the Park. Owners may address box 101 Herald office.

WANTED—MERCHANDISE, UNENCUMBERED COUNtry Property, for four splendid filled-in frame Houses. Also a House, with some extra Ground, vicinity Bedford and Lafayette avenues, for a large three story brick House. A. P. CARLIN, No. 5 Fulton avenue, Brooklyn.

WANTED—IN NEW YORK OR BROOKLYN, BROWN stone Houses in exchange for cash and an elegant Residence at Sing Sing, N. Y.; no objection to heavily mortgaged property. MARCUS H. LAING, Real Estate Broker, 42 John street.

WILL EXCHANGE—FOR MERCHANDISE OR BROOKlyn property, 40 Acres, in the village of Pleasantville, on the Harlem Railroad, 30 miles from the city; Dwelling, barn, orchard and a valuable Marble Quarry on the premises. BYER & DUNHAM, 34½ Pine street.

$27,000.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, FOR good city mortgage, a beautiful Residence, with furniture, horses and carriages, at New Brunswick, N. J. Call on WILLIAM GEE, corner of Elm and Franklin streets, New York city, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

A FURNISHED COUNTRY PLACE WANTED—WORTH from $5,000 to $10,000, and $10,000 cash, in exchange for 14 lots on 121st street, adjoining grand Boulevard; balance can remain on mortgage on the lots. Address box 3,396 Post office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED—IMPROVED OR UNIMproved, West or South, for which a valuable Patent will be exchanged. Address S. E. B., Herald office.

THREE OR FOUR HOUSES, ADJOINING—FOUR story or three story, and French roof, modern improvements, at least 18 feet wide; below Forty-second street, between Second and Fifth avenues. Address, for particulars and permits, A. TUSKA, 209 Canal street. Personal calls not received.

WANTED—ON WEST SIDE, SEVERAL HOUSES FOR responsible tenants; rent $1,000 to $1,500 per annum. SNELLING & ADAMS, 458 Seventh avenue.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—TO BUY OR LEASE, A cheap Corner Lot, about 25x100, anywhere between the Battery and Central Park; west side preferred. Call on or address Q. S. & Co., 49 Howard street.

WANTED—TWO SMALL HOUSES, LOCATED BEtween Third avenue and avenue B and Houston and Twentieth streets, worth from $18,000 to $24,000, either for cash or to exchange for a brown stone house on Thirtieth street, worth $17,000, and the balance paid in cash. Address, with full particulars, DRY GOODS MERCHANT, Herald office.

COAL AND WOOD.

CHEAP FUEL—COKE, $1 50 PER CHALDRON, IN yard; $2 50 per chaldron delivered. For sale at Manhattan Gas Works, corner Fourteenth street and avenue C, and foot of West Eighteenth street.

$6 25.—STOVE COAL, DELIVERED, AT $6 25 PER ton (2,000 lbs.) Apply to the weighmaster, foot of Christopher street, North river, and at coal yard, 132 Leroy street.

SALES AT AUCTION.

A.

Art sale of the

Thompson Collection,

now in progress, at

the Leeds Art Galleries,

817 and 819 Broadway.

Sales commence at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M.

daily,

until the entire list, comprising nearly two thousand

Oil Paintings,

shall have been sold.

"The catalogue does not exaggerate when it calls this the most numerous and costly collection of paintings ever offered to the American public."—New York Tribune.

"Conspicuous in the bewildering variety are many pictures worthy to adorn the finest public or private galleries in the world. Certainly nothing like it has hitherto been exhibited in the United States."—New York Herald, Editorial, Jan. 24.

The collection will be sold entire (no pictures having been added or taken from it), and without reserve or limitation, to close the estate.

AUCTION NOTICE.—J. M. TAYLOR, AUCTIONEER. THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY), Magnificent Household Furniture. 57 West Fifteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Drawing Room Suits, Paintings, Bronzes, Statuary, Rosewood Pianoforte, Velvet Medallion Carpets, Marqueterie bois de rose Cabinets, Silverware, Books, Linens, on THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY), Feb. 9, at the residence 57 West Fifteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, sale commencing at 10½ o'clock.

The largest, richest assortment Household Furniture offered at auction this season—the house furnished less than six months. Drawing Room Suits, covered green gold, crimson gold brocatel; Window Curtains to match; marqueterie bois de rose Cabinets, Tables, Jardinières, Encoignures, Canterbury, rosewood Bookcase, Etageres, marble tops; Medallion Velvet Carpets; Paintings by eminent artists, Lace Curtains, Bronze Statuary, Clock, Chandeliers, magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, celebrated maker; rosewood, walnut Dressing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Commodes, style Louis XIV.; Hair, Spring Mattresses; Dining Extension Table, Buffet, Ruby Glassware, Silver Casters, Tureens, Salvers, Dinner, Tea Service; Sheffield Cutlery, Sofas. Every facility for packing, removing the goods. Parties wishing to attend this sale take Fifth avenue stages or Sixth avenue cars.

AUCTION NOTICE.—E. NICHOLS, AUCTIONEER. Elegant Household Furniture, Paintings, Bronzes. THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY), February 9, 12 Tenth street, one block west of Broadway, near Fifth and Sixth avenues. Magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, from Decker & Brothers; Parlor Suits, latest styles, of the richest description; French Furniture, Cabinet, bois de rose Etageres, Velvet, Brussels, Medallion Carpets; Fine Paintings, Bronzes, Vases, Statuary, Parlor Ornaments, Chamber Suits, style of Louis XIV.; Library Furniture, Bookcase, Table, Books. Sale commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely.

Velvet, Brussels and Medallion Carpets; brocatel, reps and lace Curtains; Paintings, by eminent artists; pier and oval Mirrors; French imported Furniture, marqueterie bois de rose Cabinet, Etageres, Tables, Jardinières, Encoignures; magnificent Parlor Suits, covered with French satin, striped silk, reps and moquette; Turkish and Oriental Chairs; magnificent Decker & Brothers' rosewood Pianoforte, Stool and Cover; great selection Bronzes, Vases, Clocks, Statuary, Parlor Ornaments, walnut Bookcase, Tables, Desk, Books; rosewood and walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, Wardrobes, spring and hair Mattresses, Bedding, Linen, Blankets, Quilts, Bolsters, Pillows, Sofas, Chairs, Rockers, Lounges, covered with reps and haircloth; Extension Table, Buffet, Dining Chairs, China, Tea and Dinner Sets; Glass, Crystal and Silverware; Ivory Table Cutlery, &c. N. B.—Reliable men in attendance to cart or pack goods for purchasers. Parties wishing to attend this sale take Broadway stages or Sixth avenue cars.

AUCTION SALE.—AT 113 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH street.

A Rare Opportunity for Housekeepers Wanting Good Furniture.

EDWIN NICHOLS & CO., Auctioneers, will sell all the handsome Household Furniture at the elegant private residence 113 Twenty-sixth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, this (Wednesday) morning, Feb. 9, at 11 o'clock precisely; all the Furniture made to order seven months ago for the present owner and will be sold to the highest bidder without reserve.

Magnificent Rosewood 7¼ Octave Pianoforte, Beautiful Parlor Suits, latest styles,

Covered with green and gold and crimson and gold French satin brocatel, silk, striped and plain reps; Works of Art, Bronzes, Clocks, Oil Paintings, Vases, Statuary, Etageres, Mirrors, Curtains, Tables, Turkish Chairs, Lounges, Bookcase, Desk, rosewood and walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, spring and hair Mattresses, Beds, Bolsters, Pillows, Blankets, Quilts, Linen, Sofas, Chairs, Rockers, Lounges, Sideboard, Extension Table, Velvet, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Glass, China and Silverware, Table Cutlery, &c. Responsible men in attendance to cart or pack goods for purchasers. Take Sixth or Seventh avenue cars and stop corner Twenty-sixth street, near the house.

AUCTION NOTICE.—113 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 6TH av. this (Wednesday) morning, commencing at 10½ o'clock, over 400 lots, by catalogue. LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer, will sell to highest bidder all magnificent Household Goods, &c., consisting of rosewood Pianoforte, Stool, Cover, cost $700; elegant Parlor Suits, brocatel; Centre Tables, Brussels and three-ply Carpets, Bronzes, Oil Paintings, Statuary, Vases, Etageres, Bookcases, Pier Mirrors, Bedroom Suits, style Louis XIV.; Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Wardrobes, Sofas, Chairs, Rockers, Extension Tables, Buffet, China, Glass, Silver Ware, Kitchen Furniture, &c. Sale positive, in lots; goods boxed and shipped. N. B.—This is largest and richest sale this day. Take Sixth or Seventh avenue cars and stop at Twenty-seventh street. Goods boxed and shipped. Sale positive.

ART NOTICE.—BY P. LEVY, AUCTIONEER. OIL Paintings. Will sell at auction this day, February 9, at 11 o'clock, A.M., at the Artist's Salesroom, 80 Nassau street, a superb collection of Framed Oil Paintings, by eminent American and European artists; paintings and frames sold together.

A. WEST, JR., AUCTIONEER, SALEROOM 661 NINTH avenue, will sell Thursday, Feb. 10, at 10 o'clock A. M., the entire Stock of Fancy Store 845 Eighth avenue, two doors south of Fifty-first street, four large glass Cases and three Counters. Sale positive. Dealers invited.

AUCTION SALE—THIS (WEDNESDAY) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. Handsome Household Furniture. Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, rosewood Pianoforte, Drawing Room Suits, covered with brocatel, reps and haircloth; Tables, Etageres, Mirrors, Curtains, Paintings, Clocks, Vases, Bronzes, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Mattresses, Beds, Blankets, Lounges, Sofas, Rockers, Sideboard, Extension Table; Glass, China and Silver Ware, Cutlery, &c. No. 2 West Tenth street, between Broadway and Fifth avenue.

AMERICAN OIL PAINTINGS.—EXTRAORDINARY ART auction sale, by J. RUDOLPH LEVISON, Auctioneer, on Wednesday evening, February 9, continuing until the stock is disposed of, in the store 521 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel. The collection numbers over 500 gems, belonging to the American Art Gallery. Sale positive.

AUCTION SALE—25,000 POUNDS GOVERNMENT tarred Russia hemp Rope, Thursday, 12 o'clock, at 112 Pearl street (Hanover square), assorted, 2 to 4½ inch, fresh made, superior quality. Sale positive. J. H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, AND JEWelry, A. M. CRISTALAR & SON, Auctioneers, 427 Broadway. On Friday, Feb. 11, at 10½ o'clock, a large assortment of Diamonds and gold Jewelry, Fancy Goods, &c. Catalogues at sale.

AUCTION NOTICE.—JAMES JENKINS, AUCTIONEER, will sell, at auction, on Thursday, 10th inst., at 11 o'clock, at 1,399 and 1,401 Broadway, near Forty-first street, a large stock of Carriages of all descriptions, new and second hand; Albany and Portland Sleighs, single and double Harness, Blankets, Robes, Bells, Whips, Halters, &c. Also one very fine gray Gelding, 15½ hands, 7 years old; can trot in 2:50. Also gray Horse, 15 hands; sound and kind; a splendid saddle horse. Also one bay coupe or work Horse. Several other Horses. Description at sale. Sale positive, rain or shine. N. B.—Also at private sale. Parties having anything in the above line to dispose of, will find it to their advantage by calling.

ART SALE.—OIL PAINTINGS WITHOUT RESERVE. Thursday, at 2 o'clock. A. M. CRISTALAR & SON, Auctioneers, will sell by auction, at 429 Broadway, corner Howard street, up stairs, in the Weldon Hotel, on Thursday, Feb. 10, at 2 o'clock, to pay advances and on account of whom it may concern, a large collection of choice and valuable Oil Paintings, from Italian, French and Dusseldorf schools, now on exhibition, and catalogues ready. Dealers and private buyers will do well to attend. Sale positive.

ART SALE OF CHOICE MODERN EUROPEAN CABInet Pictures at auction—Also a few fine examples of the old masters, in good order, without frames; also the gleaning of an amateur artist's studio; also American Paintings, in gilt frames, to be sold without limit, on Friday, Feb. 11, at 11 o'clock, at the Commercial Salesroom, by order of assignee. BARKER & THEALL, Auctioneers.

ART SALE.—JOHN P. WATERS' PAINTINGS.—LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Clinton Hall Art Galleries, Astor place, will sell by auction, Friday evening, at 8 o'clock, without reserve, the collection of Paintings belonging to John P. Waters, Esq., of Brooklyn, comprising choice examples by J. F. Kensett, S. R. Gifford, Lang, Eastman Johnson, Durand, Whittredge, Loop, Nehlig, Lambdin, Robbe, Diaz, Veyrasset, Gentz, Ziem, Yewells, Scheeres. This collection embraces 30 paintings—gems of art—of a description seldom seen in an auction room. Catalogues ready. Painting on exhibition free, day and evening.

BY MAX BAYERSDORFER, AUCTIONEER. Auction Sale of Fine first class Furniture, Pianos, Mirrors, &c., of a Four story brown stone Residence.

MAX BAYERSDORFER sells, at 10½ o'clock, this day (Wednesday), Feb. 9, at 85 Amity street, magnificent Furniture of a private family removing from the city, consisting of elegant rosewood Parlor Suit, covered in satin brocatel; richly carved black walnut Library Suit, covered in green and crimson reps; fine Steinway Piano, elegant Pier Mirrors, rich Lace and Damask Curtains, richly carved rosewood marble top Tables, fine Oil Paintings, Chromos, costly Steel Engravings; richly carved rosewood, oak and black walnut Chamber Suits; richly carved rosewood Armoire, do. Sideboard, do. Etageres, do. Secretaires, French and other Easy Chairs, expensive Wardrobes, rich Velvet and Brussels Carpets, English Oilcloths, Hatstand and Chairs, oak Extension Tables and Chairs, fine Crockery, elegant Silver Ware, Cutlery Ware, fine Parlor and other Stoves, Kitchen Furniture, Cooking Utensils, &c., &c. Rare opportunity for parties wishing really fine furniture, as the entire above was made to order by Plimpton and other first class manufacturers. Sale positive without any reserve whatever. Goods to be removed immediately after the sale. Descriptive catalogues ready early. Sale positive, rain or shine. MAX BAYERSDORFER, Auctioneer. Office 384 Bowery.

BY ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER—OFFICE AND salesrooms 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office. ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. AT THE PRIVATE MANSION NO. 2 NORTH WASHINGTON SQUARE, ONE DOOR FROM UNIVERSITY PLACE.

JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on Thursday, 10th, at 10½ o'clock, the entire Furniture contained in the above mansion, comprising in part elegant rosewood Parlor and Bedroom Suits, made to order by Roux, Hutchings and others; fine Velvet, Brussels and Tapestry Carpets; elegant French plate Pier and Mantel Mirrors, elegant Curtains and Cornices; fine curled hair Mattresses, French Pillows and Bolsters, rosewood Buffets, Extension Dining Tables, elegant decorated Dinner and Tea Sets, very rich Cut Glassware, Decanters, Wines, &c. Sale to commence with a very fine assortment of Kitchen Furniture.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION DULY ISSUED OUT of the Marine Court and delivered to me, I will sell at public auction, at No. 11 Barclay street, New York, on Wednesday, February 9, at 12 M., sufficient of the goods of E. S. and J. Torrey to satisfy a claim against them amounting to $320 19, with costs and expenses. JAMES C. QUINN, City Marshal.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER, Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.

Marshal's sale of Billiard Tables, Furniture, &c.

The great Auction House of JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on Thursday, 10th, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street, two Sharp's Billiard Tables, with Balls, Cues, Markers, &c.; Brussels and Velvet Carpets, Dressing Bureaus, Washstands, Parlor Suits, Bedroom Suits, Sofa Bedsteads, Lounges, Easy Chairs, two elegant rosewood Pianos, Wardrobes, Secretaries, Bookcases, Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Hair Mattresses, Bolsters and Pillows.

Also Office Furniture in great variety.

BY ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER. Office and salesroom, 37 Nassau st., opposite Post office. Household Furniture at the Private residence, No. 244 East Forty-ninth street.

The great auction house of JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on Thursday, 10th, at 11 o'clock, at the private residence No. 244 East Forty-ninth street, the entire Furniture, together with the unexpired Lease of the house.

BARKER & THEALL, AUCTIONEERS. Art Sale of meritorious works of modern art, the most important and attractive sale of the season of superior high class Oil Paintings, will take place At the Gallery of Art, No. 845 Broadway (Opposite Wallack's), On the 10th and 11th of February, in which many rare and valuable specimens of American, French, English, Belgian, and Dusseldorf Schools may be obtained. The entire collection now on exhibition day and evening, consisting of over one hundred and sixty of the finest and most desirable pictures, heretofore offered at auction, and comprising examples from the most distinguished and favorite American and European artists. On Thursday and Friday evenings, the 10th and 11th of February, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at BARKER'S Gallery of Art, No. 845 Broadway, opposite Wallack's.

BY M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER. Will sell this day in continuation, at auction, commencing at 10½ o'clock, at 79 Nassau street, the entire fine stock of Furniture, Carpets, Mattresses, Bedding, Lounges, Stoves, Counters, Iron Safes, Wardrobes, Bookcases, &c. Postponed on account of weather. Sale positive.

E. HATHEWAY, AUCTIONEER, SELLS THIS DAY, at 60 Vesey street, bankrupt stock of Notions, Cutlery, Hosiery, Linens, Muslins, Watches, large Stores and Fixtures, Counters, &c.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER. Mortgage Sale. De Lancey House. I will sell, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, on FRIDAY, Feb. 11, at 10 o'clock, at the southeast corner of Sixth avenue and Fortieth street, the entire Furniture of the above Hotel, consisting of Parlor Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors, Curtains, Shades, Chamber Furniture, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Carpets, Beds and Bedding, Mattresses, Dining Room Furniture, Tables, Chairs, Silver Plated Ware, Crockery and Glass Ware, Cooking Utensils, &c., &c. JOHN R. FARRINGTON, Attorney for Mortgagee.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.—THURSDAY, FEBruary 10, at 10 o'clock, at 829 Eighth avenue, mortgage sale, Drug Store, consisting of the Stock, Fixtures and Lease of a first class Drug Store. By order of the Attorney for Mortgagee.

MORRIS WILKINS, AUCTIONEER. Household Furniture, Pier and Mantel Mirrors at auction. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on Thursday, February 10, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at 69 Washington square, south (West Fourth street), between Wooster and Thompson streets, the entire Furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of rosewood Parlor Suits, rosewood Etagere, marble top Centre and Side Tables, two Pier and five Mantel Mirrors; Pianoforte, 6¾ octaves, Glenn & Co.; rosewood Hallstand, walnut Buffet, Extension Tables, Dining and Arm Chairs, walnut and mahogany Bedsteads, Bureaus, Dressing Table, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, China and Glass Ware, together with an assortment of Kitchen Furniture, with which the sale will commence.

MORTGAGE SALE OF GROCERIES, &C.—BY I. S. WEINBERGER, Auctioneer, this day (Wednesday), Feb. 9, at 10½ o'clock, corner Thirty-second street and First avenue, the entire stock of Groceries, Fixtures; also one fine Horse, two Wagons, Harness, &c. CHARLES F. MATTLAGE, Mortgagee.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE—WATCHES AND JEWELRY. H. FIELD, Auctioneer, 185 Chatham street, will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, 600 lots of Gold and Silver Hunting and Open Face Watches, Diamond and Gold Jewelry, Pins, Rings, Earrings, Necklaces, Bracelets, &c.; Gold Guard, Fob and Vest Chains. Also Guns and Pistols, Musical and Mathematical Instruments, Opera Glasses, Fancy Goods, &c. By order of W. Wilson & Co., 181 Bowery.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE—THIS DAY, JAMES AGAR, Auctioneer, will sell at 42 East Broadway, at 11 o'clock, 600 lots Dresses, Shawls, Underclothes, Blankets, Quilts, Sheets, Table Linen, Coats, Pantaloons, Vests. M. LEVY, 78 Grand street.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—JAMES OLIVER, Auctioneer, will sell on Thursday, Feb. 10, 1870, at 10 o'clock, A.M., at 115 and 117 Nassau street, by order of A. J. Rogers, Public Administrator, Watches, Jewelry, Clothing, Furniture and Household articles of all kinds belonging to various estates.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER, OFFICE NO. 6 City Hall place, sells this day, at 10½ o'clock, the contents of the oyster saloon No. 47 Chatham street, corner North William; Chairs, Tables, Casters, Counters, Ice Chest, large lot of Crockery, one fine oyster Broiler, Gas Fixtures, &c.

W. O. RULE, AUCTIONEER.—WILL SELL, FRIday, February 11, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the store of C. V. White, Auction and Commission Merchant, 10 Murray street, on account whom it may concern, to pay advances, 100 doz. oak return Butter Pails; 50 doz. oak Stable Pails; 270 doz. oak water assorted Pails; 75 Oyster Pails; 30 casks, ¼'s and ⅛'s, fine Sherry in bond; 25 cases Pale Brandy; 100 cases Rumford's Canned Soups; 50 cases Canned Oysters; lot Cream of Tartar and Coleman's Mustard; 40 lbs. Oil of Cognac, white and green; lot of Gas Pendants, &c.

WM. WITTERS, AUCTIONEER—SELLS THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at 83 Pitt street, the contents of a Grocery Store, consisting of Teas, Sugar, Coffee, Starch, Soap and everything contained in a first class grocery store, together with the Fixtures.

WM. WITTERS, AUCTIONEER—SELLS THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at 454 Canal street, a large and valuable assortment of Household Furniture, &c., from families breaking up housekeeping 30 fine second hand Carpets, Oilcloths, China, Bedding, Stoves, Parlor and Chamber Suits, large Mirrors, Wardrobes, Lounges, Chairs, Tables and a great variety of Housekeeping Goods; also lot of Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, &c., by order of the Marshal.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS AND CANVASSERS—CALL OR ADDRESS the ACME LINEN MARKER COMPANY, 33 Barclay st., New York. New patent for marking clothing. Sure sale. Profits large. Capital required, $1.

AGENTS WANTED THROUGHOUT THE UNITED States.—$5 to $20 per day made by any good, respectable agent, male or female, who will sell one of the most desirable toilet articles ever offered to the public; no capital required. Apply to SKIFF, 102 Maiden lane, up stairs.

BOY WANTED—MUST LIVE IN THE NEIGHBORhood. At FENNER'S Pharmacy, 1,253 Broadway, corner 32d st.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE BOY, ABOUT 16 YEARS of age, in a piano wareroom; good references required. Address CHAMBERS & SON, 99 4th av.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS OYSTERMAN; ONE WHO understands cooking oysters. None other need apply at 503 8th av., from 2 to 4.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT LAD, 16 OR 18 YEARS of age, a plain and rapid writer and of good address; his habits must be entirely correct and business-like to answer my purpose. Address, in own handwriting, JAMES R. EDWARDS, Real Estate office, 277 West 23d st.

ASTROLOGY.

A.—MADAME WALTERS, DISTINGUISHED CLAIRvoyant.—Visit her for everything—sickness, business, theft, names numbers, good luck. 409 Canal street.

MADAME ROSA, GREAT NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, reveals your whole life, from the cradle to the grave 472 Canal street. Fee $1.

MEDICAL.

A SPECIALTY.—DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF N. Y. University Medical College and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted as usual on private diseases. Office, 20 Centre street, near Chambers. N. B.—No fee unless cured.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY, without mercury; MANHOOD RESTORED; office very private. Dr. HARRISON, 177 Bleecker street.

A GREAT AND SURE REMEDY FOR MARRIED ladies.—The Portuguese Female Pills always give immediate relief, being specially prepared for married ladies. A lady writes:—These pills relieved me in one day, without inconvenience, like magic. Price $5. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, office 129 Liberty street, or sent by mail.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY—Dr. EVANS, 94 Chatham street—without mercury. Dr. Evans' Magical Invigorator. Lost manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR LADIES IN TROUBLE—DR. EVANS, 94 Chatham street—with or without medicine. His powerful safe monthly Pills and Compound, price $5.

A GREAT BENEFACTOR TO LADIES—DR. EVANS, 94 Chatham street. His powerful medicines, safe and certain, $5; also, gentlemen treated for private diseases; manhood restored.

A.—MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, No. 6 Greene street, does not humbug ladies with medicine.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. H. D. GRINDLE, PROfessor of Midwifery, over 20 years' successful practice in this city, guarantees certain relief to ladies, with or without medicine, at one interview. Unfortunates, please call. Relief certain. Residence 120 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

A.—MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 120 West Twenty-sixth street, guarantees relief to all female complaints. Pleasant rooms for nursing.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED LADIES, WITH or without medicine, by Madame RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East Fifty-second street, first door from Fifth avenue, and at druggist's, 152 Greenwich street, or sent by mail. Caution.—All others are counterfeit. N. B.—Beware of imitators who copy this advertisement.

A.—LADIES IN TROUBLE GUARANTEED IMMEDIATE relief. No pay (until perfectly cured.) Dr ASCHER, No. 3 Amity place, [Laurens street].

HOWARD SANITARY AID ASSOCIATION—FOR THE relief and cure of the erring and unfortunate, on principles of Christian philanthropy. Essays on the Errors of Youth and the Follies of Age in relation to marriage and social evils, with sanitary aid for the afflicted. Sent free in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, box P, Philadelphia, Pa.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DR. AND MADAME DUBOIS (25 years' practice) guarantee certain relief to married ladies, with or without medicine, at one interview. Female restorative $5. Patients from a distance provided with Board, nursing, &c. Electricity scientifically applied. No. 154 East Twenty-eighth street, near Third avenue.

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NewspaperARCHIVE®

BOARDERS AND LODGERS WANTED.

1.—SUIT OF ELEGANT APARTMENTS, AT WORTH House, 202 Fifth avenue, without board or with private table.

1 BLOCK FROM CITY HALL.—FRANKFORT HOUSE, Frankfort street, corner of William; 250 rooms; a room to yourself 35c. to 50c. per day; $1 50 to $3 per week. Open all night.

1 HANDSOME SUIT OF ROOMS ON FIRST AND SECond floors; private table if desired; other double and single Rooms, with or without Board; terms moderate. 39 West Twenty-fourth street.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, with excellent Board, for families and single persons, at 170 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway.

$6 FOR SINGLE ROOMS, WITH BOARD; ROOMS, without board, $2 50 per week; transient Board, $1 50 per day; Lodging, 50c. per night, at Dupont House, 166 Hudson street.

6 BLOCKS WEST OF BROADWAY ARE FINE LARGE and small well furnished Rooms to let, with good Board. Apply at 159 Bleecker street. Terms moderate.

9TH STREET, NO. 30, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH avenues.—Large, square front Room and hall Bedroom adjoining, up one flight, to gentlemen, with breakfast if desired, or to gentleman and wife, with full Board; terms very reasonable.

10 FIRST STREET.—TWO YOUNG MEN CAN BE ACcommodated with good Board, fire, gas and bath at $7 per week each; also a single room at $6 per week.

14TH STREET, NEAR SEVENTH AVENUE, 227.—Elegantly furnished Rooms, with Board. References exchanged.

17 LIVINGSTON PLACE, CORNER EAST SEVENteenth street.—Elegant Rooms, fronting Stuyvesant Park; also Rooms on fourth floor; table unexceptionable; convenient to three car lines and Broadway stages.

19 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, OPPOSITE Fifth Avenue Hotel.—Elegantly furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen.

19 TWENTY-FIRST STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVEnue.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, on second floor; private table if desired; references exchanged.

22 NINTH STREET, WEST OF FIFTH AVENUE.—Fine Rooms for families or gentlemen at from $9 to $15. Table and attendance first class.

23 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—A SUIT OF ROOMS on second floor to rent, with Board; also Rooms on fourth floor.

24TH STREET, 18 WEST.—TO LET, A FEW SPAcious Rooms, elegantly furnished, with or without Board; all the comforts of a home offered to respectable gentlemen: references required.

26 THIRD STREET, TWO BLOCKS EAST OF Broadway.—Nicely furnished front Room to let, suitable for one or two persons; all improvements; $5 per week.

41 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—Extension Parlor, suitable for dentist. Also Rooms on third and fourth floors, with or without Board or for light housekeeping. Reference.

45 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—THREE ADjoining Rooms, handsomely furnished; house first class; references given and required.

51 WEST THIRTY-FIRST STREET, CORNER BROADway, opposite the Grand Hotel.—House handsomely furnished and location unsurpassed; Rooms en suite or singly, at moderate prices.

54 WEST NINTH ST.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, REception Room and Bedroom, suitable for gentleman and lady; also large Room for two gentlemen.

56 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—Front and other Rooms, with or without first class Board. References exchanged.

64 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.
Rooms to let, with or without Board.
Table first class and well supplied.

64 AMITY STREET.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, handsomely furnished, to let, to gentlemen; terms moderate; reference required.

73 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—TO LET, WITH Board, large Room on second floor; house and location first class; terms reasonable.

74 UNIVERSITY PLACE, NEAR UNION SQUARE, Broadway and Fifth avenue.—Beautiful Parlors and Bedrooms, unsurpassed in the city; newly fitted up house; must be seen to be appreciated; Rooms with or without Board; none but first class persons taken; cars and stages pass the door.

91 CLINTON PLACE, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—A handsomely furnished front Room and hall Bedroom, connecting, on second floor, with good Board, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; references.

95 ATTORNEY STREET.—TO LET, FURNISHED, A front and back Parlor, to single gentlemen, in a private family; reference required.

105 CLINTON PLACE (EIGHTH STREET), BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth avenues.—Handsomely furnished Rooms to let, singly or en suite, with Board.

113 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—THREE handsome Rooms, connecting, on first floor, together or separately, with excellent Board, or private table. Also Room on second floor. References required.

114 TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH avenue.—A pleasant back Room, on third floor, to let, with Board, to one or two persons.

114 EAST NINETEENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH avenue.—First class Board in private family, where every home comfort can be had. Second Floor, singly or in suits.

118 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—ONE OF THE pleasantest Suit of Rooms in the city, on the second floor, front and back Parlor, with sliding doors; bedroom and bathroom attached, with private table if desired; also front Room on third floor.

[illegible] Rooms, without board, for gentlemen only; house and location first class; newly furnished; no moving in May.

132 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET, NEAR IRVING place.—Rooms to let, with first class Board; references.

144 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET.—THOSE wanting a quiet, comfortable home can be accommodated with furnished Rooms, without board.

174 HUDSON STREET.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, in a first class house; from $3 to $5 per week; fire, baths, use of parlor, piano, &c.

187 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEAR THIRTY-FIRST street.—Handsomely furnished Rooms to rent, to a gentleman and wife, with Board for lady; splendid location; terms in advance in place of reference.

208 FIFTH AVENUE, OPPOSITE MADISON square.—An elegant Room or Rooms en suite, may be had on immediate application; first class; terms reasonable.

209 EAST EIGHTEENTH STREET, FOURTH DOOR from Third avenue. To let, with or without Board, one large and one small Room.

211 WEST SEVENTEENTH STREET, NEAR STUYvesant park.—A well furnished, very pleasant front Room, second floor, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; home and location first class.

211 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET, NEAR STUYvesant Park.—A well furnished, very pleasant front Room, second floor, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; house and location first class.

216 WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET.—TO LET, with Board, a sunny back Parlor, with water, fire and gas, for $25 per week. Unexceptionable references given and required.

228 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET, BETWEEN Seventh and Eighth avenues.—Cosily furnished comfortable Rooms, for gentleman and wife; full Board for lady; fire and gas. $20 to $25 per week.

229 EAST ELEVENTH STREET, NEAR SECOND avenue.—A large nicely furnished Room, on second floor, with choice Board, for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Dinner at 6.

240 EAST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—A SINGLE gentleman can find a pleasant Room and Board, in a private family. Apply as above.

246 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET, BETWEEN Seventh and Eighth avenues.—Parties can be accommodated with Board and pleasant Rooms.

257 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—SECOND floor front and back Rooms, with Board, to families or single gentlemen; good table; location unexceptionable; convenient to cars and stages; references required.

341 FIFTH AVENUE.—PARTIES GOING SOUTH wish to dispose of their Rooms, with Board; location unexceptionable, and terms quite reasonable if rented immediately.

435 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—AN UNFURnished Room to let, with Board, in a plain family, with the comforts of a home; terms $14 per week.

823 BROADWAY.—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED Room to let to a gentleman and wife, with Board for lady only. Address Mrs. M. H. B.

A PRIVATE FAMILY CAN ACCOMMODATE A gentleman and wife or a few single gentlemen with pleasant Rooms and good Board. Terms very moderate. Location convenient, quiet and desirable. Address J., box 227 Herald office.

A LADY DESIRING BOARD—A PLEASANT AND REtired home, previous to and during confinement, can be accommodated with a widow living alone in her own house. Address Mrs. PAGE, Brooklyn Post office.

A WIDOW LADY, LIVING ALONE, HAS A HANDsomely furnished Room to let, to gentleman and wife, with Board for the lady. Address Mrs. A. P., station D.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM ON SECOND floor, bathroom adjoining, with Board, for two, at $30, inclusive, up town, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. References. Address DIX, Herald office.

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR Floor, with first class Board; private table if desired; central location and near Broadway. Address box 217 Herald office.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WANT A SITTING AND Bedroom connecting, in a quiet house, where there are no other boarders; private table, with full board for lady and partial board for gentleman. Address, stating price and particulars, G. H., box 160 Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, in a private house; French table preferred. Address B. B., Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN, WIFE, CHILD and servant, in first class house; good table indispensable; two rooms connecting; location, Tenth and Thirtieth streets, Fourth and Eighth avenues. Price $30 to $32 50, including gas and fire. Address, stating full particulars, J. G. L., Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A LADY, IN A PRIVATE FAMily; front room, with fire and gas; good neighborhood; not over $15 per week; references exchanged. Address Mrs. A., Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A LADY, IN A QUIET, REspectable neighborhood, where there are but few boarders. Location must be between Franklin, Hudson, Prince and Broadway. Address, stating terms, which must be low, M. S. S., Herald office.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, IN strictly private family; terms must be reasonable. Address immediately J. E. P., Herald office.

FURNISHED ROOM.—WANTED, A PLEASANT, COMmodious furnished Room, for gentleman and wife, with Board for lady only; private family preferred. Address, stating terms, which must be reasonable, GEORGE GREY, Herald office.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN and wife, Americans; will remain the year round if suited; near Sixth avenue, from Fourth to Thirtieth streets; price not to exceed $14 per week for both. Address WEEKS, care Mr. B. H. Smith, 161 Reade street, New York.

WANTED—A FURNISHED FLOOR, WITH PRIVATE table, for a gentleman and wife, nurse and child; good location, west side, up town preferred. Address, with price, Mrs. P. G., 121 West Forty-eighth street.

WANTED—BY A QUIET, ELDERLY GENTLEMAN, who is always at home in the evenings, a very nicely and completely furnished Room, with grate or stove and closet; he wishes breakfast and tea (not dinner) and full board on Sunday, and a good fire every evening, to be lighted at five, and all Sunday; the table must be first rate. Answers, stating terms and all particulars, to be addressed to H. K., station D, Bible House. If quite suited the advertiser would be a permanent inmate, and always pays in advance.

BROOKLYN BOARD.

219 CLERMONT AVENUE, BROOKLYN.—FURNISHed Rooms, with good Board, stone house, all improvements; French private family.

HOTELS.

A.—PARK AVENUE HOTEL (EUROPEAN PLAN), Park avenue, Forty-first and Forty-second streets.—Rooms, elegantly furnished, in suits or singly; family restaurant; the best and cheapest in the city.
J. A. ROBINSON, Proprietor.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, CORNER BOWERY AND Bayard—On the European plan.—200 light Rooms. Lodgings, 50c. a 60c. nightly, $3 to $4 weekly. For gentlemen only.

SUMMIT HOTEL.—NEW HOUSE, CORNER OF CANAL street and Bowery, on the European plan; Rooms by the day, week or month. All rooms heated.
N. BEEDER, Proprietor.

FOR SALE.

A SPLENDID BAKING ESTABLISHMENT AND CONfectionery for sale—Will sell out the business and give a lease or will sell the Property on easy terms. The owner having made a fortune wishes to retire from business. Particulars at MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A RARE CHANCE.—A FIRST CLASS GROCERY, AT Mount Vernon, for sale cheap, now doing a splendid business. Address DAUPHIN, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

A DRUG STORE THAT PAYS, LONG ESTABLISHED, down town, in a densely populated neighborhood. Price $1,500. Rent $800. Suitable for a physician.
RUFUS K. McHARG, 77 Cedar street.

A PLUMBING AND GASFITTING SHOP FOR SALE—Doing a good trade; owner leaving city. Inquire of SMITH, 250 Ninth avenue.

A.—CASH BUSINESS FOR SALE—THE OWNER having his manufactory in Philadelphia and cannot attend to both; he offers his sole agency to an energetic man that means business, it being established. Address CONFIDENCE, Herald office.

A HOTEL AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—THE well known Continental at Saratoga; accommodations ample; everything in perfect order for doing a splendid business; location central, being near the Adirondack and New York depots; sickness cause of selling; terms easy. Address SEARING & SON, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

A.—FOR SALE, BROADWAY LIQUOR STORES, Cigar Stores, Oyster Saloons, Billiard Saloons, Restaurants, Hotels, Drug Stores, Groceries, Tea Stores, corner Liquor Stores, a large Meat Market and Packing House, Country Meat Markets, Stores, Hotels.
MITCHELL'S STORE AGENCY, 77 Cedar street.

A LIQUOR SALOON FOR SALE CHEAP—WITH a Variety Show and Concert Hall attached—In the best location in this city. A rare chance.
MITCHELL'S STORE AGENCY, 77 Cedar street.

A FIRST CLASS PROMINENT CORNER LIQUOR Store for sale, on Third avenue; four years' lease; cheap rent. Apply to P. GAFFNEY & CO., Auctioneers, 225 Bowery.

A FIRST CLASS BUSINESS FOR SALE.—IN CONSEquence of the ill-health of the proprietor a prominent wholesale Leather and Finding House is offered for sale. There is included in the above the good will of a well established trade, a carefully assorted stock, together with the store and office fixtures and a very desirable lease. The present clerks will remain if desired, and liberal terms given. Address at once LEATHER AND FINDINGS, box 1,538 Post office.

A FIRST CLASS MEAT MARKET IN BROOKLYN, established 25 years, for sale, price $300; owner going to Europe this month; a rare chance. CURLEY'S Store Agency, 27 New Chambers street.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED PROMINENT WEST SIDE avenue corner Grocery and Tea Store for sale; trade $30,000; situated on one best corner in avenue; lease of entire building; rent of store comparatively nothing; complete fixtures and furniture; choice saleable stock; fine horse and truck; price and business chance worthy investigation of parties seeking such business; satisfactory reason for selling.
CAMPBELL & CO., 350 Bowery.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE, A WELL ESTABlished Retail Business, splendid store, on the principal avenue of Brooklyn; an opportunity for business men seldom offered. Address B. P. D. & CO., Herald office.

CROCKERY STORE FOR SALE—ON SIXTH AVENUE, near Twenty-seventh street. Apply to JOHN JUST, 1,227 Broadway, corner Thirtieth street.

CIGAR STORE FOR SALE ON BROADWAY, NEAR Thirtieth street. Apply to JOHN JUST, 1,227 Broadway, near Thirtieth street.

FOR SALE—LARGE AND EXTENSIVE WHEELwright Shop, Factory, Engine Houses, Shedding and Steam Engine, with facilities for doing a large business, with lot of Ground, situate on the southwest ... ; ... [illegible] ... in front, on Second street, and in depth along Huntingdon street 232 feet 6 inches to Amherst street. The North Pennsylvania Railroad passes the property on the west side. Immediate possession. For further particulars apply to DUKINS & MONTGOMERY, 1,023 Beach street, above Laurel.

FOR SALE A JEWELRY STORE, ESTABLISHED twenty-five years; owner wishing to retire from business. Address, for one week with real name, box 180 Herald office.

FOR SALE—GOOD WILL AND FIXTURES OF AN OLD established millinery and fancy goods store, with or without stock, at 234 Bleecker street.

FOR SALE—A NICELY FITTED UP DRUG STORE ON a prominent thoroughfare. Business $10,000. Value by stock $10,000. Low rent. Good lease. Would take a partner. Address N. D. P. J., Herald office.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDIDLY FITTED UP BARROOM, on the west side of the city, doing a good business. Low rent and long lease. Apply to J. T. LUTE, 57 Broadway, room 18.

FOR SALE—THE FINEST WINE ROOM IN CHURCH street. Address W. VAUGHAN, 24 John street, by mail.

FOR SALE—LARGE SIZE BOGARDUS MILLS. APPLY at 3 & West Sixteenth street.

FOR SALE—IN SOUTH BROOKLYN, AN OLD ESTABlished Confectionery, Toy and Stationery Store, with dwelling part attached. Apply at the store 235 Court street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A LUNCH AND SAMPLE ROOM, near Wall street, first floor and basement; rent $1,500.
RUFUS K. McHARG, 77 Cedar street.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—AT 412 BROADWAY, CORNER of Dispensary street, 1 solid black walnut Counter, 12 feet, and 1 do. 10 feet long.

HOTEL FOR SALE—IN THE WEST, CONTAINING ample accommodation for sixty persons; stable attached; is doing a good business; terms liberal; satisfactory reasons for selling. Address J. W. B., box 5,072 Post office.

HOOP SKIRT FACTORY FOR SALE—VERY LOW. Inquire of BLOOMINGDALE & CO., 88 Chambers st.

LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE—IN A GOOD LOCALITY. Address A. B., box 271 Herald office.

LEASE, FURNITURE AND FIXTURES OF A CHATham street hotel and restaurant for sale cheap for cash. Apply on the premises, 56 Chatham street.

MUSIC STORE FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHment, on the east side, with Stock and Fixtures. Publishing Plates, Pianos, Music, Musical Instruments, &c. Address MUSIC STORE, station E, New York.

STEAM LAUNDRY FOR SALE—COMPLETE, WITH IMmediate possession. Apply at 2-4 Broadway, room 17.

SAFES.—THE BALANCE OF THIS STOCK WILL BE sold, without reserve—Herring's, Marvin's, Wilder's and Lillie's Safes—at sacrifice, to close out by 15th inst.
O. C. QUIRK, 18 Dey street.

THE FIXTURES AND GOOD WILL OF A FIRST class, well established and good paying Restaurant for sale. The Building, which is well rented and in good order, to be sold with the business. Location down town. For particulars address S. F., box 133 Herald office.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A LARGE AND VALUABLE COLLECtion of Machinery, Tools, &c., comprising the stock of the South Brooklyn Steam Engine Works, Brooklyn, N. Y. The tools of this establishment are mostly of modern build, have been but little used and will be sold at a large reduction from cost of building. Address as above and send for catalogue.

SODA WATER APPARATUS.—Machines and materials for making, bottling, cooling and dispensing soda water and syrups. Illustrated and priced catalogue sent on application. JOHN MATTHEWS,
First avenue, between 26th and 27th streets, New York.

SECOND HAND STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE—ONE 15 horse power and two of 5 horse power; all in fine order. At the Hoboken Iron Works, foot of First Street, Hoboken.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A BROADWAY HOTEL TO LEASE—CORNER OF Thirty-first street, 107 feet on Broadway, five stories high, containing about 100 rooms, exclusive of dining rooms, offices, &c.; private entrance on Thirty-first street; occupied the past five years as a first class family hotel, known as the Clifford House. EDMUND HURRY, 44 Nassau street.

ATLANTIC DOCK WAREHOUSE TO LET.—TWO Stores on the North pier. Apply to WILLIAM S. LEDYARD, 61 Beekman street, corner Gold, New York.

A.—TO LET, THE UPPER PART OF BUILDING (three floors) corner Oliver street and Chatham square. Prominent location, suitable for light business.

A HANDSOME OFFICE ON GROUND FLOOR, WITH large vault on Cedar street, between Broadway and Nassau street, suitable for a banker or broker, to let or lease for a term of years; possession 1st of May.
M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street.

A NICE STORE, 50X20, WILLIAM STREET, NEAR John; rent low; possession. Address, stating business, box 1,486 Post office.

CARRIAGE REPOSITORY TO LET—NOW OCCUPIED by Wood Brothers, 594 and 596 Broadway. 55x200, running through to Crosby street. Apply to A. RAYMOND, 183 Fulton street.

LOFTS TO RENT—WITH STEAM POWER AND plenty of light; steam night and day. Each floor well supplied with water. Apply to J. T. PRESTON, 27 Rose st.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

DESK ROOM IN A LARGE FRONT OFFICE, CARpeted and heated, between 600 and 700 Broadway; an agent for some company preferred. Address DESK, 429 West Nineteenth street.

HOUSES TO LET.—101 PRINCE STREET, 99 AND 103 Bleecker street and 133 Mercer street, for business or manufacturing purposes. Inquire of T. J. GIBBONS, 109 Bleecker street.

PART OF A FIRST CLASS OFFICE OR DESK ROOM to let, fronting on Broadway, near Twentieth street. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine street.

STEAM POWER.—LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS, WITH power, to let, in the building 404 First avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets. Apply on the premises, or to JOHN N. STEARNS, 213 East Forty second st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—THREE FLOORS, WELL lighted; corner building, 240 Canal street; with entire use of steam Engine; gas throughout; opposite Earle's Hotel; desirable location for manufacturing gasfitters, printers. Inquire at 151 Centre street.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR, NORTHWEST CORNER Broadway and Prince street, now occupied by Bartlett Sewing Machine Company. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—A DOMESTIC COMMISSION HOUSE, OCcupying a store in good central location; would be willing to let a part to good party at low rent of $1,200. Address box 1,886 Post office.

TO LET—A FACTORY UP TOWN, HAVING A FRONTage of 65 feet and depth of 25 feet, five stories high; steam elevator, shafting and 20 horse engine; would lease for a term of years. Apply to J. R., 77 Fulton street.

TO LET—CORNER OF IMLAY AND SUMMIT STREETS, Brooklyn, Second Story, 40x55 feet, with or without steam power; well lighted.
TRAVER & ESLER, 68 Liberty street.

TO LET—THE FOUR STORY BUILDING 162 GREENwich street, for a term of years.
JOHN SHIRLEY, 65 Wall street.

TO LET—THE IRON BUILDING, 63X100, FIVE STORIES high, Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome street, now occupied by Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. Apply on the premises or to A. L. ELY, 23 Pine street. Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. will remove to 686 Broadway, before May 1.

TO LET—THE FRONT STORE AND BASEMENT and two Floors in the rear building No. 78 Beekman street; rent low. Inquire of FORD & TUPPER, 789 Broadway.

TO LET—THREE WAREHOUSES, FOUR STORIES AND cellars, foot of West Eleventh street, fronting on river; suitable for any purpose; possession immediately. Inquire of G. B. LAWTON, on the premises.

TO LET—ONE OF THE BEST CIGAR STANDS IN THE city, with Counter and Case. Apply at Carlton House, corner of Fourteenth street and Fourth avenue.

TO LEASE—FOR FOUR OR FIVE YEARS, A FIRST class Restaurant on Broadway (first floor), fitted up with modern improvements, now doing a first class business. Address PROPRIETOR, box 111 Herald office for one week.

TO LET OR LEASE—A FIVE STORY BUILDING ON west side of Broadway, near Twenty-first street; would let the upper part separate. Inquire at W. H. GIBSON'S, 833 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—NO. 447 FOURTH AVENUE, BEtween Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, occupied as a hotel and dining saloon; all the rooms in the house are let single; a rare chance for a business man; lease given for a number of years. Inquire of THOMAS SCHMIDT, 230 West Twenty-seventh street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

TO LEASE—FOR THREE OR MORE YEARS, STORE and Lofts, east side of Broadway, near Thirtieth street; lot 25x95; building 25x60. Apply to AUG. LIMBERT, 21 Nassau street.

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE—THE LARGE BUILDINGS, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton place, suitable for a hotel or other extensive business; immediate possession. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE STREET FLOOR ON Broadway, opposite the new Post office, suitable for banking or insurance purposes. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

TWO SPLENDID FLOORS—48 EAST FOURTEENTH street, third door from Broadway, over Le Boutellier Bros. Upper part suitable for dwelling if desired. Apply to GEORGE PLATT & SON, on premises.

THE LARGE STORE AND LOFTS NO. 370 BROADWAY to let separate or together; possession May 1. Inquire of A. W. BOYCE, 248 Canal street.

6TH AVENUE.—TO LET OR FOR SALE—ONE OF THE best business corners on the west side of Sixth avenue; full front; suitable for any business. Inquire for J. C. J., office Baker, Voio & Clark, 172 Reade street.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A.—TO LEASE LOW—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, large, strictly first class Dwelling, grounds and stable; Sixty-first street, between Central Park and Hudson river; city and country combined.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A.—TO LET—FIRST CLASS DWELLINGS, EXCELlent neighborhoods, at reasonable rents; responsible parties can be accommodated without delay.
HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

A.—TO LET—FIRST CLASS FURNISHED HOUSES, desirably located, at rents ranging from $1,500 to $4,200. Apply to HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine street.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—10 ROOMS, $35; UNfurnished, $12 50, $42, $53, $55 per month.
W. H. BARD, 5th av. and 3d st., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

HOUSES TO LET, BY
M. A. J. LYNCH, Cedar street,
Real Estate Broker.

$3,600 per annum.—An extra size four story brown stone ... [illegible]

To let, either furnished or unfurnished, a brown stone House on Forty-fifth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

A first class four story high stoop brown stone House on Forty-fifth street, near Fifth avenue, to let or lease for a term of years.

A large, first class brown stone furnished House on Thirty-fourth street, near Madison avenue, to let or lease to a private family.

A first class four story brown stone House on Fifty-first street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, to let, including Carpets (Axminster), Chandeliers, Shades, &c.; all new.

$1,500 for a three story House on West Twelfth street, in the Ninth ward, which will be put in repair before occupation.

TENANTS—A LARGE LIST OF FURNISHED AND UNfurnished Houses to rent, located in all parts of the city. Can be obtained by applying to POE & NELSON, Real Estate Brokers, 895 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED.	PER ANNUM.
Irving place, near 15th st., 4 stories	$6,000
Ninth st., near 5th av., 4 stories	5,000
East 12th st., near 5th av., 3 stories	4,000
West 22d st., near 5th av., 4 stories	5,400
West 20th st., near 5th av., 4 stories	6,.00
East 26th st., near 5th av., 4 stories	4,500
West 31st st., near 5th av., 4 stories	4,800
West 31st st., near 6th av., 3 stories	4,200
East 33d st., near Lexington av., 3 stories	1,500
West 54th st., near 5th av., 4 stories	6,000
Fifth av., near 123 st., 5 stories	5,400
Unfurnished.	
Eighth st., near Broadway, 4 stories	$6,000
West 14th st., near 8th av., 4 stories	2,700
East 17th st., near 5th av., 4 stories	5,.00
East 20th st., near 4th av., 4 stories	2,600
East 2.d st., near 4th av., 3 stories	2,400
West 23d st., near 6th av., 4 stories	3,300
West 22d st., near 7th av., 3 stories	1,.00
East 42d st., near 5th av., 4 stories	4,000
West 49th st., near 5th av., 4 stories	3,500
East 9th st., near 4th av., 4 stories	2,000
Madison av., near 32d st., 4 stories	4,600

Apply personally or by mail to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AN ELEGANT THREE STORY high stoop brown stone House, with every modern improvement; is newly and completely furnished. This is a chance for a lady. Immediate possession. 127 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FIRST CLASS FOUR STORY brown stone House, No. 4 West Forty-seventh street; a most desirable location; also to let Stable, No. 21 West Forty-fourth street. For terms inquire on the premises.

TO LET—ON EAST FOURTEENTH STREET, A FOUR story and basement brown stone, in fine order, suitable for boarders; rent $2,500.
POTTER BROTHERS, No. 5½ Pine street.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE AND HANDSOMELY furnished high stoop House in East Twenty-first street (Gramercy Park). To a first class party the rent would be moderate. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

Unfurnished.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE BROWN STONE DWELLing House 127 Lexington avenue, with mirrors and all modern improvements, to a responsible party. Can be seen only by permit from the owner, 102 Pearl street.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED—THE THIRD FLOOR OF A brown stone building, with all modern improvements, to a small family without children; references exchanged. Terms moderate. Apply at 322 East Fifty-second street, between First and Second avenues.

TO LET—A FINE RESIDENCE ON WASHINGTON Heights, with several acres of land; fine view of river; only five minutes from depot; possession immediately; rent $2,000 from May 1. POTTER BROTHERS, No. 5½ Pine st.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 60 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET, suitable for dwelling or business; immediate possession given. Apply, between 9 and 11 A. M., to R. H. MACY, Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.

TO RENT—HOUSE AND GROUNDS, PLEASANTLY located on the East river; grounds extending from Sixty-sixth to Sixty-eighth street; house contains 14 rooms; will rent for private occupation. Apply to LEONARD J. CARPENTER, 24 Third avenue.

ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM TO LET cheap; splendid for gentlemen or gentleman and lady; every convenience. 420 Fourth avenue, below Twenty-ninth street.

NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS, BEDROOMS AND Kitchen to let, separately or together, with conveniences for housekeeping, gas, bath, &c. 154 West Houston street, between Macdougal and Cottage place.

TERMS VERY LOW.—GENTEEL SITTING AND BEDroom, furnished for housekeeping; water, gas, stationary tubs, closet on floor; everything needed for comfort. 132 Forty-first street, near Lexington avenue.

TO LET—AT NO. 220 WEST THIRTY-FIFTH STREET, furnished, front Parlor and Bedroom, connected with bath room.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, A FINE front Room and Bed Room, on the second floor, and a fine, large, handsome front or back Parlor, on the first floor, suitable for a doctor or any other respectable business, in the private house 141 Ninth avenue, near Nineteenth street; rent reasonable; references required. Apply for two weeks or until let.

TWO PARLORS, FURNISHED, TO LET. 58 BOND street.

THE LOWER PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—149 WAverley place. Possession immediately.

$7 WEEKLY.—GOOD SIZED WELL FURNISHED Room, suitable for housekeeping; large pantries, hot and cold water; bath and gas included. 118 West Thirty-third street.

AMUSEMENTS.

TAMMANY. N. Y. A. CO. TAMMANY.
N. Y. A. CO. TAMMANY. N. Y. A. CO.
HOUSES EXCESSIVELY CROWDED.
STANDING ROOM ONLY.
ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCES.
RAPTURES OF APPLAUSE.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, Feb. 9, 1870,
the original Extravaganza, entitled
THE GLORIOUS SEVEN.
American Blondes. American Blondes. American Brunettes. American Brunettes. American Comedians.
Genuine Fun. Genuine Fun. The Great Base Ball Match. Target Clubs.
THE SCENES PRESENT
Grand Salon, Palais Royal; Elf Glen of the Cascades; Restoration of the Tree; Streets of New York; Club of the Swells.
ROBERT NICKLE, the World's Prestidigitateur.
All the theatres open. All the Theatres open.
ADMISSION TO ALL, FIFTY CENTS.
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE.
Twenty-fourth street, one door from Broadway.
Every night at 8.
Sole Lessee and Manager............Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
FIFTH WEEK
AND
LAST NIGHTS
OF
SURF
OR
SUMMER
SCENES
AT
LONG BRANCH.
SATURDAY AT 2, FAREWELL SURF MATINEE.
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, last night of SURF.
MONDAY, Feb. 14, EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.
TUESDAY, Feb. 15, positively
FOR THE FIRST TIME
ON ANY STAGE
MR. AUGUSTIN DALY'S
ORIGINAL ADAPTATION
OF THE
REIGNING
PARISIAN
SENSATION,
FROU-FROU.
Box office open daily from 8 till 5. Seats secured six days in advance.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,
Corner Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue.
JAMES FISK, JR..........................Proprietor
EXCITEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.
THE DRAMATIC EVENT
OF THE AGE.
JOSEPH C. FOSTER and JOHN E McDONOUGH'S
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
THE NE PLUS ULTRA
OF SCENIC SPLENDOR.
EVERYTHING NEW.
EVERYTHING NEW.
EVERYTHING NEW.
NEW AND GORGEOUS SCENERY.
NEW AND SUPERB COSTUMES.
NEW AND ELABORATE APPOINTMENTS.
NEW AND EXQUISITE MUSIC.
NEW AND STARTLING MECHANICAL EFFECTS.
NEW AND COSTLY JEWELS, BANNERS AND TROPHIES.
DEVERNA'S
GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
PRONOUNCED THE MARVEL OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.
GRAND TRIUMPH OF
THE NEW FRENCH BALLET TROUPE.
THE NEW FRENCH BALLET TROUPE.
THE NEW FRENCH BALLET TROUPE.
POWERFUL DRAMATIC COMPANY.
INCREASED ORCHESTRA.
GRAND DOUBLE CHORUS.
300 AUXILIARIES.
Doors open at 7½; curtain rises at 8.
Seats secured ten days in advance, at the box office of the theatre, also at Schirmer's music store, 701 Broadway, and Erie Railroad Ticket Office, corner Twenty-third street and Broadway.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Successor to Barnum's.
BROADWAY, CORNER OF THIRTIETH STREET.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.
ANOTHER CRACK. CRAMMED FROM PIT TO DOME.
ANOTHER CRACK. CRAMMED FROM PIT TO DOME,
ANOTHER CRACK. LISA WEBER as Mephistopheles, the Laughter. Screams Screams of Laughter. ADA HARLAND as Alonzo, the Brave.
ANOTHER CRACK. BY DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.
ANOTHER CRACK. BY DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.
ANOTHER CRACK. EDWARD EIGHTON as Marguerite and LEAH. FAUST; FAUST; or, the Vicissitudes Vicissitudes. EMILY PITT as Wagner, the Bold.
ANOTHER CRACK. OF A GIRL OF THE PERIOD.
ANOTHER CRACK. OF A GIRL OF THE PERIOD.
ANOTHER CRACK. ALL THE BLONDES.
ANOTHER CRACK. ALL THE BLONDES.
AT 2 EVERY DAY, THE NEW BURLESQUE,
AT 2 EVERY DAY, THE NEW BURLESQUE,
THE PILGRIM OF LOVE,
THE PILGRIM OF LOVE,
Received by crowded houses with screams.
Received by crowded houses with screams.
The RAND SISTERS, OLIVIA and ROSA.
Misses WOOD, BERRARD, Messrs. WARD, BARNES and ENTIRE BURLESQUE COMPANY.
ON VIEW ALL DAY, THE MENAGERIE,
The Birds, The Aquaria, The Chamber of Horrors,
The Two Stone Giants, The Curiosities
And One Million Wonders.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 BOWERY.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2½.
THE GREAT EXTRAVAGANTIC DRAMA,
A MANAGER'S TRIALS;
OR, A STRIKE AT THE OPERA HOUSE.
TONY PASTOR. TONY PASTOR.
A POPULAR MANAGER.
THE LADY MINSTRELS,
THE LADY MINSTRELS,
THE LADY MINSTRELS,
TEN IN NUMBER,
in Songs, Duetts, Glees, Choruses, Hits at the topics of the times, Puns, Jokes, &c.
MLLE. LEOPOLD,
THE WORLD'S BEST GYMNAST,
in her great aerial leap and the daring double trapeze act with GEORGE LEOPOLD.
NELSE SEYMOUR, FRANK KERNS, J. W. McANDREWS.
The famed character Danseuse, CLARA BURTON.
An enjoyable bill for ladies and children.
THIS AFTERNOON AT 2½ O'CLOCK.

EDWARD MOLLENHAUER'S
GRAND DESCRIPTIVE SYMPHONIC Tone Painting,
THE PASSIONS,
THE PASSIONS,
THE PASSIONS,
AT STEINWAY HALL,
ON SATURDAY AND SUNDAY EVENINGS,
FEBRUARY 12 and 13, at 8 o'clock.
The poem will be recited by the eminent tragedian,
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH.
GRAND CHORUS OF 200 SINGERS.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 60 PERFORMERS.
TICKETS $1; RESERVED SEATS 50 CENTS EXTRA,
to be obtained at Schubert's, 820 Broadway; Schirmer's, 701 Broadway; Broker's Ticket Branch, 160 Broadway, under Beebe's; Ruilmann's, 114 Broadway; T. N. Pattison & Co.'s, Young Men's Christian Association Building, and at the Hall.

THE GLORIOUS SEVEN AT THE TAMMANY MATINEE, SATURDAY, FEB. 12.

618½ BROADWAY.
LADIES' NEW YORK ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.
"Know Thyself." | Life Within Life.
No lady should fail to visit this marvellous and wonderful collection. Females only in attendance.
Open from 8 A. M. till 7 P. M.

GRAND FAMILY MATINEE AT THE TAMMANY, SATURDAY, FEB. 12. GREAT BILL

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW York.—Henry J. Cullen and Henry A. Mott, as executors and trustees, under the last will and testament of Clotilda Smith, deceased, plaintiffs, against William E. Smith and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, made and entered in the above entitled action, on the 29th day of December, 1869, I, the subscriber, the referee named in said judgment, will expose to sale, at public auction, on Wednesday, the 23d day of February, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the city of New York, through Roberts & McGuire, Real Estate Auctioneers, the premises known as No. 7 8 Broadway, in the city of New York, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows:—Commencing at a point on the easterly side of Broadway, distant one hundred and twenty-three feet and four inches northerly from the intersection of the northerly line of Fourth street with the easterly line of Broadway, and running thence easterly and parallel with the northerly line of Fourth street one hundred and thirty-seven feet and six inches; thence northerly and parallel with the easterly line of Broadway twenty-five feet; thence westerly and parallel with the northerly line of Fourth street one hundred and thirty-seven feet and six inches to the easterly line of Broadway, and thence southerly along the easterly line of Broadway to the point or place of beginning, being the same premises conveyed by Jonathan J. Coddington and wife to Clotilda Smith, by deed, dated March 23, 1827, and recorded in the Register's Office, in the city of New York, on the 31st day of March, 1827, in Liber 216 of Conveyances, at page 342. JAMES H. COLEMAN, Referee.
T. W. BURD, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Dated NEW YORK, Feb. 8, 1870.

MARBLE MANTELS.

DECORATED MARBLE MANTELS, WAINSCOTING, Furniture Tops, &c., in exact representation of all the rich colored marble of the world; elegant patterns of Black Marble, finest quality, engraved in gold.
MIDDLEFIELD COMPANY, 1,269 Broadway.

ENAMELLED SLATE MANTELS, MARBLEIZED AND decorated; Slate work of every description, plain and ornamental. PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY, 40 West Eighteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—RICH AND ELEgant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., 605 Sixth avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—500 MANtels, of the latest designs, on hand. A liberal discount allowed on all bills sold this month. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East Eighteenth street, near Third avenue, New York.

S. KLABER, 52 FIRST AVENUE, NEAR THIRD street, will sell a few weeks more Marble Mantels, Head Stones, &c., below cost, to reduce stock before removing to his new factory.

CLOTHING.

AT 816 SIXTH AVENUE, NEAR FORTY-SIXTH STREET, ISAAC FLATTO pays the highest price for ladies' and gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Carpets, Furniture, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Flatto.

A1.—AT EDWARD MILLER'S WELL KNOWN EStablishment, 160 Seventh avenue, near Nineteenth street, the full value paid in cash for Cast off Clothing, Carpets, &c., by calling on or addressing.

AT 71 SIXTH AVENUE, NEAR WAVERLEY PLACE—F. HARRIS pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Carpets, Furniture, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Harris.

AT 132 SEVENTH AVENUE, BETWEEN TWENTYfirst and Twenty-second streets—The highest paid for cast off Wearing Apparel, Carpets, &c., by Mr. and Mrs. H. HARRIS.

AT 274 SEVENTH AVENUE.—M. ABRAHAMS WILL pay the best prices for cast off Clothing, Furniture, Carpets, by calling or addressing by post. Ladies attended by Mrs. Abrahams.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
THE LAST MATINEE BUT ONE,
THE LAST MATINEE BUT ONE,
THE LAST MATINEE BUT ONE,
AND LAST NIGHT BUT THREE.
AND LAST NIGHT BUT THREE.
The LAST NIGHTS of THE SERIOUS FAMILY.
AMINADAB SLEEK, GEO. L. FOX.
THE SPITFIRE.
TOBIAS SHORTCUT, GEO. L. FOX.
THE LAST MATINEES,
WEDNESDAY at 2,
SATURDAY AT 2.
AMINADAB SLEEK, GEO. L. FOX.
TOBIAS SHORTCUT, GEO. L. FOX.
GEO. L. FOX.
AMINADAB SLEEK.
TOBIAS SHORTC. T.
NOTICE.
ON MONDAY NEXT, after much preparation, WILL BE PRODUCED, for the first time in this city, A NEW VERSION of Shakspeare's tragedy of HAMLET.
Fine scenery and costumes.
A NEW COMPANY.
Interspersed with popular MUSIC AND SONGS.
The Prince of Denmark, HAMLET, GEO. L. FOX.
His first appearance in THAT CHARACTER.
The sale of seats for HAMLET commences on Tuesday at box office and at 114 Broadway.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager........Mr. WM. B. FRELIGH
Fourth week of the gorgeous pantomime of
BUCK, BUCK. BUCK, BUCK.
HOW MANY HORNS, HOW MANY HORNS,
OR, GOLD AT 165. OR, GOLD AT 165.
THE GREAT CHALLENGE PANTOMIME.
SUPERB SCENERY, TRICKS AND TRANSFORMATIONS.
Drama of the CARPENTER OF ROUEN.
Friday evening, complimentary testimonial to JAMES MACE, on which occasion Mr. JOHN C. HEENAN will appear in a friendly set to with Mr. MACE.
GRAND MATINEE ON SATURDAY.

BOWERY THEATRE.
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 11,
THE GREAT BENEFIT TO JEM MACE.
PRESENTATION OF A MASSIVE SILVER BELT.
ONE HUNDRED VOLUNTEER PERFORMERS.
Mr. JOHN C. HEENAN. | In a Grand Gladiatorial Contest. | Mr. JEM MACE.
Mr. JOHN C. HEENAN. | | Mr. JEM MACE.
Mr. JOHN C. HEENAN. | | Mr. JEM MACE.
Mr. JOHN C. HEENAN. | | Mr. JEM MACE.
Mr. JOHN C. HEENAN. | | Mr. JEM MACE.
Mr. JOHN C. HEENAN. | | Mr. JEM MACE.
Choice reserved seats at Ruilmann's, 114 Broadway.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. WM. B. FRELIGH
SENSATION DANCE. GORGEOUS PANTOMIME,
SHOEMAKER OF TOULOUSE. BUCK, BUCK, HOW MANY HORNS?
Friday evening, Complimentary Testimonial
To Mr. JAMES MACE, on which occasion Mr. JOHN C. HEENAN will appear in a friendly set-to with Mr. Mace.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY,
and
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1½ O'CLOCK P. M.,
T. W. Robertson's comedy of
SCHOOL.
NEW SCENERY, NEW MUSIC, NEW EFFECTS.
Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. C. FISHER, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. MARLOWE, Mr. PECK, Mr. CURRAN, Miss LOUISA MOORE, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mrs. J. SEFTON, Misses CLAXTON, ROWE, FOWLER, DAY, LEARDER, HOWARD, TIMONEY, HAYDEN, McCORMICK, BARNES.
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
In consequence of the great crowds, and the increasing demands at the Box Office for its repetition, it will be presented EVERY SATURDAY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
"MASKS AND FACES" and "LOST AT SEA" in rehearsal.

FRENCH THEATRE.
BYRNE & STARK..............................Directors
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING,
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.
A GREAT HIT.
MRS. HOWARD PAUL AS DROGAN.
SPLENDID MISE EN SCENE.
FINE CAST.
LARGE CHORUSSES—GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Seats at the theatre box office, Schirmer's, 701 Broadway and 114 Broadway.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9,
THE EMINENT ARTISTS,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
IN IRELAND AS IT WAS and THE ROUGH DIAMOND.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. DAN BRYANT.
14th street, adjoining Academy of Music, 14th street.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. Over 100 nights of Shoo, Fly.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. LITTLE MAC
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. as the Monkey and Elephant.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. THE HAUNTED HOUSE.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. DEAF AS A POST.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. Daniel in the Bryant's Den.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. SHOO, FLY.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. Unsworth, Eugene, Dave Reed,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. Griffin, Dempster, Rockefeller,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. Dwyer, Russell, Grier, Brandisi, &c., &c.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. Little Mac, Dan Bryant.
DAN BRYANT'S SHOO, FLY. DAN BRYANT.

720 BROADWAY. BROADWAY, 720.
KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
Wednesday evening, Feb. 9.
ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.
LEON. LEON. LEON.
THE GREAT COOL BURGESS.
Mr. EDWIN KELLY.
Mr. SAM PURDY.
Mr. SAM PRICE.
LEON. WHEN SAMMY COMES HOME. LEON.
BURGESS. THE DELUDED VICTIM. BURGESS.
KELLY. UNCLE JACK. KELLY.
PURDY. BA BE BI BO. PURDY.
LEON. NORMA. LEON.
PRICE. HAUNTED HOUSE. PRICE.
LEON. SHOO, FLY. PURDY.
BURGESS. ALBUM OF LA GUITER. BURGESS.
CLARKE. TRINITY CHIMES. CLARKE.
Monday, Feb. 14, LE PETITE FAUST.

CHARITY CONCERT,
Saturday evening, Feb. 12, at 8 o'clock, at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association.
The following artists and amateurs will perform:—
Miss ANNA M... LIG, Piano.
Mr. N. HAGEN, Viola.
Mr. G. WERNER, Violoncello.
Mr. C. ... R, Violin.
Mr. J. ANDERSEN, Violin.
1. Trio, Op. 49..........................F. Mendelssohn Bartholdy
2. Quartet, ...Jos. Haydn
3. Meditations sur les Preludes, N. 2, 6 and 1......J. Sebastian Bach
4. A short Address by Mr. De Cordova.
5. Quintet, Op. 44..........................R. Schumann
Tickets for sale at ... Christern, 77 University place; Jordens & Martens', 758 Broadway, and Pickard & Andresen, 73 Gold street. Single admission, $2; with reserved seats, $3.

APOLLO HALL, CORNER OF TWENTY-EIGHTH street and Broadway.—McEVOY'S
Great Pictorial and Musical Entertainment,
THE NEW HIBERNICON,
representing a tour to Ireland, or Ireland in America.
This great work of art will be exhibited at the above hall every evening.
Mr. ROBERT BYRNES, AS BARNEY THE GUIDE.
Admission, 35c., reserved seats, 50c. Matinee—Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2 P. M. Adults, 25c.; children, 15c.

618 MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618
Broadway.
We are fearfully and wonderfully made.
The Beauties, Wonders and Monstrosities of the Human and Animal Creation to be seen at one visit.

GRAND FAMILY MATINEE AT THE TAMMANY, SATURDAY, FEB. 12. GREAT BILL

PIANOFORTES.

A.—"BARNES'" PIANOFORTE IS SUPERIOR IN tone, finer in finish and more durable than any other manufactured, for which they were awarded the prize medal at the American Institute Fair, 1869, and are offered extremely low for cash or instalments. Warerooms 187 Eighth street, near Broadway.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADway, will dispose of 100 Pianos, Melodeons and Organs of six first class makers, at extremely low prices for cash during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid. The same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering Pianos are included in this offer.

A BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE FOR $175.—A Steinway Pianoforte, round corners, carved legs; every improvement, at a sacrifice, for cash.
J. BIDDLE, 15 Amity street, near Broadway.

A.—WE WILL SELL 1,000 NEW PIANOS, ORGANS AND Melodeons, taking from $4 to $20 monthly till paid for, or rent them cheap and apply it on purchase, or sell them very low for cash. T. S. BERRY & CO.,
789 Broadway, corner Tenth street.

A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, MADE to order; celebrated maker; fully guaranteed; used six months; cost $650, for $300; Parlor Suits, Paintings, Bronzes, marqueterie; Cabinets, Silverware; sacrifice; property family leaving city. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO CHEAP CALL AT MERRELL'S wareroom, No. 8 Union square. Sold on instalments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE $160.—MAGNIFICENT 7 octave rosewood Piano, elegant carved legs, overstrung bass, with all latest improvements, agraffe, &c. Great bargain. JAMES GORDON, 22 Sixth avenue.

7 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTES AT REduced prices for sale or to rent. Made by HINE & SON, 112 East Fourteenth street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

MUSICAL.

AN EXPERIENCED ORGANIST DESIRES A POSITION in some church, where the salary is above starvation point, and where the 1st of May is not an ecclesiastical moving day. Boy choir preferred. Address CARYL FLORIO, care Wm. A. Pond & Co., 8?6 Broadway, city.

A LADY WILL GIVE INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO and singing at pupil's residence, for $10 per quarter. Best references given. Address, with residence, TEACHER, box 120 Herald office.

BASS SINGER WHO CAN PLAY TUBA AND TENOR who can play Alto Horn; call to-day. PERCY VERNON, 111 Washington street, Jersey City.

CHURCH MUSIC.—A TENOR IS OPEN TO ENGAGEment in a first class quartet choir, accustomed to the Episcopal service; prefers engagement in Brooklyn. Address TENOR, box 110 Herald office.

PIANOFORTE AND SINGING, INCLUSIVE—REDUCED terms.—A professor, late organist and choirmaster of the Chapel Royal, receives private pupils from $7 per quarter. Singing class this evening, at 8 P. M. Subscription $5. Residence 29 Bond street.

THE LATE CHOIR AND ORGANIST OF ST. CHARLES Borromeo (Brooklyn), famed for excellent music, are now open for engagements, together or separately.
WILLIAM DRESSLER, 118 West Seventeenth street.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, RECENTLY from Switzerland, pupils for Piano, Music and the Languages; terms moderate and references given if required. Address EMILE STAMPLES, 51 East Ninth street.

20 LESSONS $5.—A FEW MORE PUPILS WILL BE taken at above rate, piano or singing, at the MENDELSSOHN MUSIC SCHOOL, 216 East Twenty sixth street, near Third avenue, over McDonald's piano warerooms.

EXPRESSES.

A. F. & G. BURNHAM'S FURNITURE AND BAGgage Express, 115 West Eleventh street, near Sixth avenue.—Furniture moved, city or country. Furniture, pianos, packed, shipped, stored. Money advanced.

AMUSEMENTS.

514 THEATRE COMIQUE AMUSEMENT CO. Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas.
Manager............................ROBT. W. BUTLER
The chief building for amusement seekers.
Crowded, Delighted and Enthusiastic Audiences.
A DOZEN PERFORMANCES IN ONE,
embracing in its vast and varied changes.
All the Combined Amusement of the World.
First week of the great Minstrel Organization.
COMIQUE MINSTRELS. COMIQUE MINSTRELS.
THE COMIQUE MINSTREL TROUPE
in new Songs, Glees, Choruses, Ballads, Jokes, &c.
THE GRAND BALLET TROUPE
in the beautiful Swiss Ballet Divertissement,
LES ECHOS DU TYROL,
introducing the following artists:—
Mlle. Venturoli, Mlle. Augusta, Mlle. Leah, Mlle. Catanuia, Mlle. Caroline, Premier Danseuses.
The Beautiful Vocalist, Miss JENNIE KIMBALL.
Happy Uncle John (the old veteran)...CHARLES HOWARD
Coes, Hart, Ryman, Barney, Gardner and Fraser in their side-splitting Acts, Burlesques, &c.
Doors open at 6¾. Curtain rises at 7¾.
Box office open daily. Seats secured six days in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers..........JARRETT & PALMER
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF
MR. CHARLES FECHTER
and
MISS CARLOTTA LECLERCQ.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT BUT THREE OF THE GRAND ROMANTIC PLAY
adapted from Paul Feval's drama of "Le Bossu," by John Brougham, Esq., expressly for Mr. Fechter, entitled
THE DUKE'S MOTTO.
CAPT. HENRI DE LAGADERE.............Mr. FECHTER
BLANCHE DE NEVERS...................Miss LECLERCQ
Prince de Gonzagues......................Mr. L. R. SHEWELL
Hector Peyrolles.............................Mr. E. COLEMAN
The Regent Orleans.........................Mr. F. C. BANGS
Carrickfergus...................................Mr. A. FITZGERALD
The Duchess de Nevers....................Mrs. MELINDA JONES
Zillah, a Zingara..............................Miss IONE BURKE
The drama will be presented with entire New Scenery, Costumes, &c.
On MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 14, 1870,
at the request of numerous influential citizens,
Mr. FECHTER
will appear in his famed impersonation of
HAMLET.
BOX SHEET OPEN SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
KELLOGG, KELLOGG, KELLOGG.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, FEB. 9,
LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX.
MISS KELLOGG,
MME. LUMLEY, SIGS. LOTTI,
REYNA, BARILI
and GEORGIO RONCONI
in his great tragic part of Antonio.
THURSDAY—BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
MASANIELLO. LEFRANC.
FRIDAY, FEB. 11,
KELLOGG, KELLOGG, KELLOGG,
LEFRANC, LEFRANC,
RONCONI, RONCONI,
in Verdi's celebrated Opera,
RIGOLETTO.
SATURDAY—GRAND MATINEE.
Seats can now be secured at the Academy of Music, Schirmer's, 701 Broadway; Dodd's Express, 944 Broadway, and 114 Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE,
Twenty-third street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.
SIXTH WEEK.
EVERY EVENING, EXCEPT SATURDAY,
EDWIN BOOTH
AS
HAMLET.
SIXTH HAMLET MATINEE,
ON SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, AT 1.
SATURDAY EVENING,
EMMA WALLER,
in her great impersonation of
MEG MERRILIES.
Please Take Notice—The curtain rises precisely at 7:45.
For the better accommodation of the public the Box Sheet will be open
TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE,
at the Box Office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., 711 Broadway.

THEATRICAL TICKET AGENCY—160 BROADWAY, under Beebe's hat emporium. Choice Seats for all theatres.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 BROADWAY.
GREAT SUCCESS. HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY.
Screams of laughter at the new Pantomime of "HASH."
THE BEST "HASH" IN THE CITY.
"HASH" you not seen the new Pantomime?

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 BROADWAY.
Delightful yells at THE FAT MEN'S BALL.
THE FAT MEN'S BALL, the Friscos' Greatest Burlesque.
THE FAT MEN—"Shoo, Fly! Weight Don't Bodder Me."
Take your partners to THE FAT MEN'S BALL to-night

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
HEALTHY BUSINESS. PACKED NIGHTLY.
The children scream at the pantomime of HASH.
LET ALL YOUR CHILDREN HAVE SOME HASH.
Take your partners to the FAT MEN'S BALL.

NEW YORK CIRCUS.
Fourteenth street, opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT.................................Director
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VANDENHOFF
AT Y. M. C. A. HALL,
TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 15, 1870.

THE GLORIOUS SEVEN AT THE TAMMANY MATINEE, SATURDAY, FEB. 12.

LIBRETTOS OF GENEVIEVE, MASANIELLO, WILliam Tell, Linda, &c., with English and Italian or French Text and Music of the principal airs. Ditson's standard edition, correct and reliable, price 30c.
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And Oil Paintings of the Holy Land.
Fifth avenue, near Twenty second street. Admission 50c.

DE CORDOVA—AT STEINWAY HALL, WEDNESDAY evening, February 9, for benefit of Hebrew Relief Society. Subject—"Our New Clergyman." Tickets for sale at all the principal book stores and music stores and at Steinway Hall on the evening of the lecture.

THEATRE FRANCAIS TO LET—FOR OPERATIC AND dramatic performances, concerts, fairs, lectures, balls, by the day, week or month. Apply to J. GRAU or at Director's office, Theatre Francais, West Fifteenth street.

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114 BROADWAY.
RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

EVENINGS UP TOWN.
Lecture by
WENDELL PHILLIPS
on
DANIEL O'CONNELL,
AT TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL,
Sixth avenue, between Forty-first and Forty second streets,
THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 10, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

IMPORTANT LECTURES TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, ON interesting, invaluable and scientific subjects, showing how to live and what we live for, are delivered daily at the New York Museum of Anatomy. Those unable to attend can receive a copy by forwarding 25 cents to the Secretary, 618 Broadway.

MRS. LYMAN'S LECTURES TO LADIES.—FIRST lecture of the regular course to-day, at 2½ o'clock; St. Ann's church (lecture room), Eighteenth street, near Fifth avenue. "Respiration, Breathing Power—How to Increase It, Lung and Throat Diseases." Admission to course, $2; single lecture, 50c.

THE BALL SEASON.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
A GRAND MASONIC BALL,
under the auspices of
City Lodge, No. 408, F. and A. M.,
in aid of Distressed Master Masons in Cuba,
will be given at the
Academy of Music, February 15, 1870.
Two Grand Orchestras will be in attendance under the direction of
W. KEATING,
Conductor of String Band, M. J. O'BRIEN,
Conductor of Military Band, J. MALLACH.
Tickets, admitting one gentleman and two ladies, $5, and entitling the holder to a chance in a $1,000 prize, now on exhibition in one of the windows of Brown & Spalding's jewelry store, corner of Broadway and Prince street, can be procured from either of the Committee or from the following officers:—
A. C. HOLDRUM, United States Express office, Chairman, 82 Broadway;
H. MAHRENHOLZ, Treasurer, 503 Broadway;
Dr. D. M. BROSNAN, Secretary, 87 Madison street,
and also from any of the members of City Lodge.
Proscenium and Dress Circle Boxes can be secured on application to
T. J. COE,
proprietor of the Revere House, 608 Broadway. Tickets can be had at all the principal hotels.

ARION VOCAL SOCIETY.
SIXTEENTH ANNUAL GRAND BAL MASQUE,
AT
THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1870.
Tickets at $10, admitting one gentleman and lady (extra ladies' tickets $3), sold by
FRANCIS BANG, 401 Broadway, corner of Walker street.
CHAS. A. COOK, 50 Wall street.
HANFT BROS, 695 Broadway.
D. HESS, 33 Maiden lane.
Consul General F. KUHNE, 51 Broad street.
WM. A. POND & CO. (music store), 896 Broadway.
PH. REIN, Fifth Avenue Hotel.
G. SCHIRMER (music store), 701 Broadway.
J. SCHUBERTH & CO. (music store), 820 Broadway.
JOHN WYGAND, 36 Murray street.
For Boxes apply to CHAS. A. COOK, 50 Wall street; and HANFT BROS., 695 Broadway.

1870. BAL D'OPERA. 1870.
Masque et Travestie.
At the Academy of Music,
THURSDAY, FEB. 10, 1870.
TWO COLOSSAL ORCHESTRAS WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MESSRS. LANDER AND GRILL.
SINGLE TICKETS, FIVE DOLLARS.
Boxes and tickets for sale at the Academy, Schirmer's, 701 Broadway; 114 Broadway, and from the committee.
Supper will be served by FRANCIS CURET.
TICKETS, TWO DOLLARS.

1870.—BAL DE LA GRANDE DUCHESSE. 1870.
Masque et Travestie,
Everett Rooms,
Thirty-fourth street and Broadway,
To-night, February 9.
Tickets at all theatre ticket offices and at the door.

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WASHINGTON

Interview of the New Haytien Representative with Secretary Fish.

United States Protectorate Over St. Domingo.

New Postal Convention with Italy.

Debate in the Senate Over Removal of Disabilities.

SENATOR SUMNER'S TEST OF LOYALTY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8, 1870.

Interview of the Haytien Representative with Secretary Fish—Amicable Relations with the United States Retained—No Interference with Affairs in St. Domingo—The Haytien Navy Disbanded.

Mr. Arthur Folsom, the Consul (not Minister) for the provisional government of Hayti at New York, has gone from here to his post. He with Mr. Delmonte was deputed by the Saget government to make known to the government of the United States the change of government and restoration of peace in Hayti, and to acquaint Mr. Fish of the desire of the provisional government to continue to be on friendly terms with the United States. Mr. Fish said to them that he was happy to receive the deputation and to learn that such were the sentiments of the government which they represented; but he desired to be informed upon a subject upon which he had received official information, relative to the fitting out of war steamers by their government, which he had been assured was intended for the purpose of aiding the Cabral party in their designs against President Baez, of St. Domingo, although he trusted that he had been misinformed, as he had notified their authorities of the protectorate assumed by the United States over the government of President Baez. Mr. Folsom said that he was glad to have it in his power to assure Mr. Fish that the report was wholly untrue, and that his government had no intention of arming vessels for any purpose whatever; on the contrary, they were laying up all their ships and had paid off and discharged their crews before he left Port au Prince, and he further assured Mr. Fish that, now that Salnave, the great obstacle to their peace, had been removed, they did not intend to aid Cabral in any manner. Mr. Fish expressed his pleasure at hearing this statement, and the deputation withdrew. Mr. Folsom says that it is the intention of his government to provide suitable civil positions for the officers of the late revolutionary army who distinguished themselves in the recent struggles, and that the feeling of the people is strongly in opposition to any measures which might produce either internal or external difficulties.

Report of General Sickles' Nomination.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs have agreed to report favorably on the nomination of General Sickles as Minister to Spain.

Wholesale Removal of Disabilities.

The Reconstruction Committee reported a bill to-day relieving some 3,000 ex-rebels from their political disabilities. Each petition was accompanied with recommendations and no name was placed in the bill except such as were recommended by responsible persons known to the committee. The committee is preparing a general bill for the removal of political disabilities, which, if passed, will dispense with the necessity of persons coming to Congress to be relieved. It provides that persons desiring to be relieved from their political disabilities shall file a petition with the Judge of the United States District Court for the district in which the person lives. The application is to be advertised for thirty days in the newspapers, and if no objections are made at the end of that time the relief is to be granted. If there are objections the case is to be argued before the Judge, and if sustained the person cannot be relieved. Parties who have been members of the federal Congress or who were in the army or navy and subsequently went into the rebellion are excepted from the provisions of the bill.

In view of the action of the House on the bill of the Committee on Elections, proposing the selection of jurors from members of the House to try contested cases, the latter are for the present held in abeyance.

Another Useless Expenditure of the Public Funds—Proposed Discontinuance of the Congressional Globe.

Among the proposed economic measures of Congress is the discontinuance of the *Congressional Globe*. In a discussion in the House to-day the subject was referred to incidentally, and several prominent members gave it as their opinion that the *Globe* is a useless and expensive institution, which can be dispensed with. The fact was stated that two-thirds of all the speeches printed in the *Globe* are never delivered in the House. Members are in the habit of writing, or having written, dull, stupid essays and having them printed at the expense of the government under the "leave to print" process. Nobody reads these productions except the person who writes them and a few admiring and too partial friends. General Garfield thought private enterprise would supply all that is of interest or that the people care to have about the proceedings of Congress, if the *Globe* was abolished. There are a large number of the ablest and most thoughtful members of Congress who share in the views of General Garfield as regards the *Globe*, and it may be that the annual appropriation of several hundred thousand dollars for that publication will be left out of the appropriation bill this year.

The Northern Pacific Railroad.

The Pacific Railroad Committee of the House has agreed to report a bill authorizing the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to issue bonds and borrow money upon its franchise and property, so as to complete the road. The location of the western end of the road is to be at a point on the Columbia river, instead of Puget sound.

A Big Railroad Swindle in Florida.

The carpet-bag legislators of Florida have just passed a bill to aid a railroad in that State in the shape of an eight per cent State bond to the amount of about five millions of dollars. Nearly all the bonds are to be delivered before any expenditures are made on the road in the way of constructing it. It is stated that the parties having this railroad project in charge obtained in the same manner some six million dollars in bonds from the State of North Carolina, with the promise that they would build a road in that State, but thus far the promise has not been redeemed.

Nominations Sent to the Senate.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day:—John A. Sutter, Jr., to be United States Consul at Acapulco, Mexico; William H. Heise, Collector of Customs at Newburyport, Mass.; George B. Creachey, Surveyor of Customs at Newburyport, Mass.; Charles D. Howard, Surveyor of Customs at Salem, Mass.; Silas Reed, of Missouri, Surveyor General of Wyoming Territory; Frank Wolcott, of Kentucky, Receiver of Public Moneys in Wyoming Territory; Charles C. Crowe, of Alabama, Register of the Land Office in Wyoming Territory; William H. Hyatt, of Louisiana, Receiver of Public Moneys in New Orleans, La.; Samuel R. Franklin, to take his original position as commander in the navy.

Nominations Confirmed.

The Senate, in executive session, to-day confirmed the following nominations:—Charles N. Whidden and William H. Sargent as Collectors of Customs for the districts respectively of Passamaquoddy and Castine, Me.

The Senate referred the nominations of Judges Strong and Bradley, as Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Postal Convention with Italy.

An additional postal convention has been concluded between the United States and Italy, reducing the rate of international letter postage on letters exchanged in closed mails, via England, from fifteen to ten cents per single rate of fifteen grammes (half ounce), prepayment optional, to take effect February 15, 1870. The rates of postage, conditions of payment, &c., on newspapers, book packets and samples of merchandise remain unchanged. Postmasters will levy and collect postage accordingly on and after February 1, 1870. By order of the Postmaster General. JOSEPH H. BLACKFAIR, Superintendent Foreign Mails.

Claims for Arrears of Pensions.

The Secretary of the Interior has recently made the following decisions:—

Where an invalid pensioner has died without filing any claim for arrears the right thereto dies with him. Where a pensioner dropped from the rolls under the act of February 4, 1862, has died without applying for restoration to said roll no claim for arrears since the date the pensioner's name was dropped from the rolls can be entertained.

Cotton Cases Before the Supreme Court.

A number of Treasury cotton cases from the Court of Claims were taken up for argument in the Supreme Court to-day. The cases were brought under the Captured and Abandoned Property act of 1863, and involve various questions of fact, besides the question of the date of the close of the rebellion.

Work on the Potomac Railroad.

Active preparations will soon be commenced on the Potomac Railroad, extending from Fredericksburg to Alexandria, Va. It is the intention of the company to commence the construction of the road at the earliest practicable moment. Colonel Carter M. Braxton has been invited to accept the position of Chief Engineer, to prepare the line for the contractors.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Second Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8, 1870.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate resolutions of the Iowa Legislature ratifying the fifteenth amendment.

FRENCH SPOLIATION CLAIMS.

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., presented resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts relating to the French spoliation claims. Laid on the table.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS REPORTED.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill to provide for the appointment of a Solicitor of the Department of State, and for additional clerks in the department. Also, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, a bill to repeal the charter of the Medical Association of the District of Columbia.

Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, from the Finance Committee, reported a resolution requesting the President, if not incompatible with the public interests, to institute correspondance with Great Britain and other foreign Powers with a view to promote the adoption, by the legislatures of the several Powers, of a common standard of international coinage, and that such correspondence be submitted to Congress. Adopted.

Mr. MORRILL, (rep.) of Vt., from the Finance Committee, reported favorably a bill for the relief of the owners of the brig Ocean Belle. Passed.

BILLS REFERRED.

Mr. TIPTON, (rep.) of Neb., introduced a bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad from Dacotah Territory to Iowa. Referred.

Mr. RAMSEY, (rep.) of Minn., introduced a bill authorizing the Northern Pacific Railroad to issue bonds for the construction of their road, and secure the same by mortgage. Referred.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

Mr. ABBOTT, (rep.) of N. C., offered a resolution calling upon the President for information as to how much of the appropriations heretofore made, amounting to one hundred thousand dollars, to provide for the defence of certain suits known as the cotton cases, now pending in the Court of Claims, has been expended; to whom, and what services have been rendered by the clerks in the Treasury Department and other persons. Agreed to.

Mr. THURMAN, (dem.) of Ohio, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Judiciary to report whether the act of Congress of 1862 prescribing an oath of office is now in force. Adopted.

Mr. EDMUNDS, (rep.) of Vt., offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling upon the Postmaster General for information as to the number and cost of blank petitions, if any, for the abolition of the franking privilege, sent from the Post Office Department since September 1, 1869, the number and cost of circulars on the subject, out of what funds payable and the quantity of franked matter sent and received by the Postmaster General during January, 1870, with an analysis showing the quantity referable to each department and to the two houses of Congress, and also how many persons in each department are entitled to frank mail matter.

Mr. BAYARD'S (dem.) of Del., resolution calling for information of a similar character was called up and passed.

Mr. DRAKE, (rep.) of Mo., called up the resolution to amend the rules of the Senate so as to provide that hereafter Indian treaties shall be considered in open session. The resolution was so amended as not to apply to treaties transmitted by the President for confidential consideration, and agreed to.

BILLS PASSED.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass., the West Point Appropriation bill and the bill setting apart a portion of the Fort Snelling Military Reservation for a permanent military post, and in the settlement of all claims relating thereto, were passed.

REMOVAL OF DISABILITIES.

On motion of Mr. KELLOGG, (rep.) of La., the bill to relieve all persons named therein from legal and political disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States was taken up. The bill contains a large number of names of persons in the lately rebellious States. Various amendments inserting additional names were agreed to.

Mr. FOWLER, (rep.) of Tenn., referring to a previous statement of Mr. Edmunds that ten indictments were still pending against one of the persons named from Tennessee, said that nearly all the names from that State were those of persons whose high moral character was personally known to him.

Mr. EDMUNDS gave the name of the person to whom he had referred and stated his authority for the statement to be a responsible member of the House. The name occurred, however, in the list of Virginia names, and not among those from Tennessee, and the party himself strenuously denied the truth of the allegations upon which the indictments were framed.

Mr. BOREMAN, (rep.) of W. Va., expressed confidence in the personal high standing of the party, remarking that he was a republican and had been the candidate of his party for the Legislature.

Mr. SAULSBURY, (dem.) of Del., said that a man who became a republican and gave evidence of the soundness of his conversion by becoming a candidate of that party for office had doubtless furnished the Senate with sufficient reasons for a removal of his disabilities. He suggested that upon these evidences being forthcoming it would be consistent to remove the disabilities of Jefferson Davis, the former friend and associate of some of the Senators.

Mr. ROBERTSON, (rep.) of S. C., remarked that out of a large number of names from South Carolina there were only five persons claiming to be republicans.

Mr. STEWART, (rep.) of Nev., moved to amend by inserting the following as an additional section:—

That all persons now disqualified to hold office by the third section of the fourteenth article of the amendment to the constitution of the United States, except members of Congress, Judges of the United States courts and all officers of the army and navy who afterwards participated in the rebellion shall be relieved from such disabilities upon filing an application for such relief in any circuit or district court of the United States; this section to take effect from and after the ratification of the fifteenth amendment to the constitution and the proclamation thereof by the proper department.

Mr. DAVIS, (dem.) of Ky., said he honored the Senator for the magnanimity and liberality that had induced him to offer the amendment; but he appealed to him not to press it now, but to offer it separately, as its effect would be to jeopardize the measure.

Mr. STEWART said the time was rapidly approaching when general legislation on the subject must be had, not only upon considerations of policy, but to remedy a practice, which had grown up, of imposing upon members of Congress false representations in regard to applications for political relief. He then withdrew his amendment in deference to what, he said, appeared to be the general desire.

Mr. JOHNSON, (rep.) of Va., moved to insert three additional names.

Mr. SUMNER demanded the regular orders, remarking that the names proposed should not be inserted until after they had undergone careful consideration of a committee. He had lately received letters from Virginia intimating that Congress had acted imprudently in relieving the disabilities of various persons; that such persons had since spoken disrespectfully of Congress. He desired the Senate to proceed cautiously in dispensing such favors.

Mr. NORTON, (dem.) of Minn., said the Senator from Massachusetts appeared to be governed entirely by partisan considerations in extending Congressional clemency, and therefore, in the eyes of that Senator, any one who had spoken disrespectfully of Congress, and thereby indicated a purpose to act independently in politics, had committed grievous offence. For himself, he wished to understand whether the test to be applied to persons applying for relief from their disabilities was to be that of supposed future party influences, or of obedience to law.

The amendment being agreed to the bill was passed.

THE CENSUS BILL.

The Census bill was then taken up, and

Mr. SUMNER continued his argument in advocacy of the House bill. He claimed that the cost of an improved census, such as the country required, was not a sufficient ground of objection, inasmuch as if, taking it under the law of 1850, the census would in the end require a similar amount of expenditure, various amendments of the old law being indispensable in the matter of compensation. The limitation of prices, which were sufficient in 1850, were totally inadequate in 1870, and that at the rate of one dollar and eighty-nine cents per day, which was the average pay of an enumerator under the old law, it would be impossible for the government to secure the services of competent persons. He proceeded to show that the machinery of the old law was inadequate and would not do the work now required; that the schedules prepared in 1850 would not accommodate the returns from our present greatly increased manufacturing industries and mining interests, and that provision might be made for some inquiry concerning the social and sanitary condition of this great republic.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vt., moved to amend by providing that the census shall embrace additional statistics upon the subjects of petroleum, molasses, grape wine, cocoon silk, wages of labor, telegraphs, railroads, fisheries and timber lands.

At quarter past four the Senate voted to go into executive session, prior to which

NAVAL DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION.

Mr. MORRILL, (rep.) of Me., from the Committee on Appropriations, reported, with amendments, the House bill to supply the deficiencies in the naval appropriations by increasing the appropriation for the Bureau of Steam Engineering from $500,000 to $1,000,000, and the appropriation for the Bureau of Construction and Repair from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000.

HARBOR ENCROACHMENTS.

Mr. CONKLING, (rep.) of N. Y., from the Committee on Commerce, reported, with amendments, a bill to prevent encroachments upon the harbors of the United States.

Upon the expiration of the executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8, 1870.

CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

Mr. PAINE, (rep.) of Wis., chairman of the Committee on Elections, gave notice that he would at some future day offer the following resolution, which was ordered to be printed:—

Resolved, That the following be adopted as a rule of the House:—A special committee on elections shall be chosen in each contested case, as follows:—The Speaker shall designate a day for the choice of such a committee, and shall give the House at least five days notice thereof. At ten o'clock in the forenoon of the day so designated the standing Committee on Elections shall meet publicly in the hall of the House of Representatives and shall prepare a list of the names of Representatives holding uncontested seats in the House, excepting such as shall not have answered to their names during the present session of Congress; and excepting also such as shall have been already designated as members of two special committees of election during the current term of Congress. The committee shall then enclose in a box all the names on such list, and, after the same shall have been thoroughly intermingled, shall cause twenty-one to be drawn out singly and read aloud, and, unless objected to, recorded. Either party may object to any of the names so drawn, and the same shall be rejected, and other names in the like manner drawn in lieu thereof, subject also to objection and rejection, until the names drawn without objection shall amount, either alone or added to the number of names remaining in the box, to precisely twenty-one. The twenty-one names so obtained having been recorded, the parties shall, in the alphabetical order of their own names, strike each one name from the list successively until twelve shall be stricken therefrom; and the Representatives whose names shall remain shall constitute the special committee of elections for such contested case; and the trial thereof shall be subject to the laws, rules and orders hitherto regulating the powers, duties and proceedings of the standing Committee on Elections so far as the same shall be applicable thereto. The final decision of a majority of the whole special committee so chosen shall be reported to the House, and shall stand as the order of the House, unless the House shall otherwise determine. This rule shall not apply to any case in which a final report shall have been submitted to the House by the standing Committee on Elections before the adoption of the same. Nor shall it be the rule of the House of Representatives of any future Congress unless expressly adopted by such House.

Objection having been made by Mr. MAYNARD, (rep.) of Tenn., the Speaker decided that notice had not been given under the rule.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. LAFLIN, (rep.) of N. Y., declaring the publication in the *Globe* of the printed petitions against the franking privilege, as issued under the direction of the Postmaster General, to be a wasteful expenditure of public money, and directing the discontinuance of such publications, came up as the first business in order.

Mr. LAFLIN addressed the House in explanation and advocacy of it. He denied that his proposition interfered in any way with the right of petition. In fact, so jealous was he of that right that he made his resolution apply by description to those printed petitions got up by the Postmaster General. He had noticed in the *Globe* report of last Thursday's proceedings that there were nearly four columns of these notices of petitions, which he calculated cost from ninety to one hundred dollars per day, and if they are to be continued will cost from $10,000 to $15,000 for the session.

Mr. LOGAN, (rep.) of Ill., opposed the resolution, taking the ground that notices of petitions must either be read in the House or published in the proceedings, so as to notify Congress of the wishes of the people.

Mr. ALLISON, (rep.) of Iowa, also opposed it, contending that the right of petition was a sacred right and one which in no manner should be abridged. If they were to undertake to say what should or should not be published in the *Globe* they would have to establish a censorship through a committee.

Mr. VAN TRUMP, (dem.) of Ohio, moved, as an amendment to the resolution, that as an additional measure of economy the reports of speeches for and against the resolution be omitted from the proceedings in the *Globe*. (Laughter.)

Mr. FERRIS, (rep.) of N. Y., inquired of Mr. Laflin as to the cost of a single day's publication of the *Globe*.

Mr. LAFLIN stated that he had calculated the cost of last Friday's issue of the *Globe* from $1,200 to $1,300.

Mr. DAVIS, (rep.) of N. Y., inquired what the *Globe* was good for, after being published?

Mr. LAFLIN preferred to leave the answer to that question to the good sense of the House.

Mr. DAVIS suggested an amendment to abolish the *Congressional Globe*.

Mr. LAFLIN refused to accept the amendment.

Mr. GARFIELD, (rep.) of Ohio, also desired to offer as an amendment a resolution declaring that it is a wasteful expenditure of the public money to continue the publication of the *Congressional Globe*, and directing the Committee on Public Printing to inquire into the expediency of discontinuing its further publication.

Mr. LAFLIN regarded the proposition as an eminently proper one at the proper time, but he did not feel called upon to admit it in connection with his resolution.

Mr. GARFIELD did not offer his resolution as a mere matter of sportiveness, but because he believed it would be one of the most healthful and valuable lines of policy that the House could possibly pursue. It was evident that the franking privilege was to be abolished, thereby removing the reason for the circulation of such vast masses of public documents. Two things have tended to ruin legitimate debate in the House. One was the publication of the *Globe*, containing speeches never spoken, and the other was the establishment of the hour rule. Whatever good things might be embodied in the *Globe*, they were enveloped in a vast mass of essays, written and delivered, or printed without being delivered, and were buried for evermore in dusty, out of the way places, never to be got at except by antiquarian researches. If members were to realize that what they uttered was to be tried by the supreme test of whether there was any market for it in the newspaper world, their speeches would be very much abridged, and there would be a great saving of time and expense. He regarded his proposition as one which would not only promote genuine economy, but would make the sessions of Congress more business like, and give members such a status as they ought to have before the country.

Mr. STRONG, (rep.) of Conn., opposed Mr. Laflin's resolution. Believing in the right of petition, he could not vote for anything that would seem to abridge that right. He had voted for the abolition of the franking privilege, not under compulsion, but freely and cheerfully.

Mr. CONGER, (rep.) of Mich., spoke in repudiation of the idea that the petitions against the franking privilege were not the voluntary act of the people, but were dictated by the Postmaster General.

Mr. VOORHEES, (dem.) of Ind., explained his opposition to the bill abolishing the franking privilege, as being prompted by the fact that he regarded the whole movement as one emanating from the Post Office Department and as being offensive and insulting and degrading to the dignity of the House. He regarded the franking privilege as one for the benefit, not of the members, but of the masses of the people. Who supposed that its abolition would result in economy? Who supposed that members of Congress would pay postage out of salaries on which they could scarcely live now? The result would be that appropriations would slip in to help to do that now done under the franking privilege. Every member knew that.

Mr. BLAIR, (rep.) of Mich., asserted it as his belief that not a single petition against the franking privilege had been filed that was not on the blank furnished by the Postmaster General, and that there was not a voluntary petition, no, not one, sent by the people themselves. He denied the charges of gross frauds on the franking privilege. As a rule members had not violated it. He spurned the imputation upon him and his fellow members.

After further discussion Mr. Laflin's resolution was, on motion of Mr. Farnsworth, laid on the table by a vote of 72 to 53.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. INGERSOLL, (rep.) of Ill., asked leave to introduce, for reference to the Judiciary Committee, a joint resolution proposing to amend the constitution by adding an article, as follows:—

The Congress shall have power to issue United States notes and may make them a legal tender in payment of debts.

Mr. KNOTT, (dem.) of Ky., objected.

Mr. INGERSOLL gave notice that he would introduce it the first opportunity.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. MCCARTHY, (rep.) of N. Y., rising to a personal explanation, sent to the Clerk's desk and had read extracts from the New York *Evening Post*, of February 2, imputing to him that he was a large shareholder in the Onondaga Salt Company; that that company had sent him to Congress from the Syracuse district; that in order that he might better watch over its interests he was placed on the Committee of Ways and Means; that he had done his work successfully; that his vote had saved salt from interference, and that he had aided all monopolies that were threatened. He declared the statements in the article untrue. He was not a large shareholder in that company, and was not a manufacturer of salt. The great profits of that company were made in 1862, 1863 and 1864, and were caused by the operations of the rebel privateers, the destruction of the Kanawha salt works, and of a portion of the Ohio salt works, and a profitable speculation in coal lands, on which the company had received a bonus of five hundred thousand dollars. For the last three years the company had not paid or earned more than six per cent on the capital invested in the manufacture of salt. He had defended that interest because it was an interest of his district and was one of the industries of the country. The Onondaga Salt Company had had no voice in his election. Its president, secretary, treasurer and a majority of its directors were rank, rabid democrats. It was not true that he was placed on the Committee of Ways and Means through the influence of that company. He supposed that he was put on that committee as a counterpoise to his colleague, Mr. Brooks, whose sympathies were with the importing interest of the country; the profits of which were tenfold greater than those of any salt manufacturing interest, and who represented the free trade and low tariff interest, while he (Mr. McCarthy) was a strong tariff and protective man. He had sustained the tariff because it was the best tariff revenue the country had ever had, and the most judicious in its protection to the interests of the country.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

Mr. PORTER, (rep.) of Va., asked leave to offer a resolution as to the incompetency of John L. Marye, appointed Lieutenant Governor of Virginia, to hold office, but Mr. Brooks objected.

APPROPRIATION FOR CHICAGO HARBOR.

Mr. JUDD, (rep.) of Ill., introduced a bill making appropriations for the enlargement of the harbor of Chicago, which was referred.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

Mr. CHURCHILL, (rep.) of N. Y., from the Committee on Elections, called up the report in the case of the Twenty-first Congressional district of Pennsylvania, with resolutions that Henry D. Foster is not entitled to the seat and that John Covode is. He proceeded to address the House in advocacy of the report.

Mr. RANDALL, (dem.) of Pa., took the floor to address the House in favor of the claim of Mr. Foster, but yielded temporarily for other business, as follows:—

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. WHITTEMORE, (rep.) of S. C., from the Reconstruction Committee, reported a bill to remove political disabilities from certain persons and to absolve them from taking the test oath. Recommitted.

On motion of Mr. COOK, (rep.) of Ill., the bill for the temporary relief of the poor and destitute people of the District of Columbia was taken from the Speaker's table, the House amendments insisted on and a conference committee asked.

Mr. O'NEILL, (rep.) of Pa., offered a resolution calling for information as to the navigable condition of the Savannah river between its mouth and Savannah, the necessity and cost of its improvement, &c. Adopted.

Mr. LOGAN introduced a joint resolution for the payment to the family of the late Secretary of War, Mr. Rawlins, of one year's salary, less the amount paid to him as salary before his death. Passed.

Mr. STRICKLAND, (rep.) of Mich., introduced a bill for the improvement of the harbors of Ontonagon, Marquette and Eagle, Michigan. Referred.

Mr. PLATT, (rep.) of Va., offered a resolution for the printing of additional copies of the agricultural report of 1868 for distribution to the delegations from Virginia, Texas and Mississippi. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

RELIEF FROM UNJUST TAXATION.

Mr. WOOD, (dem.) of N. Y., presented a memorial of the Cigar Makers' Union, No. 15, of New York, asking relief from unjust taxation.

THE FOSTER-COVODE CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Foster-Covode contested election case. While Mr. Randall was addressing the House he yielded the floor to

Mr. PAINE, chairman of the Election Committee, who asked to be excused from further service on that committee, remarking that while his personal relations with all its members were pleasant there were such differences of opinion between some of them and himself on vital questions underlying their duty that he thought it best to be excused.

Mr. RANDALL declined to yield the floor for that purpose, and hoped that the gentleman from Wisconsin would not be excused. That gentleman was doing much good there; although he was often overwhelmed, still he always meant right. If any act of his (Mr. Randall's) could prevent the gentleman being excused that act should be performed.

Without concluding his remarks, Mr. Randall yielded for a motion to adjourn, and the House, at quarter-past four o'clock, adjourned.

MARRYING AND MATRIMONY.

Lecture by Rev. Dr. Dowling—Gratuitous Distribution of "Photos" to the Doctor's Graduates.

A humorous lecture was delivered last evening on the above subject at the Berean Baptist church, corner of Bedford and Downing streets, by the Rev. Dr. Dowling, and, despite the inclement state of the weather, was well attended.

The lecturer said that a state of marriage was undoubtedly the best state for a man to find himself in, whether the man was old or young, and this could, of course, be applied to spinsters also. Marrying, though generally known as "tying the knot," signified happiness and contentment unlimited, which, he was sorry to admit, was not always experienced by those who entered the marriage state. Many spinsters who made endeavors to change their condition were perhaps utterly ignorant of those qualities which make a good wife. A spinster should be able to sew and make good bread, provided that she never wore pantaloons. The ancients always required a housewife to know these practical arts, and also required them to eschew women's rights, as taught in the present day, and to give up the idea of wearing pantaloons. This would, of course, be a deathblow to the hopes of the Sorosis in this city. No man ought to exist in a state of bachelorhood, as he considered it a sin and injustice to society. Many and many young men were throwing themselves away in the bachelor state, which was a thing to be deplored; but he must say that the young ladies were in some sense responsible for this state of things. Some young men married for money, and he heard of an instance where a young man married a young woman, who might properly be termed Flora McFlimsey, for her clothes. When he had married her he sold her clothes and then commenced life anew. That was not the right thing to do. Some bachelors remained so on the score of principle, and others because they could find none to have them. (Laughter.) He would advocate a tax on all men found in a state of bachelorhood. This might be to them a new idea; but it was not in olden times, as King William reaped quite a revenue from a tax imposed on all unmarried men found in the kingdom of England. He would advocate the establishment of such a tax in lieu of the income tax. (Laughter and applause.) All bachelors above thirty should be compelled to marry or else contribute one-fourth of their earnings to the support of needy spinsters. (Laughter.) Just let them consider the happiness experienced by a bachelor in his chamber on such a cold night as the present. Look at his rueful face and cold home.

> His fire is out, and in shivering dread
> He slips into the sheets on his lowly bed;
> And he draws up his toes, encased in dark hose,
> And buries his nose beneath the dark clothes,
> And he swears that no mortal has seen such woes.

(Laughter.) Obedience to the husband on the part of the wife was a virtue which young ladies were not willing to follow in the present day. This was sometimes brought forward, as it was by a certain descendant of Africa, as a reason for a divorce. The negro came to him once and said that he and his old woman could not get along—"she no obey." I told him that he had promised to take her for better and worse. The negro replied that she was all worse and no better. The lecturer reviewed the marriage customs and courtships of olden times in such a jocose and inimitable manner as to excite roars of laughter.

The lecturer announced that he had provided a limited supply of *cartes de visite* for distribution among those ladies who had been married by him, and besecched the choir of the church to sing a song to enable him to get wind and distribute them. The choir having acceded to the request, the portly lecturer descended with some difficulty from the rostrum, and wherever he recognized a blushing bride who had been united by him his face was immediately wreathed in smiles and he bestowed the novel present in such a gallant and jocose manner as to excite the utmost merriment.

FINE ARTS.

Second Day's Sale of the Thompson Collection.

There was a very fair attendance of "lookers" and purchasers yesterday at the Leeds Art Gallery, at the sale of the Thompson collection of paintings, mostly, however, of the male gender, and apparently private individuals. A few dealers and connoisseurs were noticed among them.

The sale opened at No. 242 of the catalogue, a picture of Lafayette and Madame Roland drawing a plan for the festival of the French Federation of 1791, which brought $120. The picture was certainly very curious and one that would suit a collector, and might have been painted from life, but the price was a good one. A genuine Bierstadt, a view in New Hampshire, sold for $247, and one, "The Old Roadside Inn," by E. P. Williams, of London, sold for $415. This picture was certainly one of the gems of the collection, and it was the highest price realized by yesterday's sale. A "Scene in Wales," by Morvillier, sold for $225. A picture of Sir Godfrey Kneller, by himself, $70; a portrait of Madame Leontine Pougand, $35; two studies of rocks and woods in summer, by Shattuck, each $31; a "Dead Christ and a Weeping Man," by Gasper de Crayer, $112 50; a "Dutch Marine View," by Simon de Vlgier, $82 50; "Minerva Leading Hercules from Pleasure," by Lemoire, $52 50; a "Holy Trinity," of the Bolognese school, by an unknown master, $65; "The Wise Choice, by Jouvenet, $60; "A Horse Startled by Lightning," by Morland, dated 1702, $67 50; "Sappho," by Westall, $52 50; a Flemish picture of "Stoneman's Wife, with Surroundings," by Honemans, $65; "Dover Cliffs," by Campbell, $250; "A View of the White Mountains," by Foster, $102 50; "Duck Shooting," Bierstadt, $85; "A Cow House," by Bierstadt, $100; "Jack Asking to Go Ashore," by Wight, $50; two "Coast Scenes of Normandy," by Isabey, each $71; a "Landscape," by Poussin, $105; a view of Tivoli, by Van Bemmel, $260; a "White Mountain Scene," by Spear, $180; a "Sunset amid New England Scenery," $200; the "Countess de B.," by Dupont, $87; a large picture entitled "Charity," by Bartolome Schidone, $380; "Pembroke House," by Reinagle, $100; "Saint John," by Sirami, $52.

A large number of minor pieces brought prices ranging from $3 to $50.

ARRIVAL OF THE REMAINS OF GENERAL WINDHAM, K. C. B.

The steamship San Jacinto, which arrived at this port last night from Savannah, brought the body of Lieutenant General Windham, K. C. B., late commander of troops in British North America, in charge of Lady Windham, Sir Alexander McKenzie, Bart., Captain Hudson and Mr. Hare, who are *en route* to England to deposit the remains in the family resting place. The Marquis de Talleyrand was also a passenger on the San Jacinto.

THE STORM.

The Change in the Weather—The Sleet, the Snow and the Slush—The Gale in This City, in Brooklyn and Along the Coast—Reports of Marine Disasters.

At last! Snow in bushelfuls; snow with rain and sleet; snow amalgamated with metropolitan mud; snow underfoot and snow overhead; is abroad upon the streets, on the housetops, in the areas—scudding, flying, blinding and bewildering. Winter has turned back on timidly approaching spring, and those who pretended to miss the customary slush and muck are more than satisfied. The cold, nipping air of the last few days was premonitory of snow, and on yesterday morning the fast-falling flakes surprised the sleepy policemen on their posts. At four A. M. lightly it fell, whitening the flaggings and silvering the tops of the street lamps faintly glimmering in the silent streets. Then heavier and dirtier snow came down, yielded itself to the sweeping wind and penetrated everywhere. When the morning—cold and chill—dawned upon the town a soft white mantle covered the streets and the air was still filled with snow. Dreary and wretched, the prospect for down town travellers was extremely cheerless. Piles of dirty snow blocked the crossings, cars were "like angels visits, few and far between," and the troubles of pedestrians were great. Four horse teams endeavored to transport the business population from the up town wards, but the progress was difficult and slow. Many and vexatious delays characterized the travel on all the city lines, and highly indignant were the travellers. Umbrellas were in great demand during the early part of the day, but those who relied upon them when the wind rose had no cause for self congratulation. The storm was fickle and independent, blowing from all points of the compas, sometimes fitfully and again furiously and fresh. Business on Broadway was almost entirely suspended, the stores being deserted by customers. All who could stay within doors did so, and, basking over bright fires, rubbed their hands in ecstatic enjoyment of the scene without. For in the minds of these, the happy few, were visions of reckless sleigh drives over crispy snow, the dingling of bells, the laughter of happy girls, the pleasure and excitement of the road on a sleighing morning.

When the time pointed to the hour of noon the snow melted into a fine sleet, and with it melted the hopes of the sleighers and rose the anticipations of the shivering poor. Sleigh bells may ring, bright faces peer from between furs and rugs when this storm settles down into an ordinary frost, but the wretchedness of the ill fed and ill clad among us will not change with the weather. Their hapless condition should be considered by the favored of fortune.

Among the more serious inconveniences and injuries arising from the storm were the blowing down of sign boards and awnings, the smashing of window shutters, the splintering of trees and the disarrangement of the local telegraph lines. To such an extent did the latter prevail that there was considerable trouble experienced in carrying on the usual telegraphic correspondence between the police officials at the Central Office and the various precincts.

At a late hour last night the ill weather had in no wise abated, and promised to extend its unpleasant interference to to-day.

THE STORM IN BROOKLYN.

The residents of Brooklyn opened their eyes to the fact yesterday morning that they might yet experience a taste of winter. It stormed incessantly throughout the day and made pedestrianism anything but agreeable. The wind blew so strong that it was almost impossible for a person to carry an umbrella, and a number carried by ladies were turned inside out. The travel on the car lines was impeded. The cars ran slow, and every one was filled to its utmost capacity.

THE STORM ON THE SEA.

Arrival of Southern Steamers—The Storm Along the Coast—Serious Collision Off Sandy Hook—"Boarded" and "Spoken" Vessels Driven to Sea—Disasters and Privations.

The news which comes in tardily from the broad bosom of the ocean brings tidings of severe trials by the late storm which visited the Southern coast and gradually worked its way up to this section, culminating in the terrific "northeaster" of yesterday. As there the wind and flood wrecked noble vessels, shattered hulls, caused deaths after hours of peril and suffering and chronicled hairbreadth escapes, even when the grim monster was calling to sailors and passengers in exulting tones, so it is feared the last lash of the sweeping crash of the boisterous visitant will bring to unwilling ears fresh terrors—at least the few arrivals from sea yesterday point to that unwished for result. Each brings the same, or a similar tale of heavy gales, cold and suffering, and escape to our ears, keeping all in painful suspenses in anticipation of the unwelcome climax of disaster, the culmination of all these horrors in a complete, fearful shipwreck, with great loss of life. How many anxious hearts are fluttering in anticipation of the next news from the vast waters. He who rules the wind and waves only knows, and it is needless to attempt to compute; but they are many, as are also the prayers that go up nightly that the next news from the sea and of the great continuous storm may not be worse than that we have had already.

SOUTHERN ARRIVALS.

Confirmatory of the terrible weather along the coast south of Hatteras, and of the furious blasts that like demons sweep the coast, there arrived in port yesterday three steamships from New Orleans, and although they, because of their sea worthiness and never tiring links of steal and arms of iron of their machinery, they were not driven ashore, nor the lives of any of their crews lost, they report the dangers of the trip constant and fearful. These vessels are manned by old "salts" who never turn away from threatening trouble, but yet their courage does not quite reach that point but that in such times of peril they would rather be snugly esconced in some land-locked harbor at anchor. These vessels are the

Victor, Gates, consigned to C. H. Mallory & Co.
Mariposa, Kemble, consigned to H. B. Cromwell & Co.
Sherman, Quick, consigned to Frederick Baker.

On the 30th ult. they left the Crescent City within a few hours of each other and almost simultaneously encountered the storm on the 4th, 5th and 6th inst. Its approach was gradual, but when in all its fury it struck them the seas rolled in maddened rage and the wind blew a perfect hurricane. The engines were slowed, all sails reefed, and in the instance of the Mariposa she was compelled to lie to during the period of fifty-one hours, that she might ride out the storm in safety, as it subsequently appeared the vials of its sweeping violence were concentrated upon her. Fortunately all escaped and arrived in port safely within a few hours of each other.

Immediately following the subsiding of the gale the Sherman, on the 6th inst., in latitude 35 50, longitude 75, just after daybreak, sighted the brig Mary Jane Williams, from the West Indies to Philadelphia, with her ensign union down. On approaching her she was found to have been drifted about by the baffling winds, and was out of provisions. These were at once given to the weary mariners, amid thanks and rejoicing. The Sherman also passed, in the same latitude, the Spanish frigate Lealtad, from Havana for New York, lying to, waiting for calmer weather.

OFF SANDY HOOK.

On swept the bitter winds from the Gulf and Southern coast, holding high revels with white-capped waves, sending the vessels it met scudding under bare poles, the music of the sea changing into the roar of thunder, until yesterday morning, when it broke into sweeping clouds of snow, so blinding that it partook of the nature of a dense fog bank. Along the Jersey coast, off the Highlands and by Sandy Hook, the high rolling waves and the whistling hurricane prevented all outward-bound vessels from proceeding to sea, and the only ones that had the temerity to venture upon the broad expanse in the teeth of such an ordeal, returned quietly, two of them meeting with a sad mishap by a collision that, serious as it was, might have been worse—the re-enactment of another tragedy so often delineated where the ocean has been the theatre. How many vessels have then gone down in the storm and gloom with no record of their fate!

SERIOUS COLLISION.

The British brig Ellen Miller, Captain Gove, bound for Sierra Leone, western coast of Africa, and the British barkentine Emblyn, Captain Cottingham, hence to Queenstown for orders, left the port about the same time on Monday morning, the former putting to sea, but, meeting the storm, returned early yesterday morning, before light, and Captain Gore, not being able to find his way into port, dropped both anchors off the point of Sandy Hook, hoping before many hours to find a welcome pilot or a friendly tug to assist him. Soon after and about the time such assistance arrived in the wrecking boat Rescue, the Emblyn, whose commanding officer had ventured further to sea, and meanwhile had also returned, came scudding down on the Miller, producing a terrific collision. With the howling tempest, the blinding sleet, and the gashing timbers, the scene was one of terror. Before they could be parted the Miller had her sides badly chafed, fore and main masts and jib boom carried away, and also losing both anchors and forty-five fathoms of chain. The Emblyn was badly damaged, was cut almost to the water's edge, making the occurrence startling. Such was the danger at one time that both vessels would go down beneath the bubbling cauldron that the boats were in readiness and the steamer Rescue standing by, rescuing angel indeed. They were finally separated, the Miller coming to the city to repair damages, while the Emblyn is now at anchor in the lower bay, awaiting an opportunity to do likewise.

"DRIVEN OFF."

The pilot boats Abram Leggett, No. 4, and James Avery, No. 9, which came from sea yesterday, report that they had boarded and spoken the following vessels, all of which, by the severity of the storm, have without doubt been driven to sea again, and may not be heard from for several days:—

On the 2d inst., in latitude 39 20, longitude 74, boarded the Swedish bark Umann, from Marseilles to New York.

On the 6th inst., latitude 39, longitude 73 55, boarded the North German bark Louisa Poll, from Taganrog, sea of Azoff, to New York.

On the 6th inst., latitude 39, longitude 73 50, spoke the brig Manson, from Guantanamo, Cuba, to New York.

On the 6th inst., latitude 39, longitude 73 59, spoke the bark Griffin, from Liverpool to Philadelphia, forty-five days out. (The above by the Leggett.)

The brig Ernestine, from Matanzas to Boston, spoken in latitude 40 15, longitude 73 35.

The brig Hattie Eaton, from Anguilla to Boston. (These by the Avery.)

All the European and other steamships advertised to sail yesterday, although they in some instances left their berths, anchored at Quarantine and in the lower bay for the storm to subside. At a late hour last night over the broad expanse of river, bay and off Sandy Hook the weather was still thick, stormy and unwelcome, with the sea chopping and rolling as if possessed with a legion of demons.

THE STORM ELSEWHERE.

In New Jersey.

In Newark throughout the entire day and well into the night there was a continuous fall of snow. The horse cars ran, but only at long intervals, and it was with great difficulty that pedestrians could navigate through the streets. The snow was accompanied by a fierce wind, which occasioned considerable rattling of signs and scattering of chimney pots. The trains ran nearly on time.

The Storm Along the Hudson.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 8, 1870.

A violent northeast snow storm has prevailed all day, and as the night closes in increases in violence, the wind blowing a gale. The snow drifts heavily and the progress of trains on the Hudson River Railroad is impeded. The snow is already nearly ten inches deep.

ALBANY, Feb. 8, 1870.

Snow to the depth of six inches has fallen to-day.

The Storm South.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8, 1870.

The snow storm which commenced last night continued till daylight. The ground is covered to the depth of about two inches.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8, 1870.

About three inches of snow fell before daylight, since which time it has been raining. The streets are full of slush.

The Storm East.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 8, 1870.

It has been snowing all day and to-night quite severely.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 8, 1870.

A snow storm has prevailed all day and still continues.

BOSTON, Feb. 8, 1870.

A thick easterly snow storm has prevailed since ten o'clock this morning, and continues this evening.

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 8, 1870.

A terrific snow storm has prevailed nearly all day, accompanied by a high wind. All trains are behind time.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 8, 1870.

The trains are all delayed by the storm to-night, the northern downward express arriving an hour and three-quarters late. The snow at White River Junction is four inches deep and at Danvil six inches. The Lawrence and Manchester train did not leave Lawrence. The Portsmouth, and the train by the way of Lowell arrived, together with two engines, at ten o'clock, an hour and three-quarters late. Prince Arthur and suite were on board. About a hundred and fifty people were at the depot eager to get a look at his Highness, who made no appearance, but was visible through the car windowns. The train passed on without delay.

The Late Storm on the North Carolina Coast—Particulars of the Loss by the Disastrous Shipwrecks.

[From the Wilmington (N. C.) Journal, Feb. 6.]

As we sadly conjectured the late storm off our coast has resulted in disastrous shipwrecks attended with great loss of life. Captain James H. Farrow, of the schooner Samuel C. Eborn, from Hyde county for this port, loaded with corn, arrived in the city yesterday, overland from Federal Point, and reported the wreck of four vessels upon the beach north of New Inlet.

About nine A. M. on Friday, the 4th, during a terrible gale from the northeast, Captain Farrow's schooner, the Samuel C. Eborn, was driven ashore on the beach about four miles north of New Inlet. About the same time the schooners Racer, Captain Hatchell, and Ray, Captain Nelson, from Elizabeth City, loaded with corn, were also beached—the Racer about half a mile and the Ray about two miles north of the Eborn. Shortly afterwards the schooner Eleanor T., from Baltimore for this port, driven by the same furious gale was blown upon the beach about half a mile to the southward of the Eborn, and in a few moments went to pieces. Five men were counted upon her deck as the vessel was driven ashore, and after the ship went to pieces were again seen manfully clinging to fragments of the wreck. It was a fearful sight to witness these poor creatures tossed about madly by the waves, and yet striving so manfully for life. Four of them had together secured one fragment of the wreck and the fifth clung alone to another portion. The crews of the three corn vessels, who had safely landed, and the pilots and wreckers who were attracted by the scene, lined the beach with the hope that some of these unfortunate sailors would be washed ashore, and that they could then render some assistance. But, alas! they were torn from the floating timbers by the wild, mad waves before the very eyes of those upon the beach and hid forever in the briny deep.

The Eleanor T. had on board a cargo of fertilizers and was consigned to Messrs. O. G. Parsley & Co. of this city. There was no insurance upon the cargo. The Eborn had as cargo about 900 bushels of corn, the Racer about 1,000 bushels and the Ray about 1,200 bushels, all of which, we learn, were insured. These three last named schooners lie "high and dry" upon the beach, but it is thought that probably some one or all of them may be gotten off. Mr. B. W. Beery, of the wrecking firm of Beery Brothers, has gone down to examine the position of the vessels and see what can be done towards getting them off.

We fear, after these wrecks upon one of the least dangerous parts of our coast, we are yet to hear of others more dreadful still during the gale off Hatteras and other dreaded points.

The Storm in Havana—Two Spanish Vessels Lost.

HAVANA, Feb. 8, 1870.

A severe storm from the north has prevailed since yesterday. The Spanish bark Paquita was lost off Guanabo Point, and the coaster Antonio was lost a few miles from this port.

A NEWARK HEIRESS.

Singular Story of Good Fortune—A Young Married Lady Left $100,000 by Her Murdered Uncle in Germany.

An exemplification of the old proverb that "it is better to be born lucky than rich" has just come to light in Newark, N. J., in the person of a young married German lady, the wife of Mr. John M. Neiber, residing in Prince street, in the above city. According to reliable authority, it appears she and her husband are natives of Wurtemberg, Germany. They have only been in this country some eight or nine months and had just got married prior to leaving home. Twenty years ago an uncle of Mrs. Neiber, named Reisse, left Germany and started for California, where for a time he made slow progress in the road to wealth. With sturdy persistence he kept at the diggings, until at last the fickle goddess Dame Fortune smiled a most gracious smile, and in the twinkling of an eye Mr. Reisse from being in a state of great need was the joyful possessor of a $14,000 nugget. His luck had changed and in the course of a few years he was worth at least $50,000. In the Golden State Mr. Reisse remained for a considerable length of time, subsequently meeting many ups and downs monetarily. He left there, however, quite wealthy, came East and settled down into blissful bachelorhood. In the meantime he had repeatedly written for his niece, but she deferred crossing the Atlantic until she had changed her name. At about the time she and her newly elected *sposa* arrived in New York the uncle was half way on his way back to Germany. He arrived in Bremen, where he was attacked by cutthroats and fatally stabbed, so that he died in three days. It has since transpired that by the provisions of his will the bulk of his property is bequeathed to his niece, who with her husband and legal adviser is now making preparations to start for Germany on an early day. The fortune left Mrs. Neiber is said to be in excess of $100,000. The foregoing statement is vouched for by several German residents of Newark of the highest respectability. If it be true, and there appears not the slightest doubt but that it is, one may well exclaim that "truth is stranger than fiction."

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GEORGE PEABODY.

Last Rites Over the Remains of the Illustrious Dead.

Prince Arthur, Minister Thornton, Governors Claflin and Chamberlain and Other Prominent Men Present—Interesting and Impressive Ceremonies—Address by Robert C. Winthrop — Imposing Procession to the Family Tomb.

PEABODY, Mass., Feb. 8, 1870.

The final obsequies over the remains of George Peabody were attended to-day by between 8,000 and 10,000 people, and the order of exercises substantially as arranged was carried out, despite the severe snow storm that prevailed throughout the entire ceremonies.

The casket containing the remains had been quietly removed at midnight by the guard of honor from the Peabody Institute to the South Congregational church; and when the populace arrived in the morning and during the forenoon to view the remains the funeral decorations in the building and on the fronts of the public buildings and many private residences only met their curious gaze. From nine until eleven o'clock the distinguished participants and troops detailed to perform the escort duty were constantly arriving from all directions by rail and private conveyances. The decorations throughout the town were general and in remarkably good taste. The interior of the church was appropriately decorated and darkened, the few gas jets that were lighted giving a sombre effect to the scene. The pulpit, galleries, organ and windows were covered with black, with a narrow fringe of white, the silvered monogram "G. P." being placed at prominent intervals.

The casket, as it lay in front of the pulpit, was elaborately strewn with the choicest flowers in the most exquisite funeral designs. Behind, on the pulpit face, an elegant cross; on the centre of the casket a magnificent crown, and at the head and foot large and tasteful bouquets, all entwined with delicate green. The Sutton Guard stood sentinel over the remains.

DISTINGUISHED GENTLEMEN PRESENT.

At eleven o'clock the relatives and intimate friends of the deceased took the seats assigned them in the body of the church, the ticket-holding public having been seated in the galleries. The first among the distinguished guests to arrive was Prince Arthur, in the undress uniform of his regiment, and Minister Thornton, in full court dress, followed by their retinue. The Governors of Massachusetts and Maine, with their respective staffs, came next. Officers of the British and American armies and navies, including Captain Commerell, of the Monarch; Captain Macomb, of the Plymouth, and the staff of Admiral Farragut, followed. President Eliot, of Harvard University, and representatives of various educational institutions; Mayor Shurtleff, of Boston, and delegations from several other cities were included in the congregation.

THE FUNERAL CEREMONY.

At half past eleven o'clock the services began with a voluntary on the organ. The anthem, "Unto Thee shall all flesh come," by Mozart, was then impressively sung. Scripture selections were read by Rev. Daniel Marsh, pastor the Peabody Memorial church, in Georgetown.

Mr. Robert C. Winthrop, LL. D., then delivered a eulogy, which was made remarkably interesting and impressive by his close intimacy with the deceased while living, and by his trust as president of the trustees of the educational fund Mr. Peabody left for the benefit of America in the future.

ADDRESS OF ROBERT C. WINTHROP.

While I have been unwilling, my friends, wholly to decline the request of your Committee of Arrangements, or to seem wanting in any service which might, perchance, have gratified him whom, in common with you all, I have so honored and loved, I have still felt deeply—and I cannot help feeling at this moment more deeply than ever before—that any words of mine might well have been spared on this occasion. The solemn tones of the organ, the plaintive notes of the funeral chant, the consoling lessons of the sacred Scriptures, the fervent utterances of prayer and praise—these would seem to me the only appropriate—I had almost said the only endurable—interruptions of the silent sorrow which befits a scene like this. Even were it possible for me to add anything worth adding to the tributes on both sides of the ocean, which already have well nigh exhausted the language of eulogy, the formal phrases of a detailed memoir or of a protracted and studied panegyric would congeal upon my lips, and fall frozen upon the ears and hearts of all whom I address, in presence of the lifeless form of one who has so long been the support, the ornament, the dear delight of this village of his nativity. We cannot, indeed, any of us, gather around these cherished remains and prepare to commit them, tenderly and affectionately, to their mother earth without a keen sense of personal affliction and bereavement. He was too devoted and loving a brother, he was too kind and thoughtful a kinsman, he was too genial and steadfast a friend not to be missed and mourned by those around me, as few others have ever been missed and mourned here before. I am not insensible to my own full share of the private and public grief which pervades this community. And yet, my friends, it is by no means sorrow alone which may well be indulged by us all at such an hour as this. Other emotions—I hazard nothing in saying—far other emotions besides those of grief are even now rising and swelling in all our hearts—emotions of pride, emotions of joy, emotions of triumph. Am I not right? How could it be otherwise? What a career has that been of which the final scene is now, at length, before us! Who can contemplate its rise and progress from the lowly cradle in this south parish of old Danvers—henceforth to be known of all men by his name—to the temporary repose in Westminster Abbey, followed by that august procession across the Atlantic, whose wake upon the waters will glow and sparkle to the end of time, growing more and more luminous with the lapse of years—who, I say, can contemplate that career, from its humble commencement to its magnificent completion, without an irrepressible thrill of admiration and almost of rapture? Who, certainly, can contemplate the immediate close of this extraordinary life without rejoicing, not only that it was so painless, so peaceful, so happy in itself; not only that it was so providentially postponed until he had been enabled once more to revisit his native land, to complete his great American benefactions, to hold personal intercourse with those friends at the South for whose welfare the largest and most cherished of those benefactions was designed, and to take solemn leave of those to whom he was bound by so many ties of affection or of blood, but that it occurred at a time and under circumstances so peculiarly fortunate for attracting the largest attention, and for giving the widest impression and influence to his great and inspiring example? For this, precisely this, as I believe, would have been the most gratifying consideration to our lamented friend himself could he have distinctly foreseen all that has happened since he left you a few months since. Could it have been foretold him as he embarked, with feeble strength and faltering steps on board his favorite steamer, at New York, on the 23d of September last, not merely that he was leaving kinsfolk and friends and native land for the last time, but that hardly four weeks would have elapsed after his arrival at Liverpool before he should be the subject of funeral honors by command of the Queen of England, and should lie down for a time beneath the consecrated arches of that far-famed minster, among the kings and counsellors of the earth; could it have been foretold him that his acts would be the theme of eloquent tributes from high prelates of the Church and from the highest Minister of the Crown, and that Great Britain and the United States—not always nor often, alas! in perfect accord—should vie with each other in furnishing their proudest national ships to escort his remains over the ocean, exhibiting such a funeral fleet as the world, in all its history, had never witnessed before; could all this have been whispered in his ear as it was catching those last farewells of relatives and friends, he must, indeed, have been more than mortal not to have experienced some unwonted emotions of personal gratification and pride.

But I do believe, from all I have ever seen or known of him—and few others at home or abroad have of late enjoyed more of his confidence—that far, far above any feelings of this sort his great heart would have throbbed, as it never throbbed before, with gratitude to God and man, that the example which he had given to the world, by employing the wealth which he had accumulated during a long life of industry and integrity in relieving the wants of his fellow men wherever they were most apparent to him; in providing lodgings for the poor of London; in providing education for the children of our own desolated South; in building a memorial church for the parish in which his mother had worshipped; in founding or endowing institutes and libraries and academies of science in the town in which he was born, in the city in which he had longest resided, and in so many other places with which, for a longer or shorter time, he had been connected—that this grand and glorious example of munificence and beneficence, would thus be so signally held up to the contemplation of mankind, in a way not only to commend it to their remembrance and regard, but to command for it their respect and imitation. This, I feel assured, he would have felt to be the accomplishment of the warmest wish of his heart—the consummation of the most cherished object of his life. Our lamented friend was not, indeed, without ambition. He not only liked to do grand things, but he liked to do them in a grand way. We all remember those sumptuous and princely banquets with which he sometimes diversified the habitual simplicity and frugality of his daily life. He was not without a decided taste for occasional display—call it even ostentation, if you will. We certainly may not ascribe to him a pre-eminent measure of that sort of charity which shuns publicity, which shrinks from observation, and which, according to one of our Saviour's well-remembered injunctions, "doeth its alms in secret." He may, or he may not, have exercised as much of this kind of beneficence as any of those in similar condition around him. I fully believe that he did. We all understand, however, that

> Of that best portion of a good man's life—
> His little, nameless, unremembered acts
> Of kindness and of love—

there can be no record except on high, or in the grateful hearts of those who have been aided and relieved. That record shall be revealed hereafter. The world can know little or nothing of it now. But any one must perceive at a glance that the sort of charity which our lamented friend illustrated and exercised was wholly incompatible with concealment or reserve. The great trusts which he established, the great institutions which he founded, the capacious and costly edifices which he erected, were things that could not be hid—which could not be done in a corner. They were, in their own intrinsic and essential nature, patent to the world's eye. He could not have performed these noble acts in his lifetime, as it was his peculiar choice to do, and as it will be his peculiar distinction and glory to have done, without suffering himself "to be seen of men;" without being known, and recognized, and celebrated as their author. He must have postponed them all, as others have done, for posthumous execution; he must have refrained from parting with his millions until death should have wrested them from a reluctant grasp—had he shrunk from the notoriety and celebrity which inevitably attend upon such a career. He did not fail to remember, however—for he was no stranger to the Bible—that there were at least two modes of doing good commended in Holy Writ. He did not forget that the same glorious Gospel, nay, that the same incomparable Sermon on the Mount, which said, "Let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth," said, also, "Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works and glorify your Father which is in heaven." This, this might almost be regarded as the chosen motto of his later life, and might, not inappropriately, be inscribed as such on his tombstone. Certainly, my friends, his light has shone before men. Certainly, they have seen his good works; and who shall doubt that they have glorified his Father which is in heaven? Yes, glory to God, glory to God in the highest has, I am persuaded, swollen up from the hearts of millions in both hemispheres with a new fervor as they have followed him in his grand circumnavigation of benevolence, and as they have witnessed, one after another, his multiplied and magnificent endowments. And his own heart, I repeat, would have throbbed and thrilled as it never thrilled or throbbed before, with gratitude to God and man could he have foreseen that the matchless example of munificence which it had been the cherished aim of his later years to exhibit would be rendered, as it has now been rendered, so signal, so inspiring, so enduring, so immortal by the homage which has been paid to his memory by the princes and potentates, as well as by the poor, of the Old World, and by the government and the whole people of his own beloved country.

I have spoken of the exhibition of this example as having been the cherished aim of his later years; but I am not without authority for saying that it was among the fondest wishes of his whole mature life. I cannot forget that, in one of those confidential consultations with which he honored me some years since, after unfolding his plans and telling me substantially all that he designed to do—for almost everything he did was of his own original designing—and when I was filled with admiration and amazement at the magnitude and sublimity of his purposes he said to me, with that guileless simplicity which characterized so much of his social intercourse and conversation, "Why, Mr. Winthrop, this is no new idea to me. From the earliest years of my manhood I have contemplated some such disposition of my property; and I have prayed my Heavenly Father, day by day, that I might be enabled, before I died, to show my gratitude for the blessings which He has bestowed upon me by doing some great good to my fellow men." Well has the living laureate of England sung, in one of his latest published poems—

> More things are wrought by prayer
> Than this world dreams of.

The prayer has been heard and answered. That noble aspiration has been more than fulfilled. The judgment of the future will confirm the opinion of the hour; and history, instead of contenting herself with merely enrolling his name, in chronological or alphabetical order, as one among the many benefactors of mankind, will assign him—unless I greatly mistake her verdict—a place by himself, far above all competition or comparison, first without a second, as having done the greatest good for the greatest number of his fellow men—so far, at least, as pecuniary means could accomplish such a result—of which there has thus far been any authentic record in merely human annals. It would afford a most inadequate measure of his munificence were I to sum up the dollars or the pounds he has distributed; or the number of persons whom his pecuniary provisions, for dwellings or for schools, will have included, in years to come, on one side of the Atlantic or the other. Tried even by this narrow test, his beneficence has neither precedent nor parallel. But it is, as having attracted and compelled the attention of mankind to the *beauty, the nobleness, the true glory of living and doing for others;* it is as having raised the standard of munificence to a degree which has almost made it a new thing in the world; it is as having exhibited a wisdom and a discrimination in selecting the objects and in arranging the machinery of his bounty, which almost entitle him to the credit of an inventor; it is as having, in the words of the brilliant Gladstone, "taught us how a man may be the master of his fortune and not its slave;" it is as having discarded all considerations of caste, creed, condition, nationality, in his world-wide philanthropy, regarding nothing human as alien to him; it is as having deliberately stripped himself in his lifetime of the property he had so laboriously acquired, delighting as much in devising modes of bestowing his wealth as he had ever done in contriving plans for its increase and accumulation, literally throwing out his bags like some adventurous aeronaut who would mount higher and higher to the skies, and really exulting as he calculated, from time to time, how little of all his laborious earnings he had at last left for himself; it is as having furnished this new and living and magnetic example, which can never be lost to history, never be lost to the interests of humanity, never fail to attract, inspire and stimulate the lovers of their fellow men, as long as human wants and human wealth shall coexist upon the earth—it is in this way that our lamented friend has attained a preeminence among the benefactors of his age and race, like that of Washington among patriots or that of Shakspeare or Milton among poets. I do not altogether forget those Mæcenases of old whom philosophers and poets have so delighted to extol. I do not forget the passing tribute of the great Roman orator to one of the publicans of his own period, as having displayed an incredible benignity in amassing a vast fortune, not "as the prey of avarice, but as the instrument of doing good." I do not forget the founders of the Royal Exchange in London, and of the noble hospital in Edinburg; the princely merchant of Queen Elizabeth's day, or the "Jingling Geordie" of England's first King James. I do not forget how strikingly Edmund Burke foreshadowed our lamented friend, when he said of one of his own contemporaries, "His fortune is among the largest—a fortune which, wholly unencumbered as it is, without one single charge from luxury, vanity or excess, sinks under the benevolence of its dispenser. This private benevolence, expanding itself into patriotism, renders his whole being the estate of the public, in which he has not reserved a *peculium* for himself of profit, diversion or relaxation." I do not forget the Baron de Montyon, of France, whose noble benefactions are annually distributed by the Imperial Academy, and whose portrait has been combined with that of our own Franklin on a medal commemorative of their kindred beneficence. I recall, too, the refrain of an ode to a late munificent English duke, on the erection of his statue at Belvoir Castle, which might well have been sung again when Story's statue of our friend was recently unveiled by the Prince of Wales—

> Oh, my brethren, what a glory
> To the world is one good man!

Nor do I fail to remember the long roll of benefactors, dead and living, of whom our own age, and our own country, and our mother country—New England and Old England—may so justly boast. But no one imagines that either Caius Curius, or Sir Thomas Gresham, or George Heriot, or Sir George Savile, or any Duke of Rutland, or Montyon, or Franklin, or any of the later and larger benefactors of our own time or land, can ever vie in historic celebrity as a practical philanthropist, with him whom we bury here to-day. Think me not unmindful, my friends, that, for the manifestation of a true spirit of benevolence, two mites will suffice as well as untold millions—a cup of cold water, as well as a treasure house of silver and gold. Think me not unmindful, either, of the grand and glorious results, for the welfare of mankind, which have been accomplished by purely moral or religious influences; by personal toil and trust, by the force of Christian character and example, by the exercise of some great gifts of intellect or eloquence, by simple self-devotion and self-sacrifice, without any employment whatever of pecuniary means; by missionaries in the cause of Christ, by reformers of prisons and organizers of hospitals, by Sisters of Charity, by visitors of the poor, by champions of the oppressed—by such women as Elizabeth Fry and Florence Nightingale, and such men as John Howard and William Wilberforce; or, to go further back in history, by men like our own John Eliot, the early apostle to the Indians, or like that sainted Vincent de Paul, whose memory has been so justly honored in France for more than two centuries. But philanthropy of this sort, I need not say, stands on a somewhat different plane, and cannot fairly enter into this comparison. It is enough to say of our lamented friend, as we have seen and known him of late, that in him were united—as rarely, if ever before—the largest desire and the largest ability to do good; that his will was at least commensurate with his wealth, and that nothing but the limited extent of even the most considerable earthly estate prevented his enjoying the very antepast of celestial bliss:—

> For when the power of imparting good
> Is equal to the will, the human soul
> Requires no other heaven.

And now, my friends, what wonder is it that all that was mortal of such a man has come back to us to-day with such a convoy and with such accompanying honors as well might have befitted some mighty conqueror or some princely hero? Was he not indeed a conqueror? Was he not indeed a hero? Oh! it is not on the battle field or on the blood-stained ocean alone that conquests are achieved and victories won. There are battles to be fought, there is a life-long warfare to be waged by each one of us, in our own breast and against our own selfish natures. And what conflict is harder than that which awaits the accumulator of great wealth! Who can ever forget or remember without a shudder the emphatic testimony to the character of that conflict, which was borne by our blessed Saviour—who knew what was in man better than any man knows it for himself—when He said, "How hardly shall they that have riches enter into the kingdom of God," and when He bade that rich young man "sell all that he had and distribute to the poor and then come and follow Him." It would be doing grievous injustice to our lamented friend were we to deny or conceal that there were elements in his character which made his own warfare, in this respect, a stern one. He was no stranger to the love of accumulation. He was no stranger to the passion for gaining and saving and hoarding. There were in his nature the germs, and more than the germs, of economy and even of parsimony, and sometimes they would sprout and spring up in spite of himself. Nothing less strong than his own will, nothing less indomitable than his own courage, could have enabled him, by the grace of God, to strive successfully against that greedy, grudging, avaricious spirit which so often besets the talent for acquisition. In a thousand little ways you might perceive to the last how much within him he had contended against, how much within him he had overcome and vanquished. All the more glorious and signal was the victory. All the more deserved and appropriate are these trappings of triumph with which his remains have been restored to us. You rob him of his richest laurel, you refuse him his brightest crown, when you attempt to cover up or disguise any of those innate tendencies, any of those acquired habits, any of those besetting temptations against which he struggled so bravely and so triumphantly. Recount, if you please, every penurious or mercenary act of his earlier or his later life, which friends have ever witnessed—if they have ever witnessed any—or which malice has ever whispered or hinted at—and malice, we know, has not spared him in more ways than one—and you have only added to his titles to be received and remembered as a hero and a conqueror. As such a conqueror, then, you have received him from that majestic turreted iron-clad which the gracious monarch of our motherland has deputed as her own messenger to bear him back to his home. As such a conqueror you have canopied his funeral car with the flag of his country; ay, with the flags of both his countries, between whom I pray God that his memory may ever be a pledge of mutual forbearance and affectionate regard. As such a conqueror you mark the day and the hour of his burial by minute guns, and fire a farewell shot, it may be, as the clods of his native sod are heaped upon his breast. We do not forget, however, amid all this martial pomp, how eminently he was a man of peace; or how earnestly he desired, or how much he had done, to inculcate a spirit of peace, national and international. I may not attempt to enter here to-day into any consideration of the influence of his specific endowments at home or abroad, American or English; but I may say, in a single word, that I think history will be searched in vain for the record of any merely human acts, recent or remote, which have been more in harmony with that angelic chorus which, just as the fleet, with this sad freight, had entered on its funeral voyage across the Atlantic, the whole Christian world was uniting to ring back again to the skies from which it first was heard—any merely human acts, which while, as I have said, they have waked a fresh and more fervent echo of "Glory to God in the highest," have done more to promote "Peace on earth and good will towards men."

Here, then, my friends, in this home of his infancy, where, seventy years ago, he attended the common village school and served his first apprenticeship as an humble shop boy—here, where, seventeen years ago, his first large public donation was made, accompanied by that memorable sentiment, "education—a debt due from present to future generations"—here, where the monuments and memorials of his affection and his munificence surround us on every side, and where he has chosen to deposit that unique enamelled portrait of the Queen; that exquisite gold medal, the gift of his country; that charming little autograph note from the Empress of France, that imperial photograph of the Pope, inscribed by his own hand, and whatever other tributes had been most precious to him in life—here, where he has desired that his own remains should finally repose, near to the graves of his father and mother, enforcing that desire by these touching words, almost the last which he uttered, "Danvers, Danvers; don't forget"—here let us thank God for his transcendent example; and here let us resolve that it shall neither fail to be treasured up in our hearts and sacredly transmitted to our children and our children's children, nor be wholly without an influence upon our own immediate lives. Let it never be said that the tomb and the trophies are remembered and cherished, but the example forgotten or neglected. I may no longer detain you, my friends, from the sad ceremonies which remain to be performed by us; yet I cannot quite release you until I have alluded, in the simplest and briefest manner, to an incident of the last days, and almost the last hours, of this noble life, which has come to me from a source which cannot be questioned. While he was lying, seemingly unconscious, on his deathbed in London, at the house of his kind friend, Sir Curtis Lampson, and when all direct communication with him had been for a time suspended, it was mentioned aloud in his presence, in a manner and with a purpose, to test his consciousness that a highly valued acquaintance had called to see him; but he took no notice of the remark. Not long afterwards it was stated in a tone loud enough for him *to hear that the Queen herself had sent a special telegram of inquiry and sympathy;* but even that failed to arouse him. Once more, at no long interval, it was remarked that a faithful minister of the Gospel, with whom he had once made a voyage to America, was at the door, and his attention was instantly attracted. That "good man," as he called him with his latest breath, was received by him and prayed with him more than once. "It is a great mystery," he feebly observed; "but I shall know all soon," while his repeated amens gave audible and abundant evidence that those prayers were not lost upon his ear or upon his heart. The friendships of earth could no longer soothe him. The highest honors of the world—the kind attentions of a sovereign whom he knew how to respect, admire and love—could no longer satisfy him. The embassador of Christ was the only visitor for that hour. Thus, we may humbly hope, was at last explained and fulfilled for him that mysterious saying of one of the ancient prophets of Israel, which he had heard many years before, as the text of a sermon by one whom he knew and valued; which had long lingered in his memory, and which by some force of association or reflection had again and again been recalled to his mind, and more than once, in my own hearing, been made the subject of his remark, "And it shall come to pass in that day, that the light shall not be clear nor dark; but it shall be one day which shall be known to the Lord, not day, nor night; but it shall come to pass that at evening time it shall be light." At evening time, it was, indeed, light for him. And who shall doubt, that when another morning shall break upon his brow, it shall be a morning without clouds—all light, and love and joy—for "the glory of God shall lighten it, and the Lamb shall be the light thereof."

And so I bid farewell to thee, brave, honest, noble hearted friend. The village of thy birth weeps to-day for one who never caused her pain before. The "flower of Essex" is gathered at thy grave. Massachusetts mourns thee as a son who has given new lustre to her historic page; and Maine, not unmindful of her joint inheritance in the earlier glories of the parent State, has opened her noblest harbor, and draped her municipal halls with richest, saddest robes, to do honor to thy remains. New England, from mountain top to farthest cape, is in sympathy with the scene, and feels the fitness that the hallowed memories of "Leyden" and "Plymouth"—the refuge and the rock of her Pilgrim Fathers—should be associated with thy obsequies. This great and glorious nation, in all its restored and vindicated Union, partakes the pride of thy life and the sorrow of thy loss. In hundreds of schools of the desolated South the children even now are chanting thy requiem and weaving chaplets around thy name. In hundreds of comfortable homes, provided by thy bounty, the poor of the grandest city of the world even now are breathing blessings on thy memory. The proudest shrine of Old England has unlocked its consecrated vaults for thy repose. The bravest ship of a navy "whose march is o'er the mountain waves, whose home is on the deep" has borne thee as a conqueror to thy chosen rest; and, as it passed from isle to isle and from sea to sea, in a circumnavigation almost as wide as thy own charity, has given new significance to the memorable saying of the great funeral orator of antiquity—"Of illustrious men the whole earth is the sepulchre; and not only does the inscription upon columns in their own land point it out, but in that also which is not their own, there dwells with every one an unwritten memorial of the heart." And now around thee are assembled, not only surviving schoolmates and old companions of thy youth, and neighbors and friends of thy maturer years, but votaries of science, ornaments of literature, heads of universities and academies, foremost men of commerce and the arts, ministers of the Gospel, delegates from distant States and rulers of thy own State, all eager to unite in paying such homage to a career of grand but simple beneficence as neither rank nor fortune nor learning nor genius could ever have commanded. Chiefs of the republic, representatives and more than representatives of royalty are not absent from thy bier. Nothing is wanting to give emphasis to thy example. Nothing is wanting to fill up the measure of thy fame. But what earthly honor—what accumulation of earthly honors—shall compare for a moment with the supreme hope and trust which we all humbly and devoutly cherish at this hour, that when the struggles and the victories, the pangs and the pageants of time shall all be ended, and the great awards of eternity shall be made up, thou mayest be found among those who are "more than conquerors, through Him who loved us!"

And so we bid thee farewell, brave, honest, noble-hearted friend of mankind!

THE PROCESSION.

At the conclusion of the address the beautiful trio of Tuckerman, "Their sun shall no more go down," was sung by the lady members of the choir, and was followed by a fervent prayer by the Rev. Daniel Marsh. The singing of the hymn, "Unveil thy bosom, faithful tomb," and a benediction ended the solemn service, and the large concourse in the church slowly withdrew, while the organ valedictory was performed, and were assigned positions behind the military. The following was the order of the procession:—

Five companies of the Fifth United States artillery, Colonel Kenchell; Salem Cadets and five companies of militia. The pall-bearers—Robert C. Winthrop, Charles F. Adams, John H. Clifford, Rev. Milton H. Broman, D. D., Alfred A. Abbott, James M. Beebe, Nathaniel Thayer, Henry Poor, George A. Osborne, and Messrs. Lewis Allen, Elijah W. Upton, Fitch Poole, Samuel F. Dana, Otis P. Lord and Eben King. The funeral car (by the sides of which marched the Sutton Guards), the relatives, Prince Arthur of England and suite, Admiral Farragut's staff, representing the general government; Governor Claflin and staff, escorted by the Independent Corps of Cadets of Boston; Governor Chamberlain, of Maine, and staff; Captains Commerell of the Monarch, and Macomb of the Plymouth; trustees of the various educational and historical institutes that have been aided by the deceased, United States and British military and naval officers, the Executive Council of Massachusetts, delegations from the Massachusetts and Maryland Legislatures, committees of the governments of Salem, Boston, Portland and Baltimore; local and neighboring town officials and clergymen and citizens.

As the procession, which comprised 125 carriages, proceeded, to the music of four bands, through the drifting snow, to the Peabody tomb, in Harmony Grove, the effect was solemn in the extreme. The bells were tolled and minute guns fired.

THE REMAINS DEPOSITED IN THE TOMB.

The remains were deposited in the tomb at three o'clock, and the procession wended its way back to the town through the deep snow with difficulty.

Prince Arthur and other guests were refreshed at the residence of the chief marshal. The troops and others were cared for by the town authorities, and by nightfall the place presented its wonted quiet.

On the 15th inst. a memorial service will be held at the Peabody Institute, in the adjoining town of Danvers, when Rev. James Fletcher will deliver the eulogy.

Honors to the Memory of George Peabody in Boston and Baltimore.

BOSTON, Feb. 8, 1870.

The city bells tolled for one hour to-day in respect to the memory of George Peabody.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 8, 1870.

The flags on the public buildings are at half mast and the bells of the churches and Fire Department tolled from eleven A. M. to one P. M. in memory of George Peabody.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prominent Arrivals in This City Yesterday.

General Von Paul, of Missouri; Colonel S. R. Moore, of New Jersey; X. W. Woodruff, of Connecticut; Dr. Samuel S. Davis and Colonel Henry Swan, of Boston; Rev. Clifton Bellen, of Washington; General M. W. Bruchard, of Missouri; Judge S. D. Lawrence, of Connecticut; Judge Robert Cochrane, of White Plains, and Rev. G. F. Wiltsie, of Newburg, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Elias Merwin, of Boston, and R. R. Dobell, of Quebec, are at the Brevoort House.

Governor Burnside, of Rhode Island; A. M. Kinney, of Boston; Dr. P. Earle, of New Hampshire; General A. C. McClurg, of Chicago; Ben Field, of Albion, and General J. T. Blanchard, of Saratoga, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Hon. William S. Groesbeck, of Cincinnati; R. C. Parsons, of Cleveland; J. H. Ramsay, of Albany; E. S. Hamlin, of Massachusetts; L. Blackstone and J. F. Slater, of Norwich, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

A. T. Converse and David Lyman, of Connecticut; Alfred Gaither, of Ohio; S. A. Day, of the United States Army, and C. Stanford, of Schenectady, are at the Astor House.

R. G. Rieman, of Baltimore; J. M. Osborne and George T. Steadman, of Ohio, and E. P. Smith, of the United States Army, are at the Hoffman House.

E. Marquege, of New Orleans, and J. D. Bald, of Philadelphia, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Colonel W. E. Clarke and Captain C. R. Denis, of Providence; W. H. Hartman, of Baltimore, and D. M. Boyd, of Washington, are at the Everett House.

J. H. C. Whiting and E. A. Helmbold, of Philadelphia, and J. Henry, of Boston, are at the St. George Hotel.

Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania; Dr. W. M. Hudson, of Hartford; Dr. Benjamin Wey, of Catskill, and L. Prang, of Boston, are at the St. Denis Hotel.

Colonel C. H. Castle and E. F. Rice, of Syracuse; Captain J. L. Hoyt, of Cuba, and Professor G. Humphrey, of Connecticut, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

Captain G. B. Palmer, of Stonington; N. Stetson, of Bridgewater; H. C. Leroy and family of Poughkeepsie, and John B. Young, of Baltimore, are at the New York Hotel.

G. E. Hutchinson, of Cleveland, and William S. Davis, of Worcester, are at the Irving House.

Prominent Departures.

Judge Nelson, for Poughkeepsie; ex-Governor Buckingham, for Massachusetts; C. C. Moodie, for Buffalo; Professor Hitchcock and Judge E. Bailey, for Philadelphia; Colonel W. A. Henderson, for Boston, and Major Wicks, for Washington.

Miscellaneous Personal Movements.

Council Bluffs has impeached its Mayor.

The Louisville *Courier* styles Jim Fisk, Jr., "the financial Falstaff."

General Meade is interesting himself in charitable works in Philadelphia.

Three men in Chicago got shot while trying to interview a fugitive thief.

The irrepressible Mrs. Thurston, of Portland, again offers the State of Maine for sale.

The Cairo *Bulletin* gravely talks about "Sturgeon, the celebrated English preacher."

A man with a "commission from Paul to preach," is holding forth in the towns of Vermont.

The Empress Eugénie has resumed her afternoon receptions, and tea is served at five o'clock.

The Board of Aldermen of Wilmington, N. C., is composed of three white men and five negroes.

Ex-Governor English, of Connecticut, is again to be nominated for Governor by the democrats of that State.

Several ladies in Detroit have petitioned the city council to appoint Lucy M. Arnold, M. D., city physician.

A California hotel keeper was lately shot dead by one of his guests because a seat was not saved for him at the first table.

Mr. A. H. H. Stuart, of Virginia, has turned editor. "Another good man gone!" says the Louisville *Courier-Journal.*

The members of the Massachusetts Legislature are said to complain bitterly because no Boston paper will publish their proceedings in full.

The Pope has sent his sincere congratulations to Count Daru for his recent speech on the Ecumenical Council, made in the French Senate.

Prince Napoleon visits the Tuileries every day and has long consultations with his cousin the Emperor, who appears to listen attentively to his reasoning.

The Governor and Council are entertaining at Augusta, Me., Captain Comerell, Lieutenant Arundell and Midshipman Childers, of her Majesty's steamship Monarch; Captain Shufeldt, Lieutenant Wise, Paymaster Woodhull and engineers Webster and Ingersoll, of the United States steamship Miantonomoh; Surgeon Nelson, of the United States steamship Benecia; Commander Ransom, Surgeon Scofield, Engineer Rose and Ensign Derby, of the United States steamship Terror.

List of Americans registered at the banking house of Drexel, Harjes & Co., No. 3 rue Scribe, Paris, for the week ending January 19, 1870:—New York—Mr. Hurlbut, Mr. William Sloane, Mr. William D. Sloane, Mr. James W. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Mr. Simon Sternberger, Mr. Morris Sternberger, Mr. Loubat, Mr. Cortlandt Irving. Philadelphia—Mr. J. M. Fisher, Mr. Jacob Espern. Boston—Mr. George Stedman, Mr. George C. Powers, Dr. Edward Wigglesworth. Chicago—Mr. Edward P. Goodwin. Baltimore—Miss Emma E. Treze. Washington—Dr. J. Rives. San Francisco—Mr. and Mrs. B. G. Lathrop. Newark, N. Y.—Mr. John A. Paine. Painesville, Ohio—Mr. H. C. Haydn. Paris—Mr. Howard Helmick.

Living in Harrodsburg is an old negro woman who is nearly or quite white. She is over one hundred years of age, and during the lapse of a century the black pigment which gave color to her skin has disappeared. Her face, hands, neck and arms are of pearly whiteness, and her hair is snow white, besides having lost much of the kinky appearance which is characteristic of the negro's wool. The old woman says she was "born a nigger," and felt no little alarm when she began to turn white. Though she does not remember General Washington she gives an accurate description of the uniform of the British soldier during the Revolutionary war.

PHENOMENA AT LAKE ST. CLAIR.—On Thursday of last week a most extraordinary and sudden rise of the waters of Lake St. Clair occurred, and was particularly observable in the vicinity of the mouth of the river Thames, and along the south shore of the lake to and beyond the river Ruscom. Parties resident on the lake shore say that at first two loud reports were heard, resembling the reports from cannon fired at a distance, after which was experienced a sensation as from a gentle swaying to and fro, as though an earthquake had been awakened from a century's repose. Upon visiting the water line it was discovered that the ice had been suddenly shoved upon the shore and piled up several feet in height, carrying with it trunks of trees and logs, which had for a quarter of a century lain imbedded in the sand of the beach. At the mouth of the river Thames and vicinity the ice was thrown to the height of two or three feet, while at the river Ruscom it was raised at least four feet above its ordinary level. So sudden was the action of the water in the lake that the ice and trees and logs were absolutely piled in a jumbled mass several feet in height along the shore for a distance of several miles, but was most observable in the south and southeast quarter.—*Cincinnati Gazette, Feb. 7.*

EUROPE.

The Papal Council and Position of Victor Emanuel.

Spanish Monarchism and Prim's Lesson from Italy.

ROME.

Secrecy in the Council—A Pontifical Lawyer on the Situation—What the Body was Convoked For—Authority vs. Rationalism—Bodily Assumption of the Virgin—The New Canons—Excommunication and How It Works—Victor Emanuel Not Lost.

ROME, Jan. 20, 1870.

Secrecy is the command here in regard to the doings of the Council. But in this age people are given to make patent whatever they may know; and it so happens that here in Rome no one is disposed to hide his light under a bushel, whatever course may be urged to the contrary. One of the Pontifical lawyers, who is an Italian, and at present in the inside ring of the Conciliary business, as he assists in it as a legal man, replied to my queries the other day substantially as follows:—"Nothing can be known positively as to what has been done, is being done or will be done in the Council, and whatever I tell you now must only be considered mere conjecture—vague notions. But, as you know, I am in these relations with the prelates and the other law officers of the Council, and I have the best reason for knowing that what I tell you is the truth.

This Council is not convoked with any idea to unsettle what has been done and decided by the previous assemblies of the Church. The members have been called to Rome at this time for the especial purpose of preparing a remedy for new evils and heresies that have arisen in the world. Chief among those evils is the doctrine of rationalism that has sprung up, and it is this doctrine that the Holy Fathers and the Church are bent upon extinguishing, root and branch. This will be the important point attended to and kept in view throughout. The infallibility of the Pope, which is the great remedy we contemplate, as it will be the principal subject discussed, is intended to put an extinguisher on the creed of rationalism. It is not that the Church does not believe in the free reason of man, but it does not believe in that reason left to itself, without any restraint and independent of the divine authority of the head of the Church. We consider that as the Nicene Council had to settle the vexed question in regard to the Trinity, and as the Council of Trent had to attend to the little affair of the Protestants, so this present Roman Council will decide this matter between free thought running into chaos and Divine authority as represented by Holy Mother Church. Another early subject which will be debated and settled is the corporeal assumption of the Holy Virgin into Heaven. Heretofore there has been doubt on this point. The Council will proclaim that as the Virgin was immaculate, so also she was both bodily and spiritually conveyed to heaven. The Holy Father is very anxious that this proclamation shall be made with the free authority of all the Church's representatives, and such a decree is now in course of preparation, to become the law on or before Easter. You may rest assured that nothing will be positively known, no canons proclaimed publicly, until after the Council finishes up entirely and adjourns. I repeat this—rely on it. Yet things will be known by the talkings and consultations going on among so many.

Another point that has already been moved, is whether the Council shall accompany the new canons by a statement of the reasons and motives which led to their enactment, or whether the canons shall be given forth to the world simply and purely, without any such *exposé.* The majority are in favor of the form pure and simple; the French party, or the Gallicans, are earnestly desirous of a reason to be publicly alleged for every decision arrived at. Their view will never prevail. They say they want some ground to go upon when they return to their flocks, who will not accept mere decrees without some convincing, or, at least, persuasive arguments. But we all know that that is a failing of Frenchmen, in or out of the Church; they always are eager to make a prominent individual display of themselves so that they can have it to show that they said this or did that. Well, the Church does not have the same concern. It neither cares for nor tolerates such trifles in the face of the far more serious matter of securing the triumph of durable and weighty ideas. The Church must assert true, healthy doctrines, without any to do, confusion or hesitation. It must bring the truth home to men or the world will be lost by the present rottenness and deviltry that have, alas, gotten the upper hand in it so rapidly of late years. Now, the bull of *Latæ Sententiæ,* which has recently been published, is giving rise to much comment in the press. Unnecessarily so, for its meaning is very clear, if the proper construction is put upon it. The press complains that that bull excommunicates all sinners against this Holy Apostolic See. What an absurd error; nothing of the kind.

According to Pontifical law it is impossible for any one to be considered excommunicated at any time, or by that bull, unless he is designated in name, person and place of residence. For instance, as much as Victor Emanuel has sinned against, and more especially tolerated sins against Holy Mother Church, we do not consider that sovereign to be excommunicated. After all he is not such a bad man, although he has some bad qualities or weaknesses. He has a good heart. When the monks and nuns were first turned out of their convents and nunneries by the laws of the Italian Parliament who helped them? Victor Emanuel. They appealed to him and he replied that he was powerless to prevent their ejectment; the law was supreme which cast them out in the streets, and he was compelled to execute it. But he always helped them as much as he could from his own purse and resources, as it is his disposition to help all generously. I could cite instances. We do not regard him as an entirely bad man; but he has weaknesses. They say at Florence that he refused to make to his confessor any retraction of his past acts during his recent illness, on the ground that a confessor could not deal with the sovereign and must question only the individual. It is most likely so, for we know who was his confessor—a man on the edge and outskirts of the royal palace, and hence liable to err on the liberal side; to be influenced by the dominant party. Prince Humbert is a very different man; he will clean out the Pitti and be more friendly to us. Some very eloquent speeches have been made in the Council. One of our legal theologians, who is the most learned man we have in Rome, made such an eloquent discourse the other day that one of the cardinals, who was among the silent listeners, was so struck with it that afterwards he repeated it almost verbatim to one of his friends." Such is the information imparted by the Roman lawyer who occupies the high position mentioned. He spoke with Roman volubility and quickness; is thoroughly posted in Church law and Church affairs, and stands high in point of ability. The conversation in the shape given is condensed; many unimportant preliminary and incidental words were thrown in by the speaker while he took, every now and then, a square pinch of snuff between thumb and forefinger *de more Romano.*

SPAIN.

Prim's Lesson from Florence—King Victor Emanuel's Missive—Retrospect of the Dictator—Admiral Topete—Montpensier's Chances—Native Class Interests—Fit for a Republic.

CADIZ, Jan. 19, 1870.

With the refusal of the Duke of Genoa to accept the throne of Spain came the first lesson to Prim—a lesson of humility. He has been so arrogant, naturally vain and pompous as he is, that the answer of the Duke's mother has taken him down a peg or two, but may it not be the *avant courier* of his fall? Prosperity suddenly acquired experience teaches us don't last long. Prim's has exceeded his wildest hopes, when in August, 1863, after eating a breakfast that was paid and prepared for him at the expense of men who are willing, and have done so, to offer life and property for the triumph of republican principles in Spain, he left London for Gibraltar. If he does fall, as he assuredly will, there will be none to befriend him, once out of office. The royalists hate him; the republicans have experienced his treachery and know how hollow are his professions. Like a dead rat found floating upon the surface of a cistern, he'll be cast among the rubbish of the dead past he has struggled to resuscitate and install upon the throne of giants—of men and women who have bright niches in the annals of two hemispheres, and whose fame will never die long as the billows of the Atlantic are broken against the high rocks of Iberia. Truly "the divinity that shapes our ends" did not rough hew his when he landed at Cadiz in September, 1868. The army, excepting the officers of the cavalry and artillery, were ready to follow him, and he could have crushed Serrano and Topete as easily as he could a ripe orange if they opposed him. The former had no influence with the masses; his whole strength lay with the aristocratic officers, a portion of whom told Prim to his teeth near the promenade Delicias de Cristina that they would have nothing to do with him, that they would await the arrival of General Serrano; and they did wait, to the great mortification and disgust of the redoubtable "reformer" and little Warrick. The latter, once out of the range of the guns in Cadiz bay, would be as helpless as he is to-day, as any broken old boat in the Carraca.

Topete knows nothing of the feelings of the Spanish people, or if he does he is the biggest knave living to champion the cause of such a deservedly unpopular candidate as the Duke of Montpensier. "The sailor of the revolution" was absent from Spain some years before the September revolution; was present at the inglorious attack upon Callao; is a native of Havana; thoroughly unacquainted with the wants of the people.

Prim and company have taken as their model the chiefs of the revolution of 1854, but the present Minister of War in Spain has not the brass, as yet, to imagine himself fit to walk where O'Donnell once cleaned his spurs. He was a man who knew how to rebel, and when others rebelled knew how to put them down with sharp steel and cold lead, and plenty of both; but Prim supposed he could imitate the new Duke of Tetuan. *Antiquâ homo virtute et fide.*

As well might the late Marquis of Westminster, reputed to be the richest peer in the British isles, imagine himself to be more charitable than George Peabody, because he gave alms to—himself. Prim looked for honors, not for a redeemed country; Topete looked for promotion, because he has stated in the Cortes that he did not intend, when the revolution commenced, to dethrone Isabella. The latter has left, but may return to advocate the hopes of Montpensier's Cabinet, and before this sees the light in Broadway the unfortunate man known as Juan Prim may be banished, or be as dead as a pickled codfish.

Discontent has reached the respectable classes, people who scorn to work, as they are called. The substantial citizens see with alarm and regret the solution of their great question as distant as ever; their pride of nationality grossly insulted as it never has been since Pelayo burst from the cave of Covadonga upon the ranks of the infidels. The crown of Isabella and Ferdinand—the crown of a queen whose jewels once furnished the lamp with oil that lit the binnacle that conducted Columbus from Palos to America, to immortality offered to babes, to men, with neither the blood of a Castilian nor Arragonese in their veins; the crown that once had, and has yet, awakened men by the million ready to uphold its honor or die in its defence, to be the sport of caricaturists and offered to half a dozen royal paupers, has wounded their souls. At the late meeting held in the Plaza St. Antonio the head and strong arm of Cadiz honored the great republican meeting with their presence. In numbers, respectability and earnestness there has never been seen such a meeting in "fair Cadiz, looking over the dark blue sea," and the managers shrewdly selected the anniversary of the last determined protest against the Junta that includes Serrano and Prim.

The Minister of War has, however, one chance to redeem himself from the enmity of the royalists and hostility of the republicans. If he unites his fortunes to those of the republicans he will triumph as sure as the Guadalquiver runs from Seville to the sea. He will break up all the royal factions; he will chase from the frontiers the adherents of Isabella, Don Carlos, Dick Jones and Peter Smith, simply by the force of the echo of the mighty *Viva la Republica* that will be heard rolling like thunder from the vineyards of Andalusia to the spurs of the Pyrenees, and from Vigo to the Gulf of Lyons; but let him falter, continue with hat in hand, mouth and belly in the dust, imploring some pale sprig of some royal house, whose origin is traceable to

> The rank sweat of an unseamed bed,

to take the crown of Spain—to procrastinate and further wound the susceptibilities of the people of this old nation, and he'll fall and be buried beneath the execrations of the royalists and the multiplied curses of those whose kindred gave up their lives at Cadiz, Malaga, Valencia, Saragossa and Barcelona, that Spain might live up to the requirements of the great age we live in, restore her untarnished fame to the esteem of all who have read her long and brilliant history, crush the factions that devour her substance, and enroll her among the republican nations of the earth.

Cadiz is not alone in her uneasiness on account of the muddle that is at the head of the government, but Malaga, all Andalusia, is profoundly unsettled; and painful distress begins to visit the poor, who have suffered a great deal during the past year. There will be no more spasmodic attempts to change affairs. If matters continue much longer as they are all who have firearms will look to their powder horns; all who have none will find weapons in their great sense of indignation. *Furor arma ministrat.*

The only way to save Spain from a civil war is to proclaim a republic and elect some one for a number of years. If the people find they are not suited for such a form of government they will form another, without bloodshed perhaps; but the only way to give peace to this unfortunate country is to proclaim a republic, and he who leads off, if he has any reputation and force to make a respectable appearance, will triumph; and once the republic is in power in Madrid, believe me, the Spanish people will prove to the world that they are well suited for that form of government, and have been harshly criticised by persons whose knowledge of them was based upon the slanders of roving fools and petticoated blockheads.

FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Turkish government intends declaring Sulina a free port.

One of the judges of Gotha has been arrested on a charge of embezzlement.

The cutlers of Sheffield are doing a roaring trade in "Traupmann knives."

A lady has bequeathed a legacy of $10,000 to the corps of gendarmes in France.

The latest census taken in Vienna shows that there are 2,600 persons in all attached to the imperial palace.

The Mayor of Foix, in Bavaria, has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment on charges of fraud and embezzlement.

It is reported in Rome that the Pope intends granting an amnesty to all political prisoners, of whom there are 8,000.

The question of instantaneous death by the guillotine is the subject of much comment in France, and the public press is deluged with correspondence, both pro and con.

At Unterwalden, Switzerland, the gibbet, that has existed for centuries, has lately been removed. In future the criminal executions will take place within the precincts of the prison.

Pamphlets have been circulated throughout the empire of Russia predicting that the successor to the Emperor and the Princess Dagmar shall meet with the same fate as Louis XVI. and Maria Antoinette.

The *Journal Officiel,* of Paris, publishes an imperial decree promulgating the Convention concluded on the 25th of November, 1869, between France and Belgium, for the construction of railways from Dunkirk to Furnes, and from Hazebrouck to Poperinghe.

Since Traupmann's sentence was pronounced 2,825 letters addressed to him have been stopped at the Paris post office. Some of the writers implore him to name his accomplices, some exhort him to make his peace with God and some menace members of his family with death if he reveals his accomplices.

From some articles published in the Paris journals it would appear that the recent strike at Creuzot originated in some difficulty respecting the management of the benefit funds. The sum of two and a half per cent is deducted from all salaries and wages, and the employes naturally desired to administrate their own money. Hence a difficulty with the proprietors.

ROWDYISM AT YONKERS.

The Metropolitan Police Defied—Gloomy Prospects for the Taxpayers—Police Regulations Under the Proposed "City" Charter.

In view of the recent daring instances of open resistance to and brutal assaults upon members of the Metropolitan Police force at Yonkers the influential taxpaying portion of the community in that village are at present looking forward to the immediate future of their corporation with not unwarrantable misgivings. Fed on the crumbs that fall from the tables of demagogism, the rabble, always inimical to the tranquility and good order of society, regard the abolition of the Metropolitan Police Commission as *un fait accompli,* and their undisguised hostility toward the police has culminated of late in two assaults upon, with intent to kill, patrolmen, the parties in both instances having been fully committed for the action of the Grand Jury.

That the rowdy element in this hitherto peaceful village is now anticipating a carnival of lawlessness may be safely inferred from the remark of a murderously inclined hatter, whose committal for a felonious assault on an officer appeared in the HERALD of yesterday, and who, on being taken to the station house, defiantly said to Sergeant Maugin, while the latter was noting down the prisoner's pedigree, "G—d d—n you! we'll run you out of here before two weeks, anyhow!"

Regardless of legislative results as affecting the status of the present efficient guardians of public order in the village, it is understood that a large majority of resident property owners are in favor of continuing the present system of police, and to that effect will, if necessary, make their wishes and intentions known through the medium of the ballot box, from which all but taxpayers will be excluded. The section treating of police in the charter for the proposed "city of Yonkers" does not inspire a numerous class of the villagers with even a modicum of hope for security in the future, should the bill become a law.

The somewhat voluminous document indicated above invests the appointment of police constables in the Common Council, to whose orders, together with those of the Mayor and Recorder, they shall at all times be subject. The salary of police constables is fixed at $350 per annum, in addition to the usual fees in cases of felonies. "Also each officer shall keep a book, in which shall be entered all business done by him, and shall make out his account of charges for services rendered in cases of felonies duly verified, and present the same to the Board of Supervisors of Westchester county, which board shall audit to the city of Yonkers, and levy the same as other county charges, and hand the same over to its chamberlain as money belonging to the said city."

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